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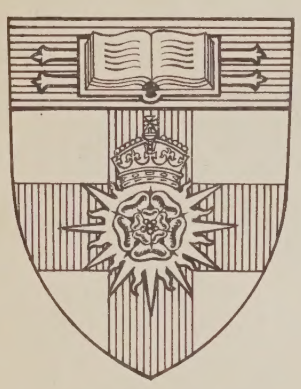

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

—*(8.)*—

CIVIL SERVICE; LUNACY;

LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND); LUNACY (SCOTLAND).

Session

5 February —— 28 *July* 1863.

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EIGHTH REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS,

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

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ORDERS OF HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL

REGULATING THE

ADMISSION OF PERSONS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CROWN.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace the 21st day of May 1855;

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifications of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to the junior situations in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments.

Now therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, Assistant Comptroller General of the Exchequer, John George Shaw Lefevre, Esquire, Companion of the Bath, Clerk Assistant to the House of Lords, and Edward Romilly, Esquire, Chairman of the Board of Audit, or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them or any of them, shall be Commissioners for conducting the examination of the young men so proposed to be appointed to any of the junior situations in the civil establishments as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty, and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties herein-after assigned to them.

And it is hereby ordered, that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do prepare and submit to Parliament an estimate for the remuneration of a secretary to the said Commissioners, and of such examiners and others as may be required to assist in the performance of their duties.

And it is hereby ordered, that all such young men as may be proposed to be appointed to any junior situation in any department of the Civil Service shall, before they are admitted to probation, be examined by or under the directions of the said Commissioners, and shall receive from them a certificate of qualification for such situation.

And it shall be the duty of the Commissioners in respect of every such candidate, before granting any such certificate as aforesaid,

1st. To ascertain that the candidate is within the limits of age prescribed in the department to which he desires to be admitted;

2d. To ascertain that the candidate is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties;

3d. To ascertain that the character of the candidate is such as to qualify him for public employment; and,

4th. To ascertain that the candidate possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his official duties.

The rules applicable to each department under each of the above heads should be settled, with the assistance of the Commissioners, according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the department; but, except that candidates for admission to any of the junior situations in any branch of the Civil Service will be required to obtain certificates of qualification as aforesaid, such Examining Board shall not make any alteration in respect to the nomination or appointment of candidates by those who are or may be charged with the duty of nomination and appointment.

After the candidate has passed his examination, and received his certificate of qualification from the Commissioners, he shall enter on a period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department for which he is intended, and he shall not be finally appointed to the public service unless upon satisfactory proofs of his fitness being furnished to the chief of the department after six months probation.

And it is lastly hereby ordered, that in case the chief of any department considers it desirable to appoint to any situation for which there are no prescribed limits of age a person of mature age having acquired special qualifications for the appointment in other pursuits, such person shall not in virtue of this order be required to obtain any certificate from the said Commissioners in order to obtaining such appointment, but the chief of the department shall cause the appointment of any person not previously examined to be formally recorded as having been made on account of special qualifications.

(Signed) Wm. L. Bathurst.

Council Office,
22nd May 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 26th day of April 1862;

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order made by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council, on the 21st day of May 1855, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, did order that the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, John George Shaw Lefevre, Esquire, (now Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Knight Commander of the Bath,) and Edward Romilly, Esquire, or such other persons as Her Majesty should from time to time approve in the stead of them or any of them, should be Commissioners for conducting the examination of the young men proposed to be appointed to any of the junior situations in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments, and should hold their offices at the pleasure of Her Majesty, and should have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time such assistant examiners and others as might be required to assist them in the performance of the duties by the said order assigned to them.

And whereas since the date of the said order the said Edward Romilly and Sir John George Shaw Lefevre have severally resigned their said offices of Commissioners to which they were so appointed as aforesaid: And whereas it is deemed expedient that the said Sir Edward Ryan should be appointed First Commissioner for the purpose aforesaid, and that the Right Honourable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Bath, and the Honourable Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, should be appointed Commissioners in the place and stead of the said Sir John George Shaw Lefevre and Edward Romilly, Esquire; and further, that the said Commissioners should have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time a secretary and such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of their duties.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Edmund Walker Head, and the Honourable Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them or any of them, shall be Commissioners, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty, for the purpose aforesaid, the said Sir Edward Ryan being the First Commissioner; and that the said Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Edmund Walker Head, and the Honourable Edward Turner

Boyd Twisleton shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time a secretary and such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of their duties, and further shall have all powers and authorities given by the said order.

And it is hereby further ordered, that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do prepare and submit to Parliament an estimate for the remuneration of the First Commissioner aforesaid.

And Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, doth confirm the said order in all respects, so far as the same is not hereby altered.

(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

EIGHTH REPORT.

We, Your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, humbly offer to Your Majesty our Eighth Annual Report.

In the month of April last Sir John Lefevre was compelled by the pressure of his other engagements to resign the situation of Commissioner, which he had held from the commencement of our proceedings; and by Your Majesty's Order in Council of 26th April 1862, Sir Edmund Head and Mr. Edward Twisleton were nominated to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and that which previously existed, owing to Mr. Edward Romilly's retirement in 1855.

With reference to Sir John Lefevre's services, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury were pleased to observe, in a letter addressed to us, after his intention to retire had been notified, that it had rarely happened that a task so onerous had been undertaken and performed gratuitously for a period of nearly seven years. Their Lordships, therefore, recorded their cordial acknowledgments of Sir John Lefevre's services, and the expression of their regret at his retirement.

It may be permitted to us to say that although one only of our number had the pleasure of acting on this commission with Sir John Lefevre, we have had ample means of knowing both the value of his services and the extent to which his time and abilities have been devoted to public duties, more arduous and more varied than those which ordinarily devolve on the civil servants of the Crown.

We proceed to give, as on former occasions, the statistics of our department to the close of last year, adding such explanation as appears necessary.

The total number of nominations notified to us from the 21st May 1855 to the close of 1858 (three years and seven months) was 7,942; and for the four years 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, taken together, it was 14,065, the nominations of the last year (1862) being 3,649. It will be understood that this large increase has been occasioned by the gradual extension of the Order in Council under which we act, to classes, which although within its provisions were for a time practically exempt, and particularly by the operation of the 17th section of the Superannuation Act 1859, which enacted that, with certain exceptions, no person appointed after its date without a certificate from this office should be permitted to receive a pension on his retirement from the service.

The extent to which the plan of competitive examination has been adopted during the last five years, in filling up vacancies in

the class of clerkships or similar situations (including those of assistants of excise) is shown by the following table :—

Year.	Number of Competitions.	Number of Situations competed for.	Number of Nominees.	Number of Nominees who				Number of Nominations without Competition.
				Did not proceed to examination, or were ineligible	Were eligible and examined.			
					Total.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	
1858	122	230	745	98	647	455	192	535
1859	96	286	869*	153	1,107	849	258	576
1860	80	236	688	85	603	407	196	474
1861	94	266	812	97	715	479	236	228
1862	118	289	994	130	864	600	264	396
Total -	510	1,307	4,108*	563	3,936	2,790	1,146	2,209
Average	102	261	822	113	787	558	229	442

The proportion of occasions on which the system of competition has been applied has been as follows :—

In 1858	-	30·0 per cent.
„ 1859	-	33·2 „
„ 1860	-	33·2 „
„ 1861	-	53·8 „
„ 1862	-	42·2 „

It will be seen, from this statement, that on the greater number of occasions for making appointments to clerkships, &c. competition has not been employed ; and that only in one year (1861) did the proportion so disposed of reach to one-half of the entire number.

It should, however, be mentioned, with reference to the comparison now made, that certain cases of non-competitive appointments are exceptional in their circumstances, the principal exceptions being where the persons appointed had what may be considered to be claims, of more or less weight, in their favour, either in consequence of previous service in the Department interested, or on account of their having attained a creditable position on the lists of previous competitions in which they were unsuccessful.

Comparing in more detail the figures of 1862 with those of 1861, it appears that there has been a considerable change in the practice of the War Office, only 2 vacancies out of 11 in the earlier year, and as many as 82 out of 107 in the later having been filled by absolute nomination. The nominations of excise assistants, who are not subjected to competition, have also been more numerous in 1862 than in 1861 (162 against 95), and in 1862 there were 24 absolute nominations to situations in the Probate and Divorce Court.

* Excluding 391 candidates at the open competition for writerships in the India Office.

The ratio to vacancies of candidates examined has varied but slightly during the five years, the range being from 2·6 per vacancy, which was the proportion in 1860, to 3·0 per vacancy in 1862. The fluctuations have been—

1858	-	-	-	2·8 per vacancy.
1859	-	-	-	2·9 „
1860	-	-	-	2·6 „
1861	-	-	-	2·7 „
1862	-	-	-	3·0 „

The increased ratio in the past year is of course in some measure attributable to the working of the plan introduced in the early part of 1861, of preliminary test examinations for Departments to which the Treasury possesses the right of nominating; but the average has also been affected by several competitions in which the number of candidates per vacancy has been considerable, as *e.g.*, by two competitions for supplementary clerkships in this office, in one of which 40 candidates were examined for four vacancies, while in the other 22 candidates were examined for one vacancy.

There was also a competition for the post of schoolmaster in a dockyard under the Admiralty, when 10 candidates were examined; and a competition for a clerkship in the Colonial Office, when seven candidates were examined. On the other hand there were several instances of competitions for which the average was less than three candidates per vacancy. In six of these competitions two candidates were examined for one vacancy; in one, six candidates were examined for four vacancies; and in one, two candidates were examined for two vacancies, a third who was nominated having declined. In this case both of the candidates who were examined failed to reach the standard of competency.

It is to be added that, of the 864 competitors examined for the 289 places, 376 were found to be below the standard of attainment requisite for a pass examination, leaving the *bonâ fide* competition to be between 488 candidates for 289 places; or in the proportion of only 1·69 to each vacancy.

The total number of candidates nominated by the Treasury for preliminary test examination was 622, of whom 82, for various reasons, were not examined. Of the 540 who *were* examined, 297 passed and 243 were rejected; the proportion of rejections, therefore, being just 45 per cent. The ratio of rejections of candidates for clerkships, &c., before the adoption of the test system was—

In 1855	-	-	-	41·8 per cent.
In 1856	-	-	-	39·0 „
In 1857	-	-	-	29·2 „
In 1858	-	-	-	27·0 „
In 1859	-	-	-	24·3 „
In 1860	-	-	-	31·0 „

The following is a list of the principal offices for which can-

didates were examined last year into which the plan of competition for clerkships, &c. has not yet been introduced :—

Admiralty Court and Registry.
British Museum.
House of Commons.
Criminal Law Accounts (Examiner's Office).
Ecclesiastical Commission.
Foreign Office (Diplomatic Service).
Lunacy Commission.
Prisons Board (Scotland).
Science and Art Department.
Legal Offices.

The standard of examinations in non-competitive examinations has necessarily become a low one, inasmuch as the examinations for clerkships of the higher class, (such as those in metropolitan offices and in the provincial establishments of the Customs' Department,) are now competitive to the extent which has been mentioned. In fact, for a great number of appointments the ability to read and write and to add a few figures is sufficient, and for others still less is required. It will not therefore be matter of surprise that in non-competitive examinations the ratio of rejections to certificates is now very much smaller than it originally was.

The figures for the successive years are the following :—

	Certificates.	Rejections.
1855–6 (19 months) -	- 1,686	880
1857 - - -	- 1,354	490
1858 - - -	- 1,154	292
1859 - - -	- 1,511	310
1860 - - -	- 1,675	317
1861 - - -	- 2,982	444
1862 - - -	- 2,154	358

Deducting certificates granted for persons employed in the Admiralty dockyards, the numbers would be 1820 for 1861, and 1807 for 1862.

Out of the total number rejected on examination (3,091), all but 177 have failed in arithmetic, in spelling, or in "reading "the addresses of letters," a test to which candidates for the situation of letter carrier and rural messenger are subjected. It will, however, be understood that of those who have failed in the qualifications specified, some have failed in others also.

The cases in which candidates have been considered as ineligible in respect of age, health, and character, have been as follows :—

	Age.	Health.	Character.
1855–7 -	- 218	42	35
1858 -	- 59	23	20
1859 -	- 66	16	21
1860 -	- 42	30	31
1861 -	- 113	22	47
1862 -	- 48	49	54
	546	182	208

It will be seen that the number of rejections on the ground of deficient health has increased. The following extract from a letter written by the gentleman who has officially inspected London candidates for appointments in the convict service, shows the utility of such examinations :—

"Since March 17, 1862, (a period of nearly 10 months) I have examined 110 candidates, by direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, of which number 25 have been reported as unfit for prison service. These examinations have been conducted with great care, and have always included a stethoscopic inquiry into the state of the chest. It is unnecessary for me to mention that such examinations involve a considerable sacrifice of time, and are of no value when made hastily and superficially.

In many cases germs of disease have been discovered, which a less careful examination would have failed to detect, and there is reason to believe that a continuance of the present usage will result in a considerable annual saving to the Government, consequent upon an increased degree of efficiency on the part of the subordinate officers, and a reduction of the number daily absent from duty through sickness."

Our own view as to this part of our duty is expressed in the following minute, which we recently framed for the guidance of the professional gentlemen whose opinions we have occasion to obtain :—

"The Order in Council of 21st May, 1855, requires the Commissioners before granting their certificate to ascertain (*inter alia*) that the candidate is 'free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely 'to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.' The Commissioners consider that by this provision the duty of satisfying them as to his eligibility is thrown upon the candidate, and that unless he can so satisfy them they cannot grant their certificate. The benefit of any reasonable doubt which may exist must, they conceive, be given not to him, but to the public. As long as there is such doubt it is impossible for them to say that they are satisfied. The question should not be looked at as if the candidate had a vested right to an appointment liable only to be divested on his being proved unfit. It is in reality whether he can gain a title by proving himself fit, and the difference is so considerable, that the Commissioners are anxious to keep it present to the minds of those to whom they apply for advice."

With regard to character we hold a similar view. It rests with the candidate to produce such evidence as can reasonably be required in his own favour, and as long as a reasonable doubt remains he cannot be considered eligible for the public service.

The number of honorary certificates granted in successive years has been—

1855–6	228
1857	159
1858	174
1859	182
1860	149
1861	136
1862	111

With reference to the subjects of examination for different situations, we have to observe that the table printed in our Appendix shows a very considerable variety, greater we think than the different nature of the situations renders necessary.

The same observation applies to the limits of age at present fixed. It will be remembered that the Order in Council under which we act, provides that the rules applicable to each department under the several heads which it specifies, (including both limits of age and subjects of examination) should be settled with our assistance, at the discretion of the chief authorities of the department, and although our suggestions when offered have been received with a courtesy which we have pleasure in acknowledging we have generally deemed it our duty to accept without comment the regulations communicated to us.

Upon the performances of the candidates who have come before us, we may remark, that we still find it extremely difficult to obtain good handwriting. The accomplishment is one which we have always regarded as most important, but if we had maintained from the commencement of our proceedings a standard as high as that which we hope may ultimately be attainable, we should have run the risk of inconveniencing the public service, by the number of rejections which would have been occasioned.

With regard to orthography we may mention that at least two-thirds of the candidates (62 in number) who were last year examined for supplementary clerkships in this office would not have been rejected by us for incorrect spelling had they been nominated to the highest of the situations for which we examine. The same may be said of many of the boys examined for admission to the Admiralty factories and dockyards.

We print in our Appendix the more important portions of our correspondence with the different public departments, and in the few remarks which we have to make we may conveniently follow the alphabetical arrangement there adopted.

Admiralty.—We mentioned in our Fifth Report that the authorities of this department had been pleased to request us to undertake the examination of candidates for admission as dockyard apprentices and engineer boys, and in our last Report we added that these situations had been thrown open to general competition. The results of the transfer were thus stated by the official Inspector of Admiralty Schools (the Rev. Dr. Woolley) in his Report for the year ending Midsummer 1860 :—

"The chief feature in this plan is the entire rejection of all favouritism or interest, which is ensured by the examination being placed in the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners, who forward their own lists of candidates in order of merit, and the Admiralty select those who are at the top of the list.

"The superintendents at each yard keep a list, on which the name of every son or orphan of a person in the Admiralty service is placed as a matter of right, and other names are placed by the superintendent at his discretion. The candidates whose names are on this list are first

examined by the surgeon, who either rejects them at once as physically disqualified, or on admitting them as eligible, places marks opposite their names, which are added in with the others to produce the sum total on which the final lists are based. Thus physical qualifications form an integral element in the final determination of successful candidates. One of the most mischievous results of the former mode of entry was the wide-spread belief, rather than existence, of the partiality of the examiners, and of the possibility of reversing their recommendations, through interest, when the election was subsequently made at the Admiralty. Hence many of the dockyard artizans were less careful in obtaining a good education for their sons than they would have been had they firmly believed that no considerations but that of the fitness of the candidate would affect the final award. A most remarkable proof of this has been shown by the fact that in most of the dockyards, and notably at Portsmouth, the number of candidates has been greatly reduced since the establishment of the principle of selection by merit only. At Midsummer the number of those who presented themselves for examination at Portsmouth barely exceeded 30, while on previous occasions it had never of late fallen short of 100. This absence of all possibility of corrupt influence cannot fail to exert a purifying effect on the minds of the artizan class generally."

In his Report for the year 1861, Dr. Woolley states that—

"The mode of admission of apprentices by competitive examination has now been in operation sufficiently long to enable us to form some judgment as to its success, and the results fully warrant the expectations formed of it."

Census Office.—The total number of nominations for employment on the Census of Great Britain and Ireland to the close of last year was 707, the certificates granted were 314, and the failures on examination 238. The distribution was as follows:—

	Nominations.	Certificates.	Failures in Examination.
England - -	164	104	40
Scotland - -	50	22	19
Ireland - -	493	188	196

Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland).—The Bill referred to in the correspondence was subsequently introduced and became the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 106. The following clause refers to the contemplated examination:—

"2. The qualifications of all persons desirous to act as surveyors under the Provisions of the said first-recited Act, or as district surveyors for the county of Dublin, under the Provisions of the said second-recited Act, shall be examined into and certified by the Civil Service Commissioners for the time being, appointed by Her Majesty in Council; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in any of such offices an examination of all persons desirous to fill the same, shall be held at such time in Dublin as the said Commissioners shall appoint, of which examination due notice shall be given, and one of the persons who shall be certified by the said Commissioners shall be appointed to the vacant office of surveyor, by the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, subject to the approval of the grand jury of such county, or to the vacant office of district surveyor for the county of Dublin, by the grand jury of the said county, according as such vacancy shall occur."

No examination has yet been held.

Colonial Office.—We may direct attention to the changes contemplated in the examination, after arrival in Ceylon, of Civil Servants appointed in this country by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in that of candidates residing in the island and nominated by the Governor. Owing to the arrangements which previously existed civil servants of the former class were subjected to disadvantages which it was expedient to remove.

Convict Service.—In January last arrangements were made for the grant of certificates to candidates for the situations of warder, assistant warder, &c. in this department. The educational qualifications required are, as will be expected, very low, but the necessity of careful inquiry as to the physical competence and the character of candidates is shown by the number of rejections for want of those qualifications. It appears, moreover, from the annual Superannuation Returns, that the average length of service of officers who retire upon pensions, after having belonged to this class, has been unusually short. This is perhaps unavoidable, but it shows the necessity of guarding admission to the service by proper precautions.

Foreign Office.—It will be seen from the correspondence that an important change has been made in the regulations for the examination of candidates nominated to the Diplomatic Service. Lord Clarendon, by letter of 17th December 1855, thus stated the qualifications to be required :—

"As regards the diplomatic service, Lord Clarendon, as at present advised, proposes that candidates should satisfy the Commissioners,—

"1st. That they can write a good bold hand, with distinctly formed letters.

"2ndly. That they can write English and French quickly and correctly from dictation.

"3rdly. That they understand French well, can make an accurate and good translation of any French paper into English and of any English paper into French, and can speak French with tolerable ease and correctness.

"4thly. That they can make an accurate and good translation into English of a paper written either in German, Latin, Spanish, or Italian.

"5thly. That they have a general knowledge of geography.

"6thly. That they can make a clear and correct précis or abstract, in the form of a narrative of any collection of papers placed in their hands.

"7thly. That they have a general knowledge of modern history since the year 1789, and especially of the history of the country to which they are about to proceed, as regards its internal constitution and its relations to other powers."

The same letter established also an examination to be passed before promotion from the position of unpaid to that of paid attaché. In this second examination candidates were to satisfy us that they possessed "a speaking and a writing knowledge" of the language of the several countries in which they had resided since their first appointment in the service, and they were also to be required to show an acquaintance with the

elements of international law. Further they were to send in "Reports on the general commercial and political relations of the "the several countries in which they had resided, on their "internal polity, their administrative and social institutions and "the character of the people."

These regulations, after having been somewhat modified by Lord Malmesbury and restored to their original form by Lord Russell, were considerably altered in the autumn of last year. Future candidates are to have the option of undergoing at once or of dividing in the manner specified an examination in the following subjects:—

(1.) Orthography and handwriting. (2.) Précis. (3.) Latin. (4.) French. (5.) German. (6.) The history of Europe and of North and South America from 1660 to 1860. (7.) Geography. (8.) Arithmetic. (9.) The first book of Euclid, and (10.) Maritime and International Law.

Further details will be found in our Appendix.

Our letter of 5th November mentions certain points, which availing ourselves of the permission given us by Lord Russell, we thought it desirable to bring under his Lordship's consideration.

No candidate has yet been examined on the new scheme. The certificates granted on first appointment in the last five years have been as follows:—

1858	13
1859	16
1860	1
1861	2
1862	2

War Office.—By letter of 15th May we were informed that Sir G. Lewis had decided that in future, in the event of candidates nominated on two occasions by the Secretary of State for War failing on each such occasion to qualify according to the standard fixed for the establishment, they should, unless under very peculiar circumstances, be held disqualified for a further examination for permanent appointment to the establishment of the office. It was at the same time added that it was not intended to exclude such candidates as might be subjected to a competitive examination, unless they should on two occasions actually fail to pass such an examination as would enable them to obtain a qualifying certificate for the establishment.

Having in a former Report observed that the system previously existing was not altogether satisfactory, inasmuch as the same candidates came up frequently after very short intervals, and were as often found not qualified, according to the standard fixed for the establishment, we could not doubt that the intended change would be advantageous to the public service, and we expressed our opinion to that effect in our answer to the War Office letter.

We have appended to several of our Reports examination papers used by us during the preceding year. As those Reports

are, we believe, out of print, we have thought it desirable to append to this Report specimens sufficiently numerous and varied to give a correct idea of our proceedings.

The following list contains the names of the gentlemen who, in addition to our permanent assistant examiners, Mr. Walrond and Mr. Headlam, have during the past year (1862) from time to time assisted us in the conduct of our examinations :—

For general subjects.

T. Arnold, Esq., B.A., University College, Oxford.
W. F. Edwards, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
F. J. Headlam, Esq., M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford.
E. Poste, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.
J. Roberts, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

For special subjects.

Danish.—C. Gosch, Esq.
French.—M. Dupont ; M. de Blandine.
German.—Rev. Dr. Walbaum, Chaplain of the Royal German Chapel.
Italian.—Count C. Arrivabene ; Signor Pistrucci.
Modern Greek.—Rev. N. Morfinos.
Portuguese.—Signor Monteiro.
Spanish.—J. M. De Mora, Esq.
Russian.—Rev. E. Popoff, Chaplain to the Russian Embassy.
Law.—H. S. Maine, Esq., LL.D. ; H. Broom, Esq., Barrister at Law ; T. C. Sandars, Esq., M.A.
Entomology, &c.—W. B. Carpenter, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
Mineralogy and Crystallography.—Professor Miller.
Mining.— Professor W. W. Smyth.
Natural Science.—G. D. Liveing, Esq., M.A., Professor of Chemistry, Cambridge.
Practical Geometry, &c.—Lieut.-Col. Collinson, R.E.

At the close of last year Mr. Longmore, who as our assistant in Edinburgh had given us very valuable aid from the commencement of our proceedings, was compelled by the pressure of his other official duties to relinquish his connexion with us. We have been fortunate in obtaining as his successor Mr. Seton, Secretary to the Registrar-General of Scotland, and a member of the Faculty of Advocates.

Examinations for the Civil Service of India.

The appointments announced for competition since the establishment of the present system have been as follows :—

1855	20
1856	20
1857	12
1858	20
1859	40
1860	80
1861	80
1862	80

And we have been officially informed that 60, at least, will be assigned in July next, if a sufficient number of competent candidates should present themselves. The number of candidates was in 1856 only 56, and gradually rose to 171 in 1861, at which it remained in 1862. Of the candidates of 1862, 24 came from the University of Oxford, 20 from Cambridge, 16 from Scottish Universities, 25 from Trinity College, Dublin, and eight from the Queen's University in Ireland.

Being under the impression that the salaries attained by civil servants in India are little known in this country, and that such knowledge would materially improve the quality and increase the number of the candidates for such appointments, we applied to the India Office for information. We print in the Appendix our letter and the answer which we received. In consequence of that answer we have caused to be extracted from the Directories of the three Presidencies the salaries there assigned to the several civil servants who have entered on the present system, and we append the list.

Our Appendix contains also letters from the authorities of Universities and Colleges in Great Britain and Ireland, stating, in compliance with a request which we had addressed to them, the facilities afforded to selected candidates preparing for their further examination. The information thus given will, we hope, be of service to those who may be in doubt as to the place at which they should pursue their studies. The extract which we subjoin from a work which, having been published by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners in Calcutta, has almost an official character, confirms us in the belief that the elements of the oriental languages should be acquired in this country:—

"Although circumstance of position is the greatest it is not the only obstacle the European has to contend with. In all civilized countries good teachers are to be had, who, skilfully leading their pupils step by step, soon give them such a knowledge of the rudiments, grammar, and construction of the language they wish to teach them as enables the latter, with the help of a good dictionary, to make fair progress alone. But where are such to be found in India? On a young civil servant landing in Calcutta he is furnished with a Moonshi or Pandit. He may have a taste for languages, perhaps have been a first class man at Oxford or Dublin, and had besides the benefit of a few lessons from Max Müller or Wright. If so, I am afraid his firm impression will be that his Moonshi has no system at all; in short, whatever his own knowledge of the language, that he is *no teacher*. But the truth is the native *has* a system, but it is the very reverse of all modern approved systems. It is, if I may use so common a simile, to fling his pupil at once into deep water, and there let him splash and plunge about until he learns to swim. On this principle all native children are taught; on this principle all Moonshis and Pandits have themselves learned, and they have no idea of any other. The student must therefore not be surprised if the first thing his teacher does is to put one of the test books into his hands, and tell him to read it; and indeed it is usual for the student to attempt, with the aid of his teacher, to pick out a text, he (the teacher) explaining the meaning as they go along, but not exemplifying the grammar or calling his pupil's attention to the construction of the sentences, the

etymology of the words, the use of the particles, or any of those peculiarities of idiom or syntax which characterize the genius of the language. In looking over a student's exercises, moreover, an Indian teacher will generally correct errors in grammar and spelling ; but, if he can himself understand the meaning, he seldom amends the phraseology, and often passes over gross idiomatic errors. Hence it happens that candidates who have been assured by their teachers that their performances contained but one or two errors, are often so grievously disappointed on receipt of the examiner's reports to find them designated as 'extremely defective in idiom,' sometimes even 'unintelligible.'"

The following gentlemen gave us the benefit of their assistance in the examinations of last year :—

First Examination.

English Language and Literature.—G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L. . Professor Craik ; and C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A.
Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.—Rev. Charles Merivale, B.D., and Rev. W. C. Lake, M.A.
French Language and Literature.—Professor Cassal.
German Language and Literature.—Professor Heimann.
Italian Language and Literature.—Sir James Lacaita.
Mathematics.—W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A., and Rev. R. Townsend, M.A.
Natural Science.—Professor Liveing, M.A.
Moral Science.—Rev. Mark Pattison, B.D.
Sanskrit.—Professor Max Müller, M.A.
Arabic.—Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

Further Examination.

Sanskrit.—Professor Max Müller.
Hindustani.—Colonel Rowlandson.
Bengali.—J. C. Marshman, Esq.
Telugu.—H. Morris, Esq.
Tamil.—W. H. Bayley, Esq.
Gujeratti.—Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.
Arabic.—Colonel Ouseley.
History and Geography of India.—J. C. Marshman, Esq.
Law.—H. S. Maine, Esq., LL.D. ; J. F. Leith, Esq. ; and Franklin Lushington, Esq., M.A.
Political Economy.—R. H. Hutton, Esq.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Witness our hands and seals this second day of April, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

EDWARD RYAN. (L.S.)
EDMUND HEAD. (L.S.)
EDWARD TWISLETON. (L.S.)

Appendix I.

STATISTICAL TABLES, &c.

Relating to the Home Civil Service.

A. Limits of Age prescribed for the various Departments.
B. Subjects of Examination.
C. Number of Nominations, &c. for each Department in the year 1862.
D. Number of Competitions held in 1862.
E. Number of Honorary Certificates granted for each subject.
F. Causes of Rejection.
G. Marks obtained in the Competitions of 1862.
List of Certificated Candidates.
List of Honorary Certificates.

TABLE A.—LIMITS of AGE prescribed for ADMISSION to the various CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

[*Corrected to December* 31, 1862. *It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*]

For Instructions as to the Evidence of Age required by the Civil Service Commissioners, see post, p. 27.

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
ADMIRALTY :—		
Establishment Clerks	17	25(*a*)
Temporary Clerks	17	25(*a*)
Clerks, and Draughtsmen (Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works)	20	30
Dockyard Schoolmasters, Schoolmasters at Naval Prison, Lewes	20	35
Foremen of Works at Dockyards	20	30(*b*)
Artificers and Workmen	—	35(*c*)
Engineer Boys and Dockyard Apprentices	13¾	15
Messengers	21	35(*d*)
Warders and Assistant Warders in Naval Prison, Lewes	25	45
ADMIRALTY (Court of) :—		
Clerks in Registrar's Office	17	35
Clerks in Marshal's Office	17	30
Messengers	20	35
Superintendents of Shipkeepers, (*e*) and Shipkeepers	20	40
AUDIT OFFICE :—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25(*f*)
Temporary Clerks	18	None.
Messengers	21	35
BRITISH MUSEUM :—		
Assistants	18	25(*g*)
Transcribers	17	25
Attendants	18	40
CENSUS OFFICE (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	15	40
CENSUS OFFICE (IRELAND) (*h*) :—		
Clerks	15	39(*i*)
CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	15	40

(*a*) Except in the case of persons who are either temporarily or otherwise employed under Her Majesty's Government, who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first employed.

(*b*) Candidates above this age may be promoted or transferred though above the age of 30, provided they have entered the service of the Department while under 30.

(*c*) Excepting hired men, who are to be considered eligible until the age of 45, provided that when placed on the hired list their age did not exceed 35 years, and that their employment has been continuous from that date.

(*d*) In the case of seamen and marines the age of admission to be 45.

(*e*) If previously employed as shipkeeper a person may be appointed up to 45, provided he was under 40 when first employed. The permanent shipkeeper may be promoted to be superintendent of shipkeepers, even though above the age of 40.

(*f*) Except in the case of persons temporarily employed, who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first temporarily employed.

(*g*) Unless the candidate nominated shall be already on the establishment of the Museum in the capacity of transcriber, in which case he may be admitted up to 35 years of age.

(*h*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*i*) Unless previously employed in the Public Service.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
CHANCERY, SCOTLAND, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF :—		
First and Second Clerks	21	25 (*a*)
Permanent Assistant Clerks	18	30 (*b*)
Temporary Assistant Clerks	14	30
CHARITY COMMISSION :—		
First and Second Class Clerks	21	35
Junior Clerks	18	30
CHELSEA HOSPITAL :—		
Temporary Clerks	16	40
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND) (*c*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Messengers	20	35
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :—		
Clerks	18	23 (*e*)
Supplementary Clerks	16	20
Messengers and Porter	21	35 (*e*)
COAL MINES INSPECTORS	25	45
COLONIAL OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25
Ceylon Writers	18	25
Hong Kong Cadets	20	23
COMMONS, HOUSE OF :—		
Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Assistants to Accountant	19	25 (*f*)
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) :—		
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE (*c*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Messengers	20	35
RECEIVER'S OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*g*)
Messengers	21	35
CADETS OF CONSTABULARY (*c*)	18	24
CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	18	40
Stewards	25	42
Schoolmasters at Parkhurst and Wakefield	18	30
Do. at other places	25	40
Messengers	20	40
Assistant Messengers in Convict Prisons	16	24

(*a*) Assistant Clerks (permanent or temporary) are to be considered eligible whatever may be their ages, provided they were under 25 when first employed, and have served continuously.

(*b*) Except in the case of those who have previously served as Temporary Clerks.

(*c*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*d*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the Candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*e*) For candidates who have been previously in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be considered as extended to five years beyond the ordinary limit, provided the candidate was, when he first entered the Service, under the maximum limit fixed for the situation to which he seeks admittance, and has since served continuously.

(*f*) For Temporary Clerks and other Candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*g*) The limit may be extended to 30 in the case of persons who entered the Public Service before 25, and who have served continuously.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND)—*continued.*		
Scripture Readers (*a*), Farm Bailiffs (*a*), Clerks or Foremen of Works (*a*), Assistant Warders (*b*), Civil Guards (*b*), Engineers (*a*), Night Watchmen (*b*), and Labourers (*b*)	24	40
Steward's Porters	24	40
Schoolmistresses and Lady Scripture Readers	25	40
Matrons	24	36
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*c*)
Permanent Draughtsmen	—	30
Messengers	20	35 (*d*)
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (EXAMINERS OF) :—		
Second Class and Junior Clerks	21	31
CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY :—		
Clerks	20	26
CUSTOMS (*e*) :—		
Clerks and Extra Clerks	17	25(*f*)(*g*)
Examining Officers, Gaugers, and Out-door Officers	20	25(*f*)(*g*)
Messengers	20	35 (*f*)(*h*)
Boatmen and Watchmen	20	30(*f*)(*h*)
Quarantine Mariners	—	30
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks, Transcribers	17	25 (*i*)
Porters	20	40
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE (*e*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*j*)
Messengers	20	35
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION :—		
Senior Clerks	21	35
Junior and Temporary Clerks	16	30
EDUCATION OFFICE :—		
Accountants	23	30
Assistant Clerks	18	25

(*a*) Candidates who have been discharged from the army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

(*b*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals or as clerks of the works, or foreman of the works, or storekeeper in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

(*c*) For Temporary Clerks and other candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he first entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*d*) The limit may be extended to 40 in the case of persons who have been previously employed in the Civil Service, provided that they have served continuously from a period at which they were within the ordinary limits.

(*e*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*f*) Extra Clerks and Extra Officers promoted to the Establishment to be admitted up to the age of 40 years, provided they were first employed in the Customs before they reached the maximum age, and have been employed not less than six months in each year.

(*g*) Persons who have previously served in other Public Departments to be admitted up to the age of 30 years, provided they are appointed direct from such department, and had not attained the age of 25 when first appointed to the Public Service.

(*h*) No person will be admitted who shall have attained the maximum age, although removed from another Public Department.

(*i*) Except in the case of Candidates who have been already employed in the Public Service, who may be appointed if under the age of 30.

(*j*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the Candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
EMIGRATION OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	18	25 (*a*)
Temporary Clerks and Sorting Clerks	17	45
EXCHEQUER :—		
Clerks	17	25 (*b*)
Mechanical Attendants, Weights and Measures Office	20	40
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTER'S OFFICE) :—		
Clerks	16	30
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT :—		
Sub-inspectors of Factories	25	40
Messengers	20	40
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Fishery Officers	21	35
FOREIGN OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	24 (*c*)
Attachés	21	26
Consuls	25	50
Interpreters in Japan	25	50
Assistants in Japan	20	30
Student Interpreters in China and Japan	18	24
Foreign Service Messengers	25	35 (*d*)
Extra Clerks	17	24
Supplemental Junior Clerks in Consular Department	25	45
Home Service Messengers, Office-keepers, Office Porters, Door Porters, &c.	—	40 (*d*)
FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN :—Clerks	16	30
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY :—		
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	16	25
HOME OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*e*)
Clerks in the Office of the Counsel	18	30
Extra Clerks	17	35
Secretary to Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey	25	45
Office-keepers	30	45
Door-keepers, Porters, and Messengers	20	40
INDIA OFFICE :—		
Establishment Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Copying Clerks	18	25 (*f*)
Doorkeepers, Office Porters, and House Messengers	18	35 (*g*)
INDIAN AUDIT OFFICE :—		
Senior Assistants	21	35
Junior Assistants and Temporary Clerks	16	28

(*a*) An extra Clerk would not be ineligible on the score of age for an appointment on the Establishment up to the age of 35 years, provided that he had been admitted as an extra clerk before the age of 25, and had since served continuously.

(*b*) With power, when a vacancy is filled up by transfer from another department, to extend the maximum to 30, provided the probationer had been appointed to his first office between 17 and 25.

(*c*) As regards those who have not a home in London or in the immediate vicinity, the age should be between 20 years complete and 24 years complete.

(*d*) Must be British subjects.

(*e*) In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

(*f*) In the case of persons who have been previously employed as Temporary Clerks the maximum limit will be 30 years, provided that such persons were under the age of 25 when first appointed as Temporary Clerks, and have since served continuously.

(*g*) Unless already in the Service in some other capacity.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT (*a*) :—		
Clerks	16	25 (*b*)
Copying Clerks	16	30
Temporary Clerks	18	None.
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	19	25
Second-class Assistants of Excise	19	25
Office-keepers, Messengers, Stampers, Packers, and Hall Porters	20	35 (*c*)
Chief Coal Porter	30	40
Housekeepers	25	45
Watchmen	20	40
LANCASTER (DUCHY OF) :—Clerks	18	25
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND) (*a*) :—		
Senior Clerks	—	35
Junior Clerks	—	25 (*d*)
Messengers	20	35
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE :—Clerks	18	26
LONDON UNIVERSITY :—		
Assistant Clerk to Senate	25	35
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	18	25
LUNACY COMMISSION :—		
Clerks	18	30
LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF) (*a*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Messengers	20	35
Clerk and Storekeeper, Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum	25	40
METROPOLITAN POLICE, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE :—Clerks	17	25
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS :—		
Clerks	17	23(*e*)(*f*)
Ushers and Office-keepers	30	50
Messengers	25	39
METROPOLITAN POLICE, RECEIVER'S OFFICE :—		
Clerks	17	25 (*g*)
Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers	25	35
MINES, INSPECTORS OF	25	45
MINT :—		
Establishment Clerks	20	30
Temporary Clerks and Officers of the Operative Department	20	45

(*a*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*b*) A person nominated to this department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, his age being at the commencement of such employment between 16 and 25, may be admitted, though his age may exceed 25.

(*c*) Stampers selected from among the machine boys must be over 17.

(*d*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*e*) Unless the nominee shall be a certificated attorney of one of the Courts of Law at Westminster, or shall have acted for at least seven years next before his application for such office as clerk to the Justices of any Petty Session.

(*f*) Unless previously in the Service, when they may be appointed, if at the time of their original appointment they were eligible as to age for the situation to which they are now nominated, and have served continuously.

(*g*) For candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the higher limit of age shall be extended to 30, provided that the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE :—Clerks	16	25 (*a*)
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Inspectors of Schools	23	38 (*b*)
Established Clerks (including Supplementary Clerks)	18	25 (*c*)
Temporary Clerks	18	35
Junior Assistants	14	18
PARLIAMENT OFFICE (House of Lords) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Temporary Clerks	17	30
Summoning Officers and Messengers	21	35
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (*d*) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Extra Clerks	18	30
Office-keepers	30	40
Messengers	20	35
POOR LAW BOARD :—		
Clerks, Supplementary Clerks, and Clerks to Inspectors	18	25
Copyists	18	40
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND) :—		
Extra Clerks	18	30
Messengers	18	35
POST OFFICE (*e*) (*f*) :—		
Third Class Clerks, Solicitor's Office	18	30
Other Clerks	18	25
Packet Agents abroad, not already in Service of the Crown		
Sorters and Letter Carriers	18	25
Labourers	18	30
Provincial Messengers	18	35 (*g*)
Marine Mail Guards	21	35
PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS) (*h*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*i*)
Draftsmen Clerks	18	35
Assistant Schoolmasters	—	40
Messengers	20	35
PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS) (*h*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*i*)
Messengers	20	35

(*a*) Candidates who have previously been in some branch of the Public Service to be eligible if under 27, if their previous service commenced before they were 25.

(*b*) An extension of age of five years to be allowed in the case of candidates who are already in the service of the Board, and have served continuously for at least five years.

(*c*) The limit should be extended to 30 in the case of those who at the time of nomination are already in the Public Service, and who having entered the Service under 25, have served continuously.

(*d*) Persons are to be considered eligible who have passed the superior limit of age, provided they originally entered the Public Service at an age within the prescribed limits, and have since served continuously.

(*e*) Any candidate presenting himself within two months after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*f*) "Persons already employed in the Post Office will be eligible as to age for Civil Service appointments (Post Office), provided their age, when they were first employed, did not exceed by more than two months the superior limit of age attached at that time to the situation to which they seek to be appointed, and provided also such employment has been continuous."

(*g*) "The superior limit of age to be extended to 40 in the case of candidates who may be in receipt of a pension from the Crown for any previous services, whether Civil or Military."

(*h*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*i*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—		
Assistant Clerks	18	30
Clerks in the General Prison at Perth	18	40
Stewards	25	42
Female Teachers and Scripture Readers	25	40
Female Warders	24	36
Male Warders	25	40 (*a*)
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE :—		
Supplemental Clerks	18	30
Council Chamber Keepers and Messengers	25	40
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS :—		
Officers in Classes I. & II., p. 22	17	25
Messengers	—	36
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25
QUEEN'S BENCH—MASTERS' OFFICE :—		
Clerks and Messengers	16	30
QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND) :—		
Porters	20	35
QUEEN'S PRISON :—		
Clerks	16	20
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	18	28
QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE—		
Messengers	21	35
Housekeepers	25	45
RECORD OFFICE :—		
Clerks	17	30
Workmen and Boys	14	25
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF) :—		
Chief Clerk	18	35
Clerks	18	25
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25 (*b*)
Indexers, Transcribers, Statistical Abstractors, and Sorters	17	30
Office-keepers	25	35
Messengers	21	35
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, IRELAND (INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE) (*c*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Messengers	20	35

(*a*) May be extended to 45 in the case of one who while under 40 years of age entered on and continued in service in the army, or as an hospital attendant, or a prison officer.

(*b*) Indexers or Transcribers may be admitted to clerkships up to 30, provided they were under 25 when originally appointed. The service must have been continuous.

(*c*) Any Candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*d*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—		
Clerks, Transcribers, Sorters, and Indexers	17	25
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH:—		
Assistant Astronomer	17	35
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—		
Ordinary Clerks	18	25 (*a*)
Supplementary Clerks, Temporary Clerks, other Parties	17	30 (*b*)
Assistant Geologists and Fossil Collectors	18	30
Assistant Curators, Museum of Practical Geology	20	35
Assistant Librarians, Museum of Practical Geology	—	35
Official Examiners	18	35
Assistant Book-keepers	—	30
STATIONERY OFFICE:—		
Ordinary Clerks	17	25
Other Parties	19	40
Persons in Second Class of subordinate Establishment	—	45
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND):—		
Clerks	18	45
TRADE, BOARD OF (*c*):—		
Ordinary Clerks	18	25
Supplementary Clerks; and Clerks in offices of Seamen's Registry, Registry of Designs, and Registry of Joint Stock Companies	17	30
Office-keepers, Messengers, Porters, and Extra Messengers	—	40
TREASURY:—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	20	30
Supplementary Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Messengers	21	35
WAR DEPARTMENT:—		
Permanent Clerks (Pall Mall or Out-stations), except when Non-Commissioned Officers	18	25(*e*)(*f*)
Officers of the Military Store Service	18	23 (*g*)
Probationary Purveyor's Clerks	18	25 (*h*)
Draftsmen	21	30
Accountant	18	40
Junior Assistant in Chemical Department	17	25
Commissariat Clerks	18	30 (*i*) (*j*)

(*a*) In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

(*b*) The limit to be 45 in all cases where there has been any previous Public Service extending beyond a period of five years.

(*c*) Persons may be transferred to the Board of Trade from other departments of the Public Service, or from one class of the department to another, provided they were, at the time when they first entered the Service, under the maximum age for admission into the class to which they may be transferred.

(*d*) Unless they have been continuously in the Public Service since they were 25, in which case the maximum may be extended to 30.

(*e*) Temporary Clerks are considered eligible for permanent clerkships up to 30, provided their service commenced before they were 25, and has been continuous.

(*f*) Candidates nominated to clerkships after having held other situations (not being temporary clerkships) in the service of the War Office, will only be required to have been within the prescribed limits of age when they first entered the Service.

(*g*) 25, if the candidate has passed through Sandhurst.

(*h*) Unless previously employed as assistant clerks, in which case they will be eligible if under 30. For retired non-commissioned officers the limits of age will be 18 to 42.

(*i*) Except in the cases of persons who have been employed in other capacities or in other branches of the Public Service, when exceptions may be made, provided the ages of the candidates did not exceed 30 on the first commencement of their continuous Public Service.

(*j*) 35 at staticns on the African coast.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*		
Commissariat Storekeepers, Issuers, and Assistant Storekeepers	—	30(*a*)(*b*)(*c*)
Non-Commissioned-Officer-Clerks	—	42(*d*)(*e*)
Royal Military College Clerks	18	35(*e*)
Storeholders (Military Store Service)	25	40
Temporary Clerks (except when Non-Commissioned Officers)	18	40
Civil Assistants (Survey Department)	18	35(*f*)
Clerk of the Works, Royal Engineer Department	21	30(*g*)
Messengers and Queen's Messengers	20	35(*h*)
Warders and other subordinate Prison Officers	25	45
Master Artificers, Foremen, Armourers, and others in the Military Store Service	—	35(*i*)
Viewers	—	45(*j*)
Office-keepers, Foremen, Labourers, &c.	—	35(*k*)
Masters of Vessels	—	45
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	25
Temporary Clerks	16	40
Messengers	20	35(*l*)
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE :—		
Established Clerks	18	25
Temporary Clerks	18	30
Messengers	25	35(*m*)
COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION :—Clerks	—	42
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	23
Temporary Clerks	16	40
MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND) :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	23
Temporary Clerks	16	40
WOODS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Writing Clerks, Quit-Rent Office, Dublin	—	35
WORKS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Surveyor's Clerks	18	30

(*a*) Persons already in the Public Service may be transferred to the Commissariat, provided they were when they first entered the service under the maximum age for admission to the class to which they may be transferred, and have served continuously.

(*b*) Except in the case of a pensioned soldier, where no limit has been put.

(*c*) 35 at stations on the African coast.

(*d*) Temporary Clerks may be appointed to permanent clerkships of this class up to 45, if they were under 42 when first employed, and have served continuously.

(*e*) Reduced or retired non-commissioned officers may be appointed to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, up to 45.

(*f*) The higher limit of age is to be 55 in the case of candidates who have previously served in that portion of the corps of Royal Engineers engaged in the survey, provided the candidate commenced his service in the Engineers while below 35, and has served continuously to the time of his nomination.

(*g*) A Candidate must have served as Temporary Clerk of the Works or Foreman in the Engineer Department for at least six months. The limits of age for those who entered the Service in a temporary capacity previous to 30 shall be extended to 35.

(*h*) The maximum to be extended to 40 for candidates who may have entered the service as temporary messengers before 35.

(*i*) If pensioners from the cavalry 43 years, if pensioners from other arms of the service 42 years. An artificer or labourer may be promoted to this class up to 55, provided he were appointed to the permanent establishment in the inferior capacities before 35, 43, or 42 respectively.

(*j*) Viewers to be eligible in regard to age provided that they have been appointed and continued to serve in the Department previous to attaining the age of 45, and that their appointment as permanent Viewers takes place before they attain the age of 55.

(*k*) Persons may be appointed to the Royal Engineer and Barrack Departments subsequently to their discharge to pension from the Army up to the age of 45.

(*l*) For discharged soldiers the upper limit to be 50.

(*m*) An extension to 45 to be allowed in the case of discharged soldiers.

TABLE B.—Different STANDARDS of QUALIFICATION established by the various DEPARTMENTS.

[*Corrected to December* 31. *It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*]

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY.

I. TEMPORARY CLERKS, WHITEHALL.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
(*t*) 5. Translation from Latin or some Modern Foreign Language.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship. Candidates will also be examined and compete in the following subjects:—*

6. Geography.
7. English and General History.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS AT SOMERSET HOUSE (DEPARTMENTS OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, COMPTROLLER OF VICTUALLING, MEDICAL DIRECTOR-GENERAL, COAST GUARD OFFICE, &c.)*

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
(*t*) 5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship. Candidates will also be examined and compete in the following subjects:—*

6. Geography.
7. English and General History.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any Branch of Mathematics or Science.
9. Translation from Latin or from some Modern Foreign Language.

III. TEMPORARY CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, AND NAVAL HOSPITALS AT HOME.*

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
(*t*) 5. Précis.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship in the above departments.*

IV. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, &c., ABROAD.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.

V. DOCKYARD SCHOOLMASTERS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic.

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY—*continued.*

V. DOCKYARD SCHOOLMASTERS—*continued.*

(*t*) 3. Grammar and Analysis of Sentences.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
(*t*) 5. Physical and Political Geography of the World, especially of England and Europe.
(*t*) 6. English History.
(*t*) 7. Euclid (first four books).
(*t*) 8. Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).

(*t*) *The above will form the test of qualification. Candidates will also compete in the following subjects, to which a high value will be given:—*

9. Trigonometry (plane and spherical).
10. Differential and Integral Calculus, and the easier Differential Equations.
11. Mechanics.
12. Hydrostatics.

VI. SCHOOLMASTERS AT NAVAL PRISON, LEWES.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following (at the option of the Candidates):—
   (*a*) English History;
   (*b*) Geography;
   (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics;
   (*d*) Latin.†

VII. DOCKYARD APPRENTICES AND ENGINEER BOYS IN FACTORIES.‡

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Reading.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic.
4. Grammar.
5. English Composition.
6. Geography.
7. Mathematics (Euclid, (*t*) first three books, Algebra up to and inclusive of Quadratic Equations, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression).

VIII. FOREMEN OF WORKS IN A DOCKYARD.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic, Designing, Plan Drawing, and Mensuration.

IX. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

X. CHIEF WARDER, PRINCIPAL WARDER, WARDER, AND ASSISTANT WARDER AT LEWES NAVAL PRISON.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

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* Candidates for appointment in the Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works in Somerset House or the Dockyards will be examined in the above subjects respectively, with the exception of book-keeping by double entry, for which architectural drawing will be substituted.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ "The vacancies for these appointments are open to public competition." 200 marks as a maximum will be given for Physical Qualifications, viz., height, weight, girth of chest, and strength.

(*t*) A competent knowledge of the first four rules of Arithmetic and of the other subjects distinguished by this mark will be required of all candidates, and candidates for the Factories must also possess a competent knowledge of the first three books of Euclid to render them eligible for appointment as Engineer Boys.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY (COURT OF).

I. CLERKS IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. One of the following subjects:—
(*a*) Latin or a Modern Language;*
(*b*) The leading points of English or Modern History;
(*c*) Geography;
(*d*) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, Practice, and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. SUPERINTENDENT OF SHIPKEEPERS, AND SHIPKEEPER.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

AUDIT OFFICE.

I. CLERKS (COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION).
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Euclid (first three books).
7. Translation from Latin Prose.
8. Translation from either French, Italian, or German.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

BRITISH MUSEUM.

I. ASSISTANTS IN PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Two languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.*

II. ASSISTANT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Mathematics (including Crystallography and Physical Optics).
3. Latin, French, and German.*
4. Mineralogy.

III. ASSISTANTS IN DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES, OR IN THAT OF PRINTED BOOKS, OR OF MANUSCRIPTS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Literary and Political History of England.
4. Literary and Political History of Greece and Rome.
5. Two Languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

BRITISH MUSEUM—*continued.*

IV. ASSISTANTS IN A DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Literary and Political History of England.
4. Two Languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.*
5. History of the Natural Sciences and the knowledge of the fundamental principles of the various systems of classification of Zoology, Geology, Palæontology, Mineralogy, or Botany (according to the Department of Natural History for which the candidate is nominated.

V. TRANSCRIBERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Language.
4. Two other Languages (at the option of the candidates) besides English.*
5. (If in the Department of Mineralogy), Mineralogy (elementary).

VI. ATTENDANTS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

CENSUS OFFICE (ENGLAND).

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

CENSUS OFFICE (IRELAND).

CLERKS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Copying.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).

CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

CHANCERY, SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF).

I. FIRST AND SECOND CLERK.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Latin Translation.
6. Scotch Law and Conveyancing.
7. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery; the power of reading the older volumes of the Records; and a general Knowledge of the Writs and Extracts issued from Chancery.

II. PERMANENT ASSISTANT CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic.
3. English Composition.
4. Latin (slight elementary knowledge).
5. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery, and the power of reading the older volumes of the Records.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS COMMISSION (IRELAND).

Nothing fixed.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Two at the least of the following:—
   (*a*) Latin or a Modern Foreign Language;*
   (*b*) English History;
   (*c*) Elementary Mathematics.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing.
2. Copying from MSS.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.

II. CLERKS IN FINES AND PENALTIES OFFICE.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.

III. SUPERINTENDENTS OF MESSENGERS, AND MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements).
(*t*) 5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. Latin.
(*t*) 8. French, or another Modern Language.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying and Indexing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

III. OFFICE-KEEPER, MESSENGER, AND PORTER.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

COAL MINES INSPECTORS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Knowledge of Mines and Mining.

Department, and Qualifications required.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

Preliminary Examination:—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography.
5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination:—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany, and Italy.
3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

II. WRITERS IN CEYLON.

Preliminary Examination:—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. The preparation of a Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography, particularly that of British India and its dependencies.
5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, and Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination:—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
3. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
4. Pure and Mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping.
5. Geology, Chemistry, and Civil Engineering.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

Gentlemen appointed to Writerships are required, after their arrival in Ceylon, to pass an examination in the Cingalese and Tamul languages before being appointed on the Civil Establishment of the Island; and a further examination, proving a thorough knowledge of those languages, is required for promotion.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

COLONIAL OFFICE—*continued.*

III. HONG KONG CADETS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

The above subjects will not tell in competition, but Candidates who cannot pass in them will be rejected.

3. Latin and one other Foreign Language.
4. English Composition (including Précis writing).
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics.
6. Geography and History.
7. Constitutional and International Law.
8. Natural Science.
9. Any two of the following Languages (not having been taken up under No. 3),—French, German, Spanish, Italian.

Every candidate must undergo a competitive examination in the 3rd and 4th subjects, and in any two others which he may select. But any candidate who takes up the 9th subject may if he chooses be examined in five subjects instead of four.

COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. History of England, and of the Constitution.
6. Latin or French.*
7. (For COMMITTEE CLERKS) the Elements of the Law of Evidence.
7. (For TEMPORARY CLERKS) Euclid (first three books).
8. (For TEMPORARY CLERKS) Greek.

II. ASSISTANT TO ACCOUNTANT.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Geography.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

CADETS OF CONSTABULARY.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Per-centages).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography (especially that of Ireland).

Department, and Qualifications required.

CONVICT SERVICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

II. STEWARDS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

III. SCHOOLMASTERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following, at the option of the Candidate:—
   (*a*) English History;
   (*b*) Geography;
   (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics.
   (*d*) Latin.*

IV. SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School management.
7. Geography (elementary).

V. LADY SCRIPTURE READERS AND SCRIPTURE READERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

VI. FARM BAILIFFS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

VII. ENGINEERS, CLERKS OF WORKS, AND FOREMEN OF WORKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

VIII. MATRONS.

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).

IX. ASSISTANT WARDERS, INFIRMARY NURSES, AND MESSENGERS IN THE CONVICT PRISONS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).

X. ASSISTANT MESSENGERS IN CONVICT PRISONS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).

XI. STEWARD'S PORTER.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary, and the tables of Weights and Measures).

XII. CIVIL GUARDS, LABOURERS, AND NIGHT WATCHMEN.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
CONVICT SERVICE—*continued.*
XIII. MESSENGERS (PRISONS OFFICE).
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.
I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
II. PERMANENT DRAUGHTSMEN.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Land Surveying.
5. Plan Drawing.
III. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF).
SECOND CLASS CLERKS AND JUNIOR CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography of England and Wales.
5. Criminal Law (Elements).
CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY.
CLERKS.
1. Handwriting (including German text and engrossing hand) and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
CROWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BENCH.
Nothing fixed.
CUSTOMS.
I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Latin.*
II. OTHER CLERKS; EXTRA CLERKS; EXAMINING OFFICERS†; AND GAUGERS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
III. OUT-DOOR OFFICERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different Weights and Measures).

Department, and Qualifications required.
CUSTOMS—*continued.*
IV. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).
V. BOATMEN AND WATCHMEN.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).
CLERKS AND TRANSCRIBERS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
DEEDS, REGISTRAR OF, IN MIDDLESEX.
Nothing fixed.
DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.
I. CLERKS.
(The same as for "Supplementary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)
II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.
I. CLERKS IN THE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, AND CLERKS IN RECEIVER'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Précis.
II. CLERKS IN DIVISIONAL OFFICES.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. French.
III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.
CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin.*
8. French or one other Language.*
EDUCATION OFFICE.‡
ACCOUNTANTS AND ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Calculation of Per-centages.
5. English Composition.
6. Book-keeping.
7. Précis and digest of returns into summaries.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† Persons nominated to the office of Examining Officers at Newhaven, Dover, and Folkestone must show some proficiency in French (which in these cases will be included in the preliminary test examination).

‡ In *competitions* there is a further examination, the above being then merely preliminary. The subjects which may be taken in the second examination are—(1) Geography; (2) Modern History; (3) Mathematics; (4) Natural Science; (5) Languages.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

EMIGRATION OFFICE.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Elementary Arithmetic.
3. Correspondence.

III. SORTING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.

EXCHEQUER.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 4. Correspondence.
5. Précis.
(*t*) 6. (For Clerks in the Weights and Measures Office) Practical and Theoretical knowledge necessary for examination and comparison of Weights and Measures, and of Measures of Gas.

II. MECHANICAL ATTENDANT, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OFFICE.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE).

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).

FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.

I. SUB-INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.*
8. Elements of Political Economy.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

FISHERIES BOARD, SCOTLAND.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Rule of Three).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. Correspondence.

II. FISHERY OFFICERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Cask Mensuration).
3. Correspondence.

Department, and Qualifications required.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.†
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French.

II. ATTACHÉS.
1. Orthography and Handwriting.
2. General Intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which the Candidate acquits himself, and specifically by the quickness he may show in seizing the points in papers read to him or read over by him once or twice.
3. Précis.
4. Latin (Grammar and Translation).‡
5. French.
6. German.
7. Geography.
8. A fair knowledge of the Political History of Europe and of North and South America, from the year 1660 to 1860 inclusive, and of the most important international transactions during that period.
9. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Decimals—Colenso).
10. Euclid (Book I.)
11. A general knowledge of Maritime and International Law (to be acquired from "Wheaton's Elements of International Law," and the first volume of Kent's Commentary).
12 (*Optionally*) Spanish and Italian.

Candidates may, if they prefer it, undergo two examinations instead of the above. In this case the second examination may be deferred until the Candidate is prepared to undergo it.

FIRST EXAMINATION (when there are two).
1. Orthography.
2. Handwriting.
3. Précis.
4. Latin.‡
5. Arithmetic.
6. Geography.
7. General Intelligence (except as regards specific tests.
8. French (Grammar, Translation, and Speaking).
9. German (Grammar).
10. Political History of Europe and of North and South America, from 1790 to 1815, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions of that period.

SECOND EXAMINATION (when there are two).

Candidates who shall have elected to undergo two examinations must be prepared to satisfy the Examiners, if required to do so, as to their acquaintance with the various matters which come within the single examination (except as regards Latin, Geography, and Arithmetic, in which such Candidates are exempted from being re-examined); and they will, moreover, be required, for their second examination, to draw up a report on the general commercial and political relations of the several countries in which they may have resided; and on the internal polity and administration, the social institutions, and the character of the people of such countries.

III. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS.
1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.
3. French (written and spoken).
4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British Mercantile and Commercial Law.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition. When two or more Candidates have severally displayed sufficient ability in the subjects above mentioned, they will each be examined in German also.

‡ Candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland will be exempted from being examined in Latin.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*

IV. INTERPRETERS AND ASSISTANTS IN JAPAN.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. French.
5. (*For Interpreters*) Dutch.

V. STUDENT INTERPRETERS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. Geography.
5. Euclid (first four books).
6. Latin (translation).
7. French (translation).

VI. FOREIGN SERVICE MESSENGERS.*
1. Arithmetic (first four rules).
2. Either French, German, or Italian (conversational knowledge).

VII. CLERKS IN MIXED COMMISSION COURT, LOANDA.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Précis.
3. French (copying and translation).

VIII. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. English History.

IX. SUPPLEMENTAL JUNIOR CLERKS IN CONSULAR DEPARTMENT.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

X. HOME SERVICE MESSENGERS; OFFICE-KEEPERS; OFFICE PORTERS; DOOR PORTERS; AND OTHERS EMPLOYED IN SUBORDINATE CAPACITIES.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. English History.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Elementary Arithmetic.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Nothing fixed.

HOME OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

Department, and Qualifications required.

HOME OFFICE—*continued.*

I. CLERKS—*continued.*
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.†
7. French.†

II. SECRETARY TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF GUERNSEY.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. English Composition.
3. Geography.
4. English History.
5. French (translation, composition, and speaking).

III. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary, including the Rule of Three).
3. Grammatical construction of Sentences of a simple character.

IV. CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. OFFICE-KEEPERS, DOOR-KEEPERS, PORTERS, AND MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

INDIA OFFICE.‡

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.§
5. Geography.
6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee).
7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language (at the option of the Nominee).†

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

III. COPYING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

IV. DOOR-KEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

INDIAN AUDIT OFFICE.

ASSISTANTS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

* Candidates must be "able to ride and competent to perform journeys on horseback."
† In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
‡ For the Regulations respecting the Civil Service in India, see Appendix III.
§ For the Accountant-General's Department the "Elements of Book-keeping" is to be substituted for Précis-writing. For the Store Department, Précis or Book-keeping may be taken at the option of the candidate.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

INLAND REVENUE.

I. CLERKS IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE* AND IN THE LEGACY DUTY OFFICE.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.

II. JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON.†

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

III. CLERKS IN OFFICES OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT; AND ASSISTANT SURVEYORS OF TAXES.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.
(*t*) 6. (*For the Chief Accountant's Office.*) Book-keeping by Double Entry.

IV. EXTRA CLERKS, COPYING CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. SECOND-CLASS ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE AND CLERKS IN STAMP OFFICE, GLASGOW.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

VI. STAMPERS, PACKERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

VII. HOUSEKEEPERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.

I. CLERKS.

(The same as for "Supplementary Clerks" in the Board of Trade).

II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.

(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY (SCOTLAND).

(The same as for Supplementary Clerks, Board of Trade.)

Department, and Qualifications required.

JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF (IRELAND).

Nothing fixed.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

CLERKS.

A.—1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
5. English Composition.

B.‡—6. English History.
7. Précis.
8. Latin (translation).
9. French.
10. German.

LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.

CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. English Composition.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

I. ASSISTANT CLERK TO THE SENATE.

1. Handwriting, and power to copy correctly in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition (especially epistolary).
5. Précis.
6. Account-keeping.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

LORDS, HOUSE OF.

(See Parliament Office.)

* "The examination, as regards history, geography, correspondence, and the other heads, would extend much further than is thought necessary in the case of clerks in offices of account and receipt, and would be such as to ascertain whether or not the person had received such an education as would qualify him, after experience in the various business of the office, to be employed in duties of a superior description."

† For clerks in the Solicitor's offices, Dublin and Edinburgh, the examination is the same as that for the Secretary's office. Second-class clerks for the Solicitor's office, London, are examined in the general principles of Equity and Common Law and Conveyancing.

‡ Failure to satisfy the Commissioners in any of the subjects belonging to this division will not be considered as disqualifying the candidate.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing.
2. Copying from MSS.

LUNACY COMMISSION.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, calculation of Per-centages and Averages).
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis (including preparation and digest of tabular statements and of returns into summaries).
6. Latin or a Modern Language.*

LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. CLERK AND STOREKEEPER, CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Vulgar Fractions).
3. Account-keeping.

METROPOLIS ROADS COMMISSION.

Nothing fixed.

METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.
5. English Geography.
6. History of the British Empire.
7. French.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, with Reduction and Proportion).

Department, and Qualifications required.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS—*continued.*

I. CLERKS—*continued.*
3. English Composition.
4. Either—
   (*a*) Geography;
   (*b*) English History;
   (*c*) Latin, or a Modern Foreign Language.*
5. Criminal Law (*if the Candidate be a Certificated Attorney, or Justices' Clerk at Petty Sessions*).

II. USHERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

METROPOLITAN POLICE—RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decima Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.

II. STOREKEEPERS AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. A knowledge of the value and quality of Cloth, and of the practical duties of a Tailor.

MINES INSPECTION.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Mining and Management of Mines.

MINT.

I ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Preparation of Tabular Statements.
(*t*) 6. Either of the following:—
   (*a*) History of England;
   (*b*) Political Economy, so far as it relates to Money and Coinage;
   (*c*) Elements of Mechanical Science;
   (*d*) Elements of Chemistry.

II. JUNIOR ASSAYERS, JUNIOR SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE MELTING AND COINING ROOMS, AND OTHERS BELONGING TO THE SAME CLASS.†
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

III. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† These must also possess the requisite technical knowledge which will be included in the preliminary test.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Geography.
5. History.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.*

A. *Obligatory Subjects.*

	No. of Marks for each Subject.	
1. English, consisting of—		
English Composition - -	600	
Spelling, grammar, and language	500	
Literature: Bacon's Essays, some of Edmund Burke's works (Thoughts on Causes of present Discontents, Speeches on Economic Reform, American Taxation, and on Conciliation with America, and Address to Electors of Bristol before going to poll, 1780); two or three plays of Shakespeare (Othello, Macbeth, Julius Cæsar); and parts of Milton (Sonnets, L'Allegro, Penseroso, and i. ii. iv. Books of Paradise Lost); and Pope (Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Moral Essays, and Imitations of Horace) -	500	
Rhetoric and criticism, such as Blair's Lectures and Whately's Rhetoric - - -	400	
		2,000
2. Elementary Mathematics, consisting of—		
Arithmetic - - -	600	
Euclid, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th Books	400	
Algebra, including Quadratic Equations - - -	400	
Trigonometry, to solution of plane and spherical Triangles inclusive - - -	300	
		1,700
3. Geography - - - -		500
4. History, including Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome - - -		400
5. Physical Science, selections from Board's course, as Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics - - - -		600
6. Logic (Lessons on Reasoning) -		300
7. Political Economy (Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. and ii., and Easy Lessons on Money Matters) - - -		300
8. Book-keeping - - -		200
Total - -		6,000

NOTE.—No candidate will be appointed whose marks on the whole course above mentioned do not amount to 2,000, or who shall fail in showing a competent knowledge of any one of the above subjects.

Department, and Qualifications required.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) —*continued.*

I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—*continued.*

B. *Optional Subjects.*

1. Language, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome - - - 1,000
2. Ditto, ditto, France - - - 400
3. Ditto, ditto, Germany - - - 400
4. Ditto, ditto, Italy - - - 400

NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than one Modern Language.

5. Logic (Whately, Mill, Books i. ii. iii. and v.) - - - - 400
6. History and Philosophy of Education - 400
7. Political Economy.—Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. ii. iii. and v.; Malthus (Essay on Population); Senior; and J. S. Mill (Books i. ii. iii. and v.) - - - - - 400
8. Higher Mathematics (Theory of Equations, Differential and Integral Calculus) - - - - - 600
9. Natural Science.
   (*a*) Chemistry (1); Heat (2); Electricity (3); and Magnetism (4); as treated of in Board's course of Lectures (the maximum for any three) - - - - 500
   (*b*) Animal (5), and Vegetable (6) Physiology, with principles of Classification (Carpenter) - - 500
   (*c*) Geology (7); and Mineralogy (8); (Ansted, Page) - - 300

NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under last head,—Natural Science.

A candidate will not get credit for any subject in the Optional Course unless his marks show him to be possessed of a competent knowledge of that subject.

II. CLERKS (INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS).

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Per-centages.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (for Financial Department).
5. English Grammar.
6. English Composition.
7. Précis.
8. Geography.
9. Euclid (first three books).
10. French or Latin, at the option of the candidate.†
11. History of English Literature.

III. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (General Principles).
4. English Composition.
5. English Grammar.
6. Geography of Great Britain and Ireland.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Nothing fixed.

* The successful candidate at the examination must attend at the Inspection Office and Schools in Marlborough Street to learn the details of his future duties, and he will not receive his appointment unless he shows by his conduct and the test to which he may be submitted there that he is fully competent to perform the duties of an Inspector.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

PARLIAMENT OFFICE.

(House of Lords.)

I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Hallam's Constitutional History, and May's Constitutional History.
6. Latin or French Translation.

Candidates having passed the preliminary examination as above, will compete in the following subjects:—*

A. English Language, Literature, and Composition. (An alternative opportunity will be given to the candidate of showing his ability to draw a legal instrument.)
B. Latin and Greek.
C. Mathematics (pure and mixed).
D. Modern Foreign Languages, not exceeding three.

(The candidate is to be at liberty to select any two of the subjects A, B, C, D.)

II. SUMMONING OFFICERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. Correspondence.

III. MESSENGERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).

PATENTS OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Arithmetic (Purchase of Stock, and Exchange).
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 5. English Composition.
6. Précis.
(*t*) 7. One dead or modern Language.†

II. EXTRA CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and, in the case of Office-keepers, Proportion).

Department, and Qualifications required.

POOR LAW BOARD.

I. SUPERIOR CLERKS.‡

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS AND CLERKS TO INSPECTORS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

III. COPYISTS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Exercises designed to test ability to copy with accuracy and decipher readily Handwriting difficult to be read.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).

I. EXTRA CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

POST OFFICE.

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON (3rd Class).

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

II. OTHER CLERKS IN METROPOLITAN OFFICES; AND PACKET AGENTS ABROAD.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

III. CLERKS IN PROVINCIAL OFFICES.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. SORTERS; LETTER CARRIERS; AND MESSENGERS.

1. Writing their own names and addresses.
2. Reading the addresses of letters.
3. Adding a few figures together.

V. MARINE MAIL GUARD.

1. Reading MS.
2. Spelling.
3. Writing an account of a voyage.

* The character of the papers in these subjects will be similar to that of the papers in the same subjects given in examinations for the Civil Service of India (see App.), but English History is not included in Division A.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ "Candidates for clerkships of the superior class should be examined with a view to ascertain that they have received a liberal education and are personally intelligent. We do not desire to lay down any minute rules as to the manner of this examination, which may, to a certain extent, be made to depend upon the nature of the candidate's previous studies."—(Viscount Courtenay to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTERS.
1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal fractions).
2. English Grammar.
3. Geography.
4. History.
5. School Management.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

I. ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

III. STEWARDS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. FEMALE TEACHERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

V. SCRIPTURE READERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating Knowledge.

VI. FEMALE WARDERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VII. MALE WARDERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

Department, and Qualifications required.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

I. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Accuracy in copying French and English.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

II. COUNCIL CHAMBER KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS.

I. ASSISTANTS TO CLERKS OF SEAT; ASSISTANT CLERKS IN THE CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT; ASSISTANT CLERKS IN THE DIVORCE COURTS; AND ASSISTANT TO CLERK OF THE PAPERS.
1. Handwriting, including German Text, and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Outlines of English History.
4. Latin (translation).
5. French, or some other Modern Language.*

II. ASSISTANTS TO RECORD KEEPERS; SEARCHERS; READERS AND EXAMINERS; GENERAL ASSISTANT CLERKS; BOOK SHOWERS; CLERK TO CANCEL STAMPS; ASSISTANTS TO CALENDAR KEEPERS.
1. Handwriting, including German Text, and Orthography.
2. Elementary Arithmetic.
3. Geography.

III. USHERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE).

I. CLERKS.
(Same as for Exchequer of Pleas.)

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND).

PORTERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Aritmetic (elementary).

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.*

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

I. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

RECORD OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. History of England.
(*t*) 8. Latin (translation).
(*t*) 9. French (translation).

II. WORKMEN AND BOYS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.

I. CHIEF CLERK.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
4. English Grammar.

II. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

Department, and Qualifications required.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND) —*continued.*

I. CLERKS—*continued.*
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. INDEXERS; TRANSCRIBERS; STATISTICAL ABSTRACTORS; AND SORTERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting, Punctuation, and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Per-centages.
4. English Grammar.
5. Correspondence.
6. Précis, and the Preparation of Schedules.

II. TRANSCRIBERS, SORTERS, AND INDEXERS AND CLERKS IN THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. English Composition.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (INCLUDING THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE, IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.

ASSISTANT PRACTICAL ASTRONOMER.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Algebra.
5. Plane Trigonometry.
6. Translation from Latin, French, or German.

SASINE OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

Nothing fixed.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF.

I. ASSISTANT GEOLOGISTS, OFFICIAL EXAMINERS, AND ASSISTANT CURATORS IN THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. British History.
8. Latin, French, or German.*
9. (*Optionally for Official Examiners*) Mathematics, as far as the Differential Calculus.

II. ORDINARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

III. ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping.

IV. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of Sentences of a simple character.

V. ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN AT THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Correction of the Press.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Catalogue and Index Making.
6. French, Latin, and Italian (to the extent of being able to translate titles of books).

VI. FOSSIL COLLECTORS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

(The same as for "Supplementary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)

II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.

(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

STATIONERY OFFICE.

I. CLERKS AND OTHER PARTIES.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic.
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

II. SECOND CLASS OF THE SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).‡

Department, and Qualifications required.

SUPERVISION (BOARD OF), SCOTLAND.

CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

TRADE, BOARD OF.

I. ORDINARY CLERKS.†

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.†

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of Sentences of a simple character.

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS).

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

TREASURY.

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. First Three Books of Euclid.
(*t*) 8. Latin, French, German, or Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.*

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
(*t*) 5. Conveyancing.

III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

IV. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† "My Lords would also be glad to receive a report of the Candidate's proficiency in any other subject or subjects, to be selected by him, in which he may desire to be examined."—(James Booth, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

‡ For carmen, compound addition only.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
WAR DEPARTMENT.	**WAR DEPARTMENT**—*continued.*
I. PERMANENT CLERKS AT PALL MALL. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. History. 7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.* [*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Branch.*] 8. Compilation of Account States. 9. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	VIII. ESTABLISHED PURVEYORS' CLERKS. (*Candidates selected from among those who have passed the foregoing examination will compete in the following subjects.*) 1. Geography. 2. History. 3. Translation from one of the following languages:—French, German, Italian, or Spanish,—the selection being left to the candidate.
II. ACCOUNTANT. 1. Book-keeping and the preparation of Account States.	IX. DRAFTSMEN AT PALL MALL. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Grammar. 4. Euclid (first three books). 5. Algebra (to Simple Equations). 6. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.
III. CONVEYANCING CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law. 5. Conveyancing.	X. DRAFTSMEN TO ROYAL GUN FACTORIES AND MACHINERY DEPARTMENT. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Practical Mechanics and Hydraulics. 5. Drawing.
IV. OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE. 1. Handwriting. 2. Arithmetic. 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. History (elementary). 6. Algebra to Simple Equations. 7. Euclid (Books I. to VI.) 8. Latin, or one Modern Language (French or German).*	XI. CLERKS IN THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS (WHEN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS). 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence.
V. PERMANENT CLERKS AT OUT-STATIONS (COMPRISING THE MANUFACTURING BRANCHES, THE ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, AND THE BARRACK OFFICES).† 1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Geography. 4. History. [*And in addition, for the Chemist's Department, Woolwich.*] 5. French and German.* 6. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy (elementary knowledge).	XII. STOREHOLDERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE.‡ 1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
VI. JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. The elements of French or German.* 4. Inorganic Chemistry.	XIII. REGISTRY CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS (WHETHER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR NOT), AND COMMISSARIAT CLERKS. 1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). [*And in addition, for Temporary Surveyors' Clerks.*] 3. Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Duodecimals). 4. A little Mensuration and Practical Geometry.
VII. PROBATIONARY PURVEYORS' CLERKS (WHETHER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR NOT). 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (up to and including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition.	XIV. CIVIL ASSISTANTS IN SURVEY DEPARTMENT. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).
	XV. COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPERS, ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS, AND ISSUERS, AND CLERKS IN THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (SANDHURST). 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† For Non-commissioned Officers nominated to manufacturing branches the subjects will be the same as for Purveyors' Clerks. (See No. VII.)

‡ In the case of men advanced from the class of labourers or from foremen, on account of their industry and ability, to the above appointments, the following subjects only shall be required:—1. Exercises in handwriting; 2. Arithmetic (elementary); 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

XVI. CLERKS OF THE WORKS, ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Mensuration.
5. Practical Geometry.
6. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings.
7. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work.
8. Analysis of Prices.
9. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Building Materials.

XVII. MESSENGERS AND QUEEN'S MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (four first rules).

XVIII. SCHOOLMASTER WARDERS, WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS IN MILITARY PRISONS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XIX. NIGHT WATCHMEN AND OTHER SUBORDINATE PRISON OFFICERS.

1. Reading and Writing simple words.

XX. MASTER ARTIFICERS, VIEWERS, FOREMEN, ARMOURERS, AND OTHERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE; OFFICE-KEEPERS, FOREMEN, LABOURERS, &c.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

WAR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

WAR.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Latin, or one Foreign Language.*

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.

III. CLERKS TO THE COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.

WAR—*continued.*

IV. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

WAR.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.

WAR.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

WAR.

MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND).

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.

WOODS, OFFICE OF.

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Translation from either French or Latin.

II. CLERKS TO SURVEYORS OF FORESTS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 4. Correspondence.
(*t*) 5. Copying Plans.
(*t*) 6. Measuring with a Chain.

III. WRITING CLERKS, QUIT-RENT OFFICE, IRELAND.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

WORKS, OFFICE OF.

CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping (Principles of).
(*t*) 4. Correspondence.
5. Précis.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR SITUATIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CROWN.

I. Every Candidate born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837 should produce a Certificate from the Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the Birth took place.

II. Every Candidate not producing the above Certificate must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c. &c. This regulation applies—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.
2. To Candidates born in England or Wales on or before the 30th June 1837.
3. To Candidates who, though born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, cannot produce the Registrar General's Certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding, in each case, upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of candidates:—

(*a.*) The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should if possible be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person it should state the circumstances which enable the Declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(*b.*) If the Candidate was born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar General; or a separate Declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*c.*) If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*d.*) Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 62.

Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.

N.B.—By the Act 23 Vict. c. 15., which received the Royal Assent on the 3d April 1860, it is enacted that every "certified copy or extract of or from any Register of Births, "Baptisms, Marriages, Deaths, or Burials," shall bear a stamp impressed thereon, or a proper adhesive stamp affixed thereto, the said stamp, if affixed, being cancelled, as provided by the ninth section of the Act, which (so far as material) is as follows:—

Section IX.—"The person who shall make, sign, or issue any Instrument, Document, or Writing in the Schedule to this Act mentioned, and chargeable with any of the Duties of One Penny and Three-pence, shall, before he shall deliver the same out of his hands, custody, or power, affix to it the proper adhesive Stamp denoting the Duty chargeable thereon or in respect of it, and shall effectually cancel and obliterate the Stamp, by writing upon it his Name, or the Name of his Firm or Principal, or the Initials thereof respectively, and the Date of the Day and Year on which he shall so write the same; and so and in such manner as clearly and distinctly to indicate that the said Stamp has already been used, and so that it cannot, without fraud, be again made use of; and if any person who ought so to affix any such Stamp and to cancel and obliterate the same shall refuse or neglect so to do * * * every such person shall for every such offence forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds."

The Duty (One Penny) is to be paid by the party requiring the Copy or Extract.

Table C.—Showing for each Department the Number of Nominations during the year 1862, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1862, have been disposed of.

Department and Class of Situation.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
														Number of Nominees.				
																	Examined.	
	Made in 1862.	Made in 1861, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of Age.	Whose Health was not satisfactory.	Whose Character was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Department for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were Granted.	For whom Certificates were Refused.	Who were Unsuccessful Competitors.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1861).	Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not Passed.
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS	3,649	378	4,027	209	48	49	54	66	233	2,410	358	600	622	48	8	28	297	243
ADMIRALTY:—																		
Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Whitehall.	19	7	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Somerset House.	98	4	102	10	1	2	1	–	–	32	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards.	37	3	40	1	1	–	–	1	–	13	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards abroad.	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks and Draughtsmen in Dockyards.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Victualling Storekeepers and Accountants.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dockyard Schoolmasters - -	15	–	15	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Schoolmaster in Lewes Naval Prison.	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foremen of Works - - -	4	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders, &c. in Naval Prisons -	16	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers - - - -	13	–	13	–	–	1	–	1	–	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Artificers and Labourers - -	253	157	410	–	1	–	1	–	61	347	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADMIRALTY COURT:—																		
Clerks in Registrar's Office -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chief Clerks in Marshal's Office -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Superintendents of Shipkeepers -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1862, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1862, have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1862.	Made in 1861, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1861).	Number of Nominees.				
														Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear,	Examined.	
																	Passed.	Not Passed.
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (EXAMINERS OF)—																		
Clerks	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CROWN OFFICE (CHANCERY):—																		
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CUSTOMS:—																		
Examining Officers and Gaugers	254	–	273	20	–	4	–	3	3	7	1	146	329	25	6	11	143	144
Clerks		19							8	82	2							
Extra Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Out-door Officers	140	41	181	6	11	7	6	5	8	113	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housekeepers and Messengers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boatmen, Watermen, and Watchmen.	70	3	73	2	–	4	3	1	3	58	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Quarantine Mariners and Boys	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—																		
Transcribing Clerks	22	–	22	1	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	14	35	1	–	3	18	13
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:—																		
Clerks in Divisional Offices	9	3	12	1	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—																		
Temporary Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EDUCATION OFFICE:—																		
Assistant Clerks	31	–	31	12	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
EMIGRATION OFFICE:—																		
Temporary Clerks and Temporary Extra Clerks.	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sorting Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–		–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

EXCHEQUER:—																		
Mechanical Assistants	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTER'S OFFICE):—																		
Clerks	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—																		
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FISHERIES BOARD, SCOTLAND:—																		
Fishery Officers	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FOREIGN OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks to Commissioners in Mixed Commission Court at Loanda.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unpaid Attachés	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Queen's Foreign Service Messengers.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Student Interpreters	17	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Doorkeepers and Office keepers.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY:—																		
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOME OFFICE:—																		
Secretary to Governor of Guernsey	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office Keepers and Porters	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INDIA OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	12	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INLAND REVENUE:—																		
Clerks in Secretary's and Legacy Duty Offices.	166	4	171	19	1	1	–	3	–	3	–	85	201	*19	2	4	111	†65
Clerks in Solicitor's Office, London and Edinburgh.		–							–	3	–							
Clerks in other Offices		–							–	21	–							
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes		1							7	28	–							
Temporary Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistants of Excise	159	11	170	4	5	1	–	4	8	97	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housekeepers, Watchmen, Messengers, Stampers, and Porters.	20	1	21	–	–	–	–	–	2	17	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* One of these was rejected for copying from the papers of another candidate.

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1862, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1862, have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
														Number of Nominees.				
																	Examined.	
	Made in 1862.	Made in 1861, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1861).	Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not Passed.
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LONDON UNIVERSITY:—																		
Assistant Clerks to the Senate	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LUNACY COMMISSION:—																		
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks and Storekeepers in Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE):—																		
Clerks	14	3	17	3	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—																		
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ushers, &c.	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE):—																		
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MINES INSPECTION:—																		
Inspectors	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	–	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1862 and the manner in which the cases decided in 1862, have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
														Number of Nominees.				
																	Examined.	
	Made in 1862.	Made in 1862, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Department for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1861).	Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not Passed.
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																		
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	1	3
QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (LONDON):—																		
Housekeepers	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RECORD OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	5	-	-	-	4	1
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF):—																		
Clerks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																		
Sorters	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—																		
Geological Surveyors	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Curators in Museum of Practical Geology.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Book-keepers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATIONERY OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Assistant Examiners of Printing	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warehousemen	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRADE, BOARD OF:—																		
			2							2								

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TABLE D.—Showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of the COMPETITIONS disposed of in 1862, together with the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS to CLERKSHIPS or similar Positions without Competition, disposed of during the same Time.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions disposed of.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.				No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.			
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.
						Not competent.	Competent.	
TOTAL - -	118	289	994	130	864	376	224	264	396
ADMIRALTY:—									
Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Whitehall.	4	7	21	–	21	13	1	7	2‡
Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Somerset House.	11	28	92	13	79	42	14	23	1‡
Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards.	6	12	38	3	35	19	5	11	2
Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards abroad.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Clerks and Draughtsmen in Dockyards.	1	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–
Dockyard Schoolmasters - -	1	1	*14	4	10	5	4	†1	1
Foremen of Works - - -	1	1	2	–	2	–	1	1	1
ADMIRALTY COURT:—									
Clerks in Registrar's Office -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Chief Clerks in Marshal's Office -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
AUDIT OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - - -	1	2	6	–	6	–	4	2	–
BRITISH MUSEUM:—									
Assistants - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Transcribers - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—									
Clerks - - - - -	1	1	3	–	3	–	2	1	–
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—									
Clerks - - - - -	1	2	8	1	7	4	1	2	–
Supplementary Clerks - -	2	5	66	4	62	43	14	5	–
COLONIAL OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - - -	1	1	9	2	7	2	4	1	–
Ceylon Writers - - -	1	1	7	5	2	–	1	1	–
Hong Kong Cadets - - -	1	3	9	2	7	3	1	3	–
COMMONS, HOUSE OF:—									
Clerks - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—									
Clerks in Receiver's Office - -	1	1	3	–	3	–	2	1	–
CONVICT SERVICE:—									
Clerks and Temporary Clerks -	1	2	3	1	2	2	–	–	7
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (EXAMINERS OF):—									
Clerks - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
CROWN OFFICE (CHANCERY):—									
Clerks - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

* Not strictly nominees, the appointment having been thrown open to public competition.
† A certificate had not been issued for this candidate on December 31.
‡ Excluding some cases of persons transferred from situations originally obtained by competition, &c.

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions disposed of.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
CUSTOMS:—									
Examining Officers, Gaugers, and Clerks	27	82	253	27	226	78	68	*80	2†
Extra Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—									
Transcribing Clerks	4	7	22	2	20	–	14	6	–
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:—									
Clerks in Divisional Offices	2	2	7	1	6	4	–	2	–
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—									
Temporary Clerk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
EDUCATION OFFICE:—									
Assistant Clerk	1	5	31	12	19	7	7	5	–
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTER'S OFFICE):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
FOREIGN OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	–	2	1	–
Unpaid Attachés	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Queen's Foreign Service Messengers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY:—									
Clerks	1	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–
INDIA OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	2	–	1	–
INLAND REVENUE:—									
Clerks, and Assistant Surveyors of Taxes.	11	53	161	24	137	37	48	52	–†
Assistants of Excise	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	162
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
LONDON UNIVERSITY:—									
Assistant Clerks to the Senate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
LUNACY COMMISSION:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE):—									
Clerks	4	5	17	5	12	10	–	2	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

* For two of these certificates had not been issued on December 31.

† Excluding some cases of persons transferred from situations originally obtained by competition, &c.

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions disposed of.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
MINES INSPECTION:—									
Inspector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	1	2	1	–	1	–
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—									
Sub-Inspectors of Schools	5	5	19	3	16	11	1	4	–
Clerks and Supplementary Clerks	1	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–
PARLIAMENT OFFICE:—									
Clerks	3	3	17	6	11	7	2	2	1
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	1
POOR LAW BOARD:—									
Supplementary Clerks and Clerks to Inspectors.	2	2	10	1	9	4	3	2	1
POST OFFICE:—									
Clerks in Solicitor's Office	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Clerks in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and Surveyor's Stationary Clerks.	9	20	59	2	57	24	14	19	1
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):—									
Clerks in Perth Prison	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS:—									
Assistant to Clerks of Seats, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Assistants to Record Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	–
QUEEN'S BENCH (LONDON):—									
Clerks in Master's Office	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
RECORD OFFICE:—									
Clerks	2	2	6	–	6	–	4	2	–
REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—									
Sorters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—									
Geological Surveyors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Assistant Curators in Museum of Practical Geology.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Assistant Book-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
TRADE, BOARD OF:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
TREASURY:—									
Supplementary Clerks	1	2	6	–	6	–	4	2	–

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions disposed of.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
WAR DEPARTMENTS:—									
Clerks, Pall Mall	2	21	69	5	64	49	–	*15	61†
Accountants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Clerks in Royal Engineer Department, and Manufacturing Departments.	3	4	12	6	6	3	–	3	20
Clerks of Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
Registry Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Assistants in Chemical Department.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Commissariat Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5†
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (Dublin):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3

* For eight of these certificates had not been issued on December 31.
† Excluding some cases of persons transferred from situations originally obtained by competition, &c.

Note.—The following competitions had been announced but not dealt with, up to December 31, 1862.

DEPARTMENT.	Number of Competitions.	Number of Situations to be competed for.	Number of Nominees.
AUDIT OFFICE:—			
Clerks	1	1	3
CONVICT SERVICE:—			
Assistant Messengers at Dartmoor	1	1	4
CUSTOMS:—			
Clerks	2	2	6
Examining Officers	1	1	3
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:—			
Clerks in Divisional Office	1	1	5
FOREIGN OFFICE:—			
Student Interpreters	1	6	17
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY:—			
Temporary Clerks	1	1	3
INLAND REVENUE:—			
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	1	2	7

TABLE E.—Showing the SUBJECTS for which HONORARY ADDITIONS have been made to the CERTIFICATES of CANDIDATES during the year 1862.

Subjects for which Honorary Additions have been made.	Clerks and Superior Officers.				Assistant of Excise, Provincial Clerks, Supplementary Clerks, and Convict Service Clerks.	Temporary Clerks.	Out-door Officers.	Letter-carriers and other Inferior Officers.	Total.
	Customs and Inland Revenue.	Post Office.	Treasury, Secretaries of States' Offices, Parliament Office, House of Commons, Admiralty, (Whitehall).	Other Departments.					
LANGUAGES :—									
Latin	8	—	1	8	1	2	—	—	20
Greek	2	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	8
French	16	—	8	16	3	9	—	2	54
German	2	—	5	3	—	4	—	—	14
Italian	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	6
Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
MATHEMATICS :—									
Arithmetic (higher than that prescribed for the particular office).	—	1	—	4	—	6	1	—	12
Euclid	10	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	17
Algebra	13	—	1	6	—	2	—	—	22
Logarithms	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Mensuration	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Trigonometry	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Differential and Integral Calculus.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Mixed Mathematics	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
English Grammar	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
„ Language	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ Composition	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	4
„ Literature	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4
Greek and Roman Literature	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Précis-writing	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Book-keeping	10	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	14
Geography	1	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	7
History	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	4
Chemistry	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Political Economy	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
History and Philosophy of Education.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Short-hand Writing and Reporting.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Marked Proficiency in one or more of the prescribed Subjects.	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	5
	82	1	22	70	6	35	1	3	220

*** The number of candidates by whom these honorary additions were obtained was 111.

Table F.—(Causes of Rejection.)

Showing the Particular Deficiencies on account of which Certificates of Qualification have been refused by the Civil Service Commissioners during the year 1862.

Causes of Rejection.	Refusals.				Failures in Preliminary Test Examinations.
	Superior Officers, viz., Establishment Clerks, and others.	Temporary Clerks, Provincial Clerks, Assistants of Excise, &c.	Out-door Officers, Letter-carriers, &c.	Total.	
Deficiencies in					
Spelling alone	9	65	18	92	27
Arithmetic alone	3	34	22	59	43
Handwriting alone	–	3	4	7	8
Reading MSS. alone	–	–	17	17	–
Reading alone	–	–	2	2	–
Spelling and Arithmetic	11	44	12	67	38
Spelling and Handwriting	–	3	2	5	
Arithmetic and Reading MSS.	–	–	5	5	–
Arithmetic and Handwriting	–	1	6	7	6
Handwriting and Reading	–	–	2	2	–
Other failures, involving Spelling, Arithmetic, or Handwriting	18	11	45	74	112
Failures not involving Spelling, Arithmetic, Handwriting, or Reading MSS.	20	1	–	21	7
Viz.: English Composition	–	–	–	–	3
Book-keeping	2	–	–	2	1
Geography	1	–	–	1	–
History	1	–	–	1	–
French	4	–	–	4	–
Latin	4	–	–	4	2
Special Subjects	5	–	–	5	–
School management	–	1	–	1	–
English Composition and Book-keeping	–	–	–	–	1
Book-keeping and History	1	–	–	1	–
French and Latin	1	–	–	1	–
Geography, History, and French	1	–	–	1	–

TABLE G. (1.)—Showing in detail the Marks obtained by Successful and Unsuccessful Competitors in the Examinations of 1862.

Note.—The names of the successful Candidates are given, and the unsuccessful are designated by numbers. When all the competitors are designated by numbers, the case is one in which none of them passed a sufficiently good examination in each of the prescribed subjects to entitle them to certificates of qualification. Where one of the unsuccessful competitors is shown to have obtained more marks than the successful candidate, he had forfeited his claim to a certificate by failure in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

* Successful competitors whose names are preceded by this mark have obtained honorary additions to their certificates.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
1862, *January* 7.	**ADMIRALTY.** **Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	—	**(200)**	**(200)**	**200**	**1800**
		158	1	50	52	80	—	110	73	133	107	—	160	—	75	999
*Wilson; H. C. J. -	2 Temporary Clerkships (Whitehall).	188	14	97	50	80	—	105	95	52	38	—	—	100	—	819
Brodrick; H. -		90	7	72	80	85	—	105	125	53	78	—	—	175	24	894
No. 3 - - -		127	0	40	55	80	—	70	105	99	102	—	—	130	59	867
No. 4 - - -		141	7	40	65	85	—	110	83	92	78	—	90	—	11	802
No. 5 - - -		98	2	30	55	70	—	40	65	64	59	—	140	—	16	639
No. 6 - - -		112	6	30	70	80	—	60	65	70	50	—	—	20	12	575
No. 7 - - -																
														Electricity		
March 25.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	—	**200**	**(200)**	**(200)**	**1800**
		198	2	60	60	70	—	101	125	135	91	—	150	—	110	1102
Carmichael; J. M.	3 Temporary Clerkships (Whitehall).	185	22	88	64	90	—	114	83	119	80	—	90	95	—	1030
Jeffreys; M. D. -		166	5	65	58	70	—	94	88	104	84	—	70	—	24	828
Gambier; J. W. M.		226	27	30	56	70	—	91	94	130	73	—	65	—	85	947

No. 5 - - -		192	30	45	55	85	—	70	138	105	37	—	110	—	1	868
No. 6 - - -		120	10	35	51	90	—	99	89	116	77	—	120	—	14	821
No. 7 - - -		96	2	33	51	50	—	54	95	69	50	—	75	—	13	588
July 29.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	—	**(200)**	**(200)** Latin.	**200**	**1800**
*Neale; H. J. V. -	A Temporary Clerkship (Whitehall).	200	8	96	75	95	—	135	70	174	120	—	170	—	70	1213
No. 2 - - -		167	12	70	55	80	—	83	80	72	65	—	85	—	60	829
No. 3 - - -		116	2	0	40	70	—	80	75	63	73	—	—	30	0	549
October 28.																
Primrose; E. M. -	A Temporary Clerkship (Whitehall).	261	22	70	62	90	—	65	120	160	87	—	80	—	102	1119
No. 2 - - -		148	11	70	60	85	—	70	100	70	36	—	140	—	50	840
No. 3 - - -		176	25	70	54	95	—	55	120	75	62	—	—	10	12	754
No. 4 - - -		60	2	47	83	80	—	58	60	62	35	—	120	—	10	617
January 7.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**(200)**	**150**	**(200)**	—	—	**1500**
Best; J. G. -	2 Clerkships (Somerset House).	228	45	100	60	90	—	93	70	103	120	72	—	—	—	981
Pretty; G. M. -		173	25	85	53	70	—	93	130	54	94	91	—	—	—	868
No. 3 - - -		211	42	80	55	80	—	85	48	75	—	71	52	—	—	799
No. 4 - - -		145	4	55	57	65	—	100	90	56	—	37	40	—	—	649
January 14.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**(200)**	**(200)**	**200**	**1950**
White; F. S. -	2 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).	189	41	63	65	60	—	113	129	91	63	84	100	—	22	1020
No. 2 - - -		247	28	55	60	70	—	76	110	99	59	54	—	20	49	927
No. 3 - - -		158	15	55	68	40	—	69	144	76	56	99	140	—	0	920
No. 4 - - -		176	4	47	55	70	—	83	78	73	46	92	75	—	69	868
No. 5 - - -		132	5	45	45	75	—	69	71	98	79	32	40	—	10	701
No. 6 - - -		12	16	30	63	50	—	6	37	9	12	9	—	—	—	244
February 25.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**200**	—	**200**	**1950**
Pigou; F. A. P. -	A Temporary Clerkship (Somerset House).	170	22	83	57	95	—	112	95	110	93	133	115	—	53	1138
No. 2 - - -		202	11	60	72	40	—	62	130	89	88	108	70	—	73	1005
No. 3 - - -		166	7	30	52	60	—	89	105	63	64	61	155	—	26	878
No. 4 - - -		138	23	70	52	70	—	82	100	75	49	71	18	—	10	758
No. 5 - - -		220	18	88	75	70	—	54	70	21	38	49	18	—	6	727

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Geology.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
ADMIRALTY—*cont.*																
March 11.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**(200)**	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**(200)**	**(200)**	**(200)**	**1950**
*Blandford; G. M. -	5 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).	170	1	57	57	100	—	93	123	139	120	109	—	150	44	1163
Bensley; S. -		246	18	95	55	80	—	80	135	135	52	129	—	100	33	1158
Lyon; G. - -		212	47	80	75	95	—	93	123	93	124	126	35	—	—	1103
Grant; M. - -		204	13	80	65	95	—	115	98	81	84	87	90	—	41	1053
Hooper; F. E. E. -		236	32	100	75	95	—	88	105	77	33	130	60	—	10	1041
No. 6 - - -		285	9	35	62	90	—	83	123	78	116	111	110	—	90	1192
No. 7 - - -		200	15	70	78	90	61	93	98	142	95	54	40	—	—	1036
No. 8 - - -		146	18	60	62	95	—	110	98	109	36	115	140	—	38	1027
No. 9 - - -		218	24	50	72	100	—	53	114	143	69	92	40	—	45	1020
No. 10 - -		256	30	70	62	100	—	65	86	113	40	116	35	—	32	1005
No. 11 - -		238	36	60	53	65	—	75	100	98	50	99	5	—	—	879
No. 12 - -		206	20	64	57	50	—	73	79	122	59	107	15	—	20	872
No. 13 - -		182	2	40	52	50	—	75	93	80	27	45	75	—	110	831
No. 14 - -		170	13	15	47	50	—	60	68	67	40	34	60	—	150	774
No. 15 - -		166	50	50	63	95	—	68	70	8	11	83	5	—	—	669
No. 16 - -		58	0	50	50	100	—	60	130	43	71	11	—	90	2	665
No. 17 - -		130	3	40	60	90	—	55	58	35	14	74	10	—	15	584
No. 18 - -		80	49	38	60	70	—	78	105	15	16	51	—	—	—	562
No. 19 - -		0	2	0	40	20	—	18	40	23	0	0	5	—	—	148

Webb; A. J. P. -	A Clerkship (Coast Guard Office).	236	42	60	50	80	—	80	70	115	—	98	120	—	—	951
No. 2 - - -		173	29	85	65	95	—	110	95	68	—	52	170	—	—	942
April 29.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**200**	—	**200**	**1950**
Brietzcke; C. -	3 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).	242	46	82	60	90	—	75	125	150	101	114	90	—	86	1261
Collisson; H. M. -		204	22	62	60	95	—	108	150	145	66	74	150	—	79	1215
No. 3 - - -		230	31	88	56	85	—	70	110	150	84	43	10	—	27	984
No. 4 - - -		257	40	60	50	90	—	73	75	145	95	36	10	—	10	941
June 24.																
*Browne; E. G. S.	4 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).	267	33	68	60	90	—	83	135	117	165	68	125	—	74	1285
Dunsterville; E. -		280	30	70	70	90	—	57	140	79	135	71	100	—	95	1217
Leycester; R. N. -		246	3	70	66	100	—	89	80	113	120	72	120	—	23	1102
Gwyn; T. - -		198	12	54	57	95	—	89	150	47	50	72	80	—	33	937
No. 5 - -		174	11	85	75	90	—	75	58	42	75	31	170	—	11	897
No. 6 - -		180	14	58	62	90	—	78	105	70	50	30	35	—	55	827
No. 7 - -		160	4	64	57	90	—	59	53	64	65	39	55	—	59	769
No. 8 - -		146	4	90	50	90	—	65	40	49	47	32	90	—	20	723
No. 9 - -		90	2	10	55	50	—	90	110	16	92	11	80	—	17	623
No. 10 - -		126	19	15	45	50	—	68	20	63	45	10	60	—	5	526
July 29.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**(200)**	**200**	**200**	**1950**
No. 1 - - -	3 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).	238	13	48	60	50	—	55	90	97	118	48	60	—	—	877
No. 2 - - -		200	23	80	63	95	—	70	70	89	65	37	—	40	14	846
No. 3 - - -		200	13	65	83	80	—	60	70	13	9	18	80	—	97	788
No. 4 - - -		190	21	48	72	95	—	90	50	56	16	33	100	—	12	783
No. 5 - - -		100	6	92	56	70	—	100	130	42	27	29	—	95	35	782
No. 6 - - -		0	1	65	55	85	—	100	140	47	45	32	110	—	0	680
No. 7 - - -		154	1	0	45	40	—	55	40	80	50	21	0	—	14	500
No. 8 - - -		132	2	0	45	30	—	20	0	0	0	20	—	—	—	249
August 19.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**(200)**	German. **(200)**	**200**	**1950**
*Feiling; W. P. -	2 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).	194	18	65	50	70	—	90	93	88	88	106	—	130	37	1029
Turner; T. B. -		187	22	78	56	85	—	75	88	73	44	63	125	—	91	987
No. 3 - - -		260	26	73	52	85	—	93	148	86	78	48	90	—	74	1113

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
ADMIRALTY—*cont.*														German.		
August 19—*cont.*	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**(200)**	**(200)**	**200**	**1950**
No. 4 - - -		230	17	74	53	70	—	63	95	101	46	61	80	—	44	934
No. 5 - - -		192	2	78	64	90	—	88	40	41	51	5	130	—	47	828
														Latin.		
October 21.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**(200)**	**(200)**	**200**	**1950**
*Hall; W. C. B. -	4 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).	184	10	94	66	95	—	130	120	115	143	96	130	—	90	1273
Finlaison; T. B. -		243	22	66	64	100	—	138	128	85	48	92	—	120	90	1196
Sibbald; J. G. E. -		213	23	92	67	85	—	115	93	150	61	94	110	—	32	1135
Medwin; F. A. -		205	18	58	59	95	—	80	90	135	100	87	80	—	40	1047
No. 5 - -		207	8	59	66	90	—	95	123	125	64	39	135	—	150	1161
No. 6 - -		221	31	54	65	95	—	98	128	95	15	80	80	—	10	972
No. 7 - -		183	10	69	65	100	—	105	95	145	75	70	40	—	14	971
No. 8 - -		210	25	75	83	80	—	90	50	58	57	41	—	70	100	939
No. 9 - -		254	8	66	72	80	—	80	65	100	35	79	—	60	37	936
No. 10 - -		218	0	59	63	70	—	95	43	62	24	29	70	—	16	749
No. 11 - -		82	4	70	66	90	—	90	150	0	—	38	—	100	—	690
No. 12 - -		166	10	40	65	50	—	60	40	22	9	44	0	—	0	506
No. 13 - -		138	0	50	52	60	—	70	35	55	0	11	—	0	8	479
December 16.																
Peake; J. W. W. -	A Temporary Clerkship (Somerset House)	256	15	77	73	90	—	70	110	140	71	87	—	75	95	1159
No. 2 - -		218	13	73	70	100	—	90	80	154	43	82	40	—	33	996
								65	70	55	38	73	60	—	17	833

January 7.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**800**
Symons; H. R. -	A Dockyard Clerkship.	256	38	65	52	80	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	608
No. 2 - - -		208	46	95	50	90	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	—	—	586
No. 3 - - -		198	40	55	53	80	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	515
January 14.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**1150**
*Buchannan; C. -	5 Temporary Dockyard Clerkships.	260	14	75	66	100	—	118	135	—	—	102	—	—	—	870
*Ruegg; E. W. -		300	17	90	70	90	—	68	102	—	—	69	—	—	—	806
Sotham; H. -		236	18	90	65	90	—	54	129	—	—	94	—	—	—	776
Russwurm; S. C. A.		161	16	75	52	90	—	103	115	—	—	104	—	—	—	716
Christie; C. A. -		183	30	68	63	80	—	65	88	—	—	107	—	—	—	684
No. 6 - -		211	39	58	56	70	—	55	78	—	—	104	—	—	—	671
No. 7 - -		225	7	60	40	70	—	47	68	—	—	87	—	—	—	604
No. 8 - -		132	10	70	65	85	—	83	60	—	—	69	—	—	—	574
No. 9 - -		150	23	20	53	60	—	50	109	—	—	77	—	—	—	542
No. 10 - -		166	22	20	58	40	—	23	59	—	—	54	—	—	—	452
No. 11 - -		99	2	60	45	40	—	60	73	—	—	37	—	—	—	416
No. 12 - -		0	0	0	10	20	—	10	9	—	—	13	—	—	—	62
February 18.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	Architectural Drawing **200**	—	—	—	—	—	**1200**
Tabor; R. M. -	Situation of Clerk and Draughtsman (Keyham Dockyard).	261	16	85	53	90	—	85	120	144	—	—	—	—	—	794
No. 2 - - -		216	22	40	37	100	—	80	85	88	—	—	—	—	—	668
April 29.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**1150**
Thomson; L. C. -	2 Temporary Dockyard Clerkships.	210	45	78	64	100	—	100	100	—	—	61	—	—	—	758
Collins; J. - -		235	49	68	62	65	—	50	120	—	—	66	—	—	—	715
No. 3 - - -		206	14	90	70	100	—	75	73	—	—	32	—	—	—	660
No. 4 - - -		251	15	68	60	100	—	50	67	—	—	28	—	—	—	639
No. 5 - - -		215	21	100	50	75	—	45	55	—	—	61	—	—	—	622
No. 6 - - -		236	29	30	50	45	—	44	60	—	—	30	—	—	—	524

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
ADMIRALTY—*cont.*																
June 24.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**1150**
Laslett; H. J. -	A Temporary Dockyard Clerkship.	274	35	92	73	95	—	123	140	—	—	84	—	—	—	916
No. 2 - - -		282	14	85	80	80	—	95	120	—	—	102	—	—	—	858
No. 3 - - -		260	24	90	58	70	—	65	40	—	—	82	—	—	—	689
No. 4 - - -		12	5	0	45	50	—	30	0	—	—	3	—	—	—	145
July 29.																
*Mills; J. W. -	A Temporary Dockyard Clerkship.	263	42	70	85	90	—	110	155	—	—	92	—	—	—	907
No. 2 - - -		152	19	40	60	85	—	108	135	—	—	69	—	—	—	668
No. 3 - - -		174	10	60	64	70	—	85	90	—	—	63	—	—	—	616
No. 4 - - -		214	6	80	50	60	—	65	40	—	—	47	—	—	—	562
October 21.																
*Foster; T. -	2 Temporary Dockyard Clerkships.	240	14	95	85	100	—	100	85	—	—	65	—	—	—	784
No. 2 - - -		160	21	61	48	60	—	65	78	—	—	62	—	—	—	555
No. 3 - - -		140	2	85	63	80	—	55	55	—	—	72	—	—	—	552
No. 4 - - -		74	26	78	53	95	—	90	100	—	—	21	—	—	—	537
No. 5 - - -		170	0	0	40	40	—	50	48	—	—	35	—	—	—	383
No. 6 - - -		34	10	5	50	30	—	65	70	—	—	23	—	—	—	287

June 17.		**Maximum** -	—	—	**50**	**50**	**50**	**450**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**600**
Hutchinson ; T. D.	Situation of Foreman of Works		—	—	30	35	25	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450
No. 2 - - -	(Woolwich Dockyard).		—	—	30	30	35	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	320
AUDIT OFFICE.																	
February 11.		**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**150**	Euclid. **200**	**1950**
*Marshall ; F. A. -	2 Clerkships.		80	11	270	136	100	—	136	125	130	—	—	128	138	52	1306
Elliot ; A. C. -			140	6	200	150	95	—	130	108	60	—	—	100	90	120	1199
No. 3 - - -			108	1	175	140	80	—	115	80	84	—	—	113	120	87	1103
No. 4 - - -			146	8	60	108	60	—	123	95	94	—	—	135	34	157	1020
No. 5 - - -			20	14	195	108	90	—	112	120	82	—	—	113	64	71	989
No. 6 - - -			100	24	120	134	80	—	105	45	33	—	—	56	—	78	775
CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND).'																	
March 25.		**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Steele ; A. B. -	A Clerkship.		91	12	70	53	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296
No. 2 - - -			70	3	55	50	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258
No. 3 - - -			100	25	20	55	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.																	
March 18.		**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**1 00**	—	**200**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	Logarithms. **100**	**2350**
Johnston ; C. F. H.	2 Clerkships.		270	46	300	153	100	—	155	154	95	135	—	213	228	83	1932
Howlett ; R. -			220	19	280	139	100	—	175	144	96	125	—	172	170	65	1705
No. 3 - - -			141	8	300	116	100	—	130	98	114	116	—	175	123	65	1486
No. 4 - - -			132	39	295	146	100	—	140	56	73	112	—	175	100	18	1386
No. 5 - - -			153	34	217	147	100	—	130	35	90	90	—	130	40	48	1214
No. 6 - - -			116	12	150	115	95	—	90	10	66	85	—	140	20	24	923
No. 7 - - -			104	5	105	115	90	—	135	33	40	80	—	80	30	15	832
April 24.		**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**300**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1550**
West ; E. -			245	41	300	213	100	104	105	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	1233
Stevens ; G. W. -			253	21	300	190	100	88	100	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	1206
*Adrian ; A. D. -			214	28	300	237	100	86	103	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	1175
Fincham ; Z. -			230	5	258	213	92	110	95	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	1135

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—*cont.*																
	Maximum -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**300**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1550**
April 24—*cont.*																
No. 5 - - -		230	32	300	176	100	71	113	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	1094
No. 6 - -		198	16	282	177	93	108	90	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	1058
		200	46	296	194	95	74	78	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1058
		210	42	300	126	93	100	111	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	1041
No. 8 - - -		200	40	270	164	90	102	87	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	1040
No. 9 - - -		202	47	270	144	95	91	105	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	1017
No. 10 - -		222	32	201	218	85	101	70	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	1013
No. 11 - -		230	42	264	177	90	70	89	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1011
No. 12 - -		88	11	246	288	90	77	88	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	1006
No. 13 - -		82	23	285	210	95	92	105	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	977
No. 14 - -		200	22	246	197	100	78	72	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	973
No. 15 - -		235	16	195	230	90	47	100	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	960
No. 16 - -		218	18	240	135	86	58	116	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	948
No. 17 - -		180	10	240	210	80	60	88	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	929
No. 18 - -		154	16	228	240	90	68	61	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	918
No. 19 - -	4 Supplementary Clerkships.	194	40	252	171	80	60	66	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	906
No. 20 - -		172	6	225	162	100	30	125	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	890
No. 21 - -		132	33	270	165	92	54	98	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	889
No. 22 - -		154	25	240	171	80	44	101	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	867
No. 23 - -		134	42	216	128	85	97	82	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	865
No. 24 - -		242	8	210	165	90	38	72	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	863
																854

No. 28			173	24	180	182	50	60	73	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	784
No. 29			28	44	270	156	80	83	75	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	783
No. 30			174	3	210	188	50	25	50	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	716
No. 31			156	23	192	120	80	34	72	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	707
No. 32			172	8	90	137	35	71	86	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	657
No. 33			0	10	240	159	40	21	88	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	607
No. 34			244	4	15	188	40	59	38	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	605
No. 35			228	12	15	177	20	47	61	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	601
No. 36			50	8	96	147	60	37	44	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	513
No. 37			0	36	165	120	60	30	54	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	491
No. 38			86	9	45	138	40	25	44	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	409
No. 39			114	10	15	128	30	42	28	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	384
No. 40			132	7	0	130	0	20	43	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	338
November 18.		**Maximum**	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**150**	**250**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1550**
West; C. S.			236	18	234	170	79	186	120	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	1163
No. 2			257	10	231	130	89	137	83	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	1124
No. 3			184	8	264	96	86	104	130	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	1080
No. 4			222	43	258	82	90	77	125	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	1074
No. 5			204	6	282	140	95	114	118	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	1070
No. 6			190	29	264	140	90	152	110	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	1066
No. 7			230	25	210	190	70	125	100	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	1022
No. 8			258	19	150	152	73	72	120	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	1010
No. 9			201	43	273	120	70	112	95	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	1005
No. 10			222	21	189	120	82	89	90	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	997
No. 11		A Supplementary Clerkship.	150	8	240	120	92	92	93	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	955
No. 12			180	3	222	130	75	65	125	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	951
No. 13			168	17	225	145	86	78	60	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	905
No. 14			182	21	252	110	97	101	63	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	902
No. 15			162	44	210	94	86	110	50	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	883
No. 16			154	3	180	106	78	65	115	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	873
No. 17			150	30	192	125	86	126	55	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	842
No. 18			160	5	204	90	90	65	105	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	797
No. 19			214	21	0	130	80	85	85	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	709
No. 20			210	6	30	102	35	50	78	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	592
No. 21			94	2	72	110	40	39	58	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	472
No. 22			12	16	90	106	48	65	70	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	456

TABLE G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).																
	Maximum -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	—	**200**	—	—	—	**1450**
April 1.																
Browning; G. -	A Clerkship (Receiver's Office).	190	44	258	150	100	—	123	—	140	—	74	—	—	—	1079
No. 2 - - -		95	29	270	135	90	—	104	—	130	—	76	—	—	—	929
No. 3 - - -		190	10	180	124	90	—	79	—	98	—	42	—	—	—	813
CONVICT SERVICE.																
	Maximum -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
July 22.																
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship and a Temporary Clerkship.	180	47	23	57	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	337
No. 2 - - -		95	23	33	53	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239
CUSTOMS.																
	Maximum -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
1861, *December* 26.																
*Govan; J. - -	A Clerkship (Glasgow).	121	26	240	125	95	—	135	—	126	130	—	—	—	—	998
No. 2 - - -		90	42	75	115	80	—	110	—	125	120	—	—	—	—	757
No. 3 - - -		21	39	255	145	80	—	80	—	52	0	—	—	—	—	672
December 30.																
Stockdale; E. S. -	A Clerkship (Cardiff).	75	25	170	140	70	—	55	—	86	86	—	—	—	—	707
No. 2 - - -		109	34	145	100	80	—	60	—	90	60	—	—	—	—	678
No. 3 - - -		57	15	120	115	60	—	30	—	26	23	—	—	—	—	446

December 31.																
†No. 1	A Clerkship (Hartlepool).	147	28	120	150	70	—	63	—	62	48	—	—	—	—	688
No. 2		79	16	150	144	75	—	103	—	36	22	—	—	—	—	625
December 31.																
Henderson; R.	A Clerkship (Port Glasgow).	124	2	240	125	80	—	88	—	56	74	—	—	—	—	789
No. 2		100	46	255	145	80	—	55	—	105	41	—	—	—	—	827
No. 3		77	11	210	130	90	—	80	—	67	105	—	—	—	—	770
No. 4		62	16	210	120	75	—	68	—	21	13	—	—	—	—	585
1862, *January* 14.																
Jolly; B.	A Clerkship (Sunderland).	163	10	210	105	80	—	95	—	115	120	—	—	—	—	898
No. 2		100	37	175	128	95	—	125	—	123	95	—	—	—	—	878
No. 3		87	41	90	100	95	—	78	—	110	42	—	—	—	—	643
January 16.																
Dodsworth; J.	A Clerkship (Hull).	120	14	285	170	100	—	113	—	130	65	—	—	—	—	997
No. 2		88	12	290	170	100	—	110	—	103	52	—	—	—	—	925
No. 3		118	16	240	136	90	—	85	—	111	70	—	—	—	—	866
No. 4		32	22	165	130	80	—	73	—	62	33	—	—	—	—	597
January 28.																
*Jupe; J.	17 Clerkships in London and at Liverpool, 2 Examining Officerships, and 1 Gaugership.	205	38	285	160	95	—	100	—	92	144	—	—	—	—	1119
*Shattock; M.		292	23	225	136	85	—	120	—	73	122	—	—	—	—	1076
*Gilmore; W. K.		260	18	280	114	100	—	93	—	85	100	—	—	—	—	1050
*Pugh; C.		282	50	225	130	85	—	99	—	71	108	—	—	—	—	1050
Williams; D. P.		250	23	240	120	85	—	95	—	69	120	—	—	—	—	1002
*Caws; W.		154	46	255	136	90	—	95	—	88	110	—	—	—	—	974
Williams; J. K.		220	22	240	120	60	—	85	—	129	96	—	—	—	—	972
Heath; F. G.		220	50	195	140	90	—	93	—	72	98	—	—	—	—	958
Muir; W.		222	13	210	144	90	—	85	—	78	115	—	—	—	—	957
*Lillie; A.		246	21	210	100	100	—	93	—	81	102	—	—	—	—	953
Thomson; W.		230	24	255	144	100	—	73	—	50	68	—	—	—	—	944
*Coates; H. A.		138	4	270	140	100	—	113	—	81	95	—	—	—	—	941
*Harriman; S.		120	12	294	112	80	—	95	—	112	95	—	—	—	—	920
*Jenkings; G. M.		240	14	225	100	75	—	84	—	68	105	—	—	—	—	911

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
January 28—*cont.*	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Bottomley; S. -	17 Clerkships, in London and at Liverpool, 2 Examining Officerships, and 1 Gaugership.	170	31	285	130	90	—	87	—	60	50	—	—	—	—	903
Kennedy; J. -		180	25	150	112	90	—	103	—	102	118	—	—	—	—	880
Farr; W. - -		260	18	225	108	60	—	63	—	60	82	—	—	—	—	876
Cobb; J. S. -		160	19	201	140	100	—	108	—	59	75	—	—	—	—	862
Skeels; J. W. -		165	36	225	134	40	—	100	—	56	106	—	—	—	—	862
McWatters; S. C.		110	16	285	144	90	—	74	—	66	72	—	—	—	—	857
No. 21 - -		148	4	180	130	95	—	74	—	87	130	—	—	—	—	848
No. 22 - -		155	23	210	104	70	—	119	—	73	78	—	—	—	—	832
No. 22 - -		46	14	300	136	95	—	107	—	54	80	—	—	—	—	832
No. 22 - -		212	21	225	100	90	—	49	—	72	63	—	—	—	—	832
No. 25 - -		125	7	240	136	75	—	55	—	94	93	—	—	—	—	825
No. 26 - -		170	18	171	120	80	—	70	—	83	105	—	—	—	—	817
No. 27 - -		130	39	180	140	80	—	103	—	52	80	—	—	—	—	804
No. 28 - -		184	23	195	110	85	—	77	—	49	80	—	—	—	—	803
No. 29 - -		152	22	220	100	95	—	53	—	70	63	—	—	—	—	775
No. 30 - -		70	18	261	114	75	—	75	—	70	72	—	—	—	—	755
No. 30 - -		150	14	100	124	65	—	111	—	73	118	—	—	—	—	755
No. 32 - -		185	16	150	140	65	—	53	—	77	65	—	—	—	—	751
No. 33 - -		150	15	126	100	70	—	100	—	71	118	—	—	—	—	750
No. 34 - -		166	14	165	106	60	—	98	—	49	90	—	—	—	—	748
No. 35 - -		130	23	165	156	100	—	57	—	54	58	—	—	—	—	743

No. 36 - -		180	33	180	120	75	—	50	—	44	35	—	—	—	—	730
No. 37 - -		60	26	180	126	80	—	88	—	80	72	—	—	—	—	712
No. 38 - -		70	6	240	144	80	—	73	—	43	55	—	—	—	—	711
No. 39 - -		41	19	186	100	100	—	83	—	83	98	—	—	—	—	710
No. 40 - -		80	0	156	110	80	—	73	—	94	108	—	—	—	—	701
No. 41 - -		105	35	180	130	90	—	50	—	36	72	—	—	—	—	698
No. 42 - -		171	21	135	130	75	—	51	—	50	60	—	—	—	—	693
No. 43 - -		75	16	258	140	80	—	55	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	684
No. 44 - -		40	38	150	130	90	—	54	—	78	102	—	—	—	—	682
No. 45 - -		87	2	90	120	60	—	66	—	95	125	—	—	—	—	645
No. 46 - -		85	39	150	100	70	—	47	—	64	78	—	—	—	—	633
No. 47 - -		70	12	156	104	80	—	79	—	45	86	—	—	—	—	632
No. 48 - -		45	26	210	130	70	—	59	—	33	22	—	—	—	—	595
No. 49 - -		80	37	165	100	60	—	58	—	21	35	—	—	—	—	556
No. 50 - -		55	40	120	110	70	—	79	—	31	30	—	—	—	—	535
No. 51 - -		110	14	75	100	70	—	37	—	27	58	—	—	—	—	491
No. 52 - -		47	8	75	116	90	—	44	—	50	52	—	—	—	—	482
No. 53 - -		20	0	130	104	50	—	35	—	7	17	—	—	—	—	363
February 6.																
Ratcliffe ; H. -	A Clerkship (Manchester).	222	36	180	135	95	—	58	—	95	54	—	—	—	—	875
No. 2 - - -		67	44	180	110	70	—	73	—	70	10	—	—	—	—	624
No. 3 - - -		54	16	90	120	50	—	64	—	100	52	—	—	—	—	546
March 5.																
McCormack ; W. -	A Clerkship (Hartlepool).	157	25	220	126	80	—	73	—	86	65	—	—	—	—	832
No. 2 - - -		77	11	225	150	100	—	115	—	90	34	—	—	—	—	802
No. 3 - - -		73	21	105	150	70	—	73	—	74	23	—	—	—	—	589
March 11.																
*Haigh ; R. - -		245	50	255	160	100	—	85	—	107	68	—	—	—	—	1070
†No. 2 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Lloyd ; R. J. S. -		108	23	270	128	95	—	125	—	72	83	—	—	—	—	904
*Seavill ; F. H. -		74	2	294	136	100	—	123	—	78	80	—	—	—	—	887
Hopson ; J. -		133	23	264	126	75	—	93	—	76	56	—	—	—	—	846
Lyle ; T. - -		105	23	195	136	90	—	93	—	104	99	—	—	—	—	845

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
March 11—*cont.*	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
MacCarthy ; A. F.	10 Clerkships (London).	80	15	225	120	100	—	113	—	83	105	—	—	—	—	841
Potter ; C. N. -		187	12	174	106	100	—	95	—	80	83	—	—	—	—	837
*Molyneux ; F. H.		105	7	210	130	90	—	85	—	106	78	—	—	—	—	811
Cleugh ; J. - -		72	9	225	135	100	—	88	—	92	89	—	—	—	—	810
Pitblado ; C. B. -		142	26	195	140	90	—	82	—	76	56	—	—	—	—	807
No. 12 - -		81	47	285	160	90	—	93	—	36	35	—	—	—	—	827
No. 13 - -		92	29	210	105	95	—	95	—	83	84	—	—	—	—	793
No. 14 - -		217	34	165	117	50	—	60	—	92	51	—	—	—	—	786
No. 15 - -		69	14	250	106	85	—	100	—	61	86	—	—	—	—	771
No. 16 - -		110	10	234	156	60	—	73	—	66	38	—	—	—	—	747
No. 17 - -		69	29	270	105	80	—	100	—	49	36	—	—	—	—	738
No. 18 - -		45	11	204	110	100	—	80	—	99	81	—	—	—	—	730
No. 19 - -		60	35	198	120	85	—	92	—	61	63	—	—	—	—	714
No. 20 - -		50	26	180	120	85	—	103	—	63	54	—	—	—	—	681
No. 21 - -		36	18	195	130	90	—	103	—	48	53	—	—	—	—	673
No. 22 - -		90	7	150	106	60	—	98	—	89	64	—	—	—	—	664
No. 23 - -		62	40	180	104	85	—	70	—	48	35	—	—	—	—	624
No. 24 - -		38	7	180	120	85	—	95	—	42	29	—	—	—	—	596
No. 25 - -		0	10	120	100	90	—	67	—	40	30	—	—	—	—	457
No. 26 - -		2	24	120	110	20	—	53	—	34	30	—	—	—	—	393

†No. 1 - -	A Clerkship (Whitehaven).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunglinson; D. -		114	14	210	105	75	—	71	—	78	67	—	—	—	—	734
April 15.																
*Anderson; J. -	A Clerkship (Glasgow).	286	50	285	160	100	—	88	—	84	50	—	—	—	—	1103
No. 2 - - -		123	44	246	120	100	—	105	—	97	71	—	—	—	—	906
No. 3 - - -		97	4	210	100	90	—	60	—	85	50	—	—	—	—	696
April 29.																
Ground; D. -	10 Clerkships (London, Dublin, and Liverpool).	161	21	294	126	100	—	88	—	90	94	—	—	—	—	974
Thomas; J. H. -		153	23	279	146	100	—	82	—	100	82	—	—	—	—	965
Relf; E. - -		154	34	261	170	90	—	85	—	57	52	—	—	—	—	903
Barry; J. - -		99	6	276	116	100	—	75	—	110	93	—	—	—	—	875
Watkins; T. -		132	8	252	120	95	—	108	—	54	76	—	—	—	—	845
Ivens; E. M. -		123	10	240	120	90	—	103	—	90	52	—	—	—	—	828
*MacArthur; A. B.		68	30	267	128	94	—	100	—	77	50	—	—	—	—	814
Morgan; R. M. -		107	23	267	116	70	—	68	—	72	66	—	—	—	—	789
*Williams; F. -		29	9	276	150	100	—	120	—	50	51	—	—	—	—	785
Moore; R. - -		105	20	219	120	85	—	70	—	65	51	—	—	—	—	735
No. 11 - -		88	26	276	120	100	—	98	—	82	32	—	—	—	—	822
No. 12 - -		146	44	255	110	100	—	50	—	30	33	—	—	—	—	768
No. 13 - -		140	50	180	106	90	—	92	—	39	27	—	—	—	—	724
No. 14 - -		59	28	246	120	96	—	82	—	50	28	—	—	—	—	709
No. 15 - -		78	34	246	144	95	—	60	—	32	7	—	—	—	—	696
No. 16 - -		59	23	240	106	100	—	65	—	70	32	—	—	—	—	695
No. 17 - -		68	6	234	116	90	—	72	—	80	25	—	—	—	—	691
No. 18 - -		81	26	216	106	85	—	63	—	58	50	—	—	—	—	685
No. 19 - -		50	12	234	120	95	—	68	—	65	28	—	—	—	—	672
No. 20 - -		48	23	267	114	97	—	66	—	30	21	—	—	—	—	666
No. 21 - -		89	6	165	106	85	—	75	—	62	50	—	—	—	—	638
No. 22 - -		59	42	204	136	90	—	58	—	28	8	—	—	—	—	625
No. 23 - -		38	27	219	100	90	—	78	—	45	19	—	—	—	—	616
No. 24 - -		14	8	231	100	95	—	74	—	38	38	—	—	—	—	598
No. 25 - -		67	10	195	104	65	—	66	—	4	47	—	—	—	—	558
No. 26 - -		30	13	150	120	80	—	58	—	45	31	—	—	—	—	527
No. 27 - -		5	26	162	100	60	—	43	—	37	9	—	—	—	—	442

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
May 21.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Cook; F. - -	A Clerkship (Bristol).	185	18	245	116	90	—	90	—	97	105	—	—	—	—	946
No. 2 - -		90	13	170	123	80	—	90	—	23	30	—	—	—	—	619
No. 3 - - -		55	49	120	100	50	—	70	—	0	10	—	—	—	—	454
May 27.																
*Martin; T. C. -	6 Clerkships (London and Preston).	280	40	264	114	95	—	95	—	56	50	—	—	—	—	994
Markes; A. E. -		225	42	252	116	95	—	93	—	57	68	—	—	—	—	948
*Pullin; J. S. -		185	33	159	170	90	—	104	—	97	108	—	—	—	—	946
Isitt; C. W. -		240	40	159	118	90	—	90	—	81	97	—	—	—	—	915
Fleming; H. -		110	38	282	104	95	—	72	—	67	86	—	—	—	—	854
Hughes; T. F. -		105	23	207	128	100	—	109	—	50	67	—	—	—	—	789
No. 7 - - -		90	20	276	144	100	—	70	—	34	54	—	—	—	—	788
No. 8 - - -		125	21	204	140	90	—	75	—	50	72	—	—	—	—	777
No. 9 - - -		115	6	207	116	80	—	55	—	109	83	—	—	—	—	771
No. 10 - -		65	48	165	106	90	—	95	—	91	90	—	—	—	—	750
No. 11 - -		50	33	255	118	100	—	82	—	38	50	—	—	—	—	726
No. 12 - -		75	6	180	128	60	—	45	—	111	106	—	—	—	—	711
No. 13 - -		115	50	150	128	90	—	67	—	62	44	—	—	—	—	706
No. 14 - -		6	36	300	132	90	—	63	—	32	18	—	—	—	—	677
No. 15 - -		60	25	219	136	90	—	70	—	34	40	—	—	—	—	674
		50	7	189	100	80	—	84	—	23	29	—	—	—	—	562

June 9.																
Wildish; G. H. -	A Clerkship (Rochester).	125	20	105	116	85	—	80	—	100	90	—	—	—	—	721
No. 2 - - -		55	14	210	100	80	—	70	—	50	60	—	—	—	—	639
June 10.																
Luxton; G. T. -	A Clerkship (Exeter).	190	23	285	185	95	—	95	—	88	85	—	—	—	—	1046
No. 2 - - -		80	40	180	155	90	—	75	—	95	75	—	—	—	—	790
No. 3 - - -		130	32	205	105	80	—	80	—	62	94	—	—	—	—	788
July 14.																
Deanham; W. -	A Clerkship (Hartlepool).	185	49	177	106	70	—	95	—	58	53	—	—	—	—	793
No. 2 - - -		120	15	195	142	70	—	45	—	60	110	—	—	—	—	757
No. 3 - - -		150	32	60	140	90	—	90	—	56	23	—	—	—	—	641
July 15.																
Sayer; E. J. -	5 Clerkships (London and Liverpool).	126	29	300	134	100	—	90	—	110	140	—	—	—	—	1029
Keates; J. - -		120	25	300	166	90	—	123	—	84	80	—	—	—	—	988
*Follitt; G. T. -		216	23	198	128	90	—	125	—	71	87	—	—	—	—	938
Finegan; P. L. -		102	20	216	144	85	—	70	—	79	90	—	—	—	—	806
Lewis; J. - -		78	41	234	118	100	—	90	—	60	70	—	—	—	—	791
No. 6 - -		120	48	234	144	85	—	110	—	87	43	—	—	—	—	871
No. 7 - -		120	17	270	134	80	—	95	—	25	48	—	—	—	—	789
No. 8 - -		156	5	171	150	50	—	55	—	98	80	—	—	—	—	765
No. 9 - -		60	13	270	122	85	—	85	—	55	68	—	—	—	—	758
No. 10 - -		36	17	204	108	50	—	75	—	130	110	—	—	—	—	730
No. 11 - -		30	16	255	140	95	—	55	—	57	34	—	—	—	—	682
No. 12 - -		102	33	210	124	80	—	70	—	45	10	—	—	—	—	674
No. 13 - -		90	21	195	100	40	—	70	—	87	54	—	—	—	—	657
No. 14 - -		103	8	150	134	55	—	55	—	63	48	—	—	—	—	616
No. 15 - -		24	17	60	124	40	—	45	—	70	45	—	—	—	—	425
July 24.																
Jones; R. H. -	A Clerkship (Shields).	97	50	280	114	85	—	120	—	63	66	—	—	—	—	875
No. 2 - - -		123	6	195	112	20	—	40	—	83	85	—	—	—	—	664
No. 3 - - -		21	4	162	108	80	—	—	—	24	13	—	—	—	—	412

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
	Maximum -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
July 28.																
De Mouilpied ; H. No. 2 - - -	A Clerkship (Guernsey).	184	12	285	145	70	—	85	—	95	80	—	—	—	—	956
No. 3 - - -		201	18	180	105	90	—	120	—	113	104	—	—	—	—	931
No. 4 - - -		65	26	210	108	95	—	53	—	80	80	—	—	—	—	717
		50	20	240	120	90	—	67	—	48	16	—	—	—	—	651
July 31.																
Jeffery ; E. G. -	A Clerkship (Lowestoft).	120	22	285	120	90	—	95	—	53	65	—	—	—	—	850
No. 2 - - -		141	7	160	130	80	—	70	—	114	108	—	—	—	—	810
No. 3 - - -		80	19	165	100	80	—	80	—	64	15	—	—	—	—	603
September 22.																
Hamilton ; G. -	A Clerkship (Berwick-on-Tweed).	75	47	186	148	90	—	90	—	92	60	—	—	—	—	788
No. 2 - - -		202	39	126	110	85	—	60	—	63	45	—	—	—	—	730
No. 3 - - -		124	37	105	100	50	—	80	—	70	80	—	—	—	—	646
October 14.																
Gibson ; R. - -	A Clerkship (Bristol).	154	47	195	150	60	—	80	—	115	125	—	—	—	—	926
No. 2 - - -		180	50	135	120	60	—	68	—	45	40	—	—	—	—	698
No. 3 - - -		132	28	126	138	95	—	85	—	40	32	—	—	—	—	676

No. 2 - - -	A Clerkship (Glasgow).	95	50	288	136	90	—	100	—	75	38	—	—	—	—	872
No. 3 - - -		45	40	243	146	85	—	75	—	50	62	—	—	—	—	746
November 11.																
Harcourt; R. F. M.		280	28	273	155	95	—	120	—	120	127	—	—	—	—	1198
Irving; P. - -		150	48	291	160	95	—	133	—	144	135	—	—	—	—	1156
Maslin; V. - -		140	42	300	160	75	—	105	—	150	120	—	—	—	—	1092
Gullick; J. W. -		170	15	228	122	95	—	90	—	100	90	—	—	—	—	910
Chadd; J. - -		155	19	159	111	70	—	95	—	119	105	—	—	—	—	833
Dalton; O. - -		80	24	279	134	95	—	90	—	50	65	—	—	—	—	817
†No. 7 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wade; J. H. -		95	40	120	131	85	—	115	—	127	100	—	—	—	—	813
Hopwood; J. -		95	30	147	168	90	—	58	—	126	85	—	—	—	—	799
*Devereux; H. P. -		90	34	240	155	90	—	78	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	787
No. 11 - -		130	48	273	107	100	—	75	—	26	50	—	—	—	—	809
No. 12 - -		80	14	156	163	95	—	125	—	92	60	—	—	—	—	785
No. 13 - -		140	27	141	134	60	—	110	—	108	54	—	—	—	—	774
No. 14 - -		110	2	201	147	60	—	93	—	83	70	—	—	—	—	766
No. 15 - -	10 Clerkships.	95	19	240	120	90	—	100	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	744
No. 16 - -		105	34	147	120	85	—	85	—	109	55	—	—	—	—	740
No. 17 - -		95	21	195	120	85	—	90	—	62	60	—	—	—	—	728
No. 18 - -		70	29	204	121	85	—	48	—	75	68	—	—	—	—	700
No. 19 - -		135	32	102	159	65	—	40	—	72	50	—	—	—	—	655
No. 20 - -		80	6	174	125	60	—	78	—	66	60	—	—	—	—	649
No. 21 - -		80	9	102	130	80	—	83	—	67	95	—	—	—	—	646
No. 22 - -		70	14	165	134	70	—	65	—	79	44	—	—	—	—	641
No. 23 - -		30	49	132	108	70	—	90	—	93	38	—	—	—	—	610
No. 24 - -		0	25	240	120	85	—	65	—	24	39	—	—	—	—	598
No. 25 - -		105	18	93	121	65	—	73	—	84	36	—	—	—	—	595
No. 26 - -		115	4	0	125	90	—	73	—	86	90	—	—	—	—	583
No. 27 - -		60	12	39	129	75	—	88	—	96	47	—	—	—	—	546
No. 28 - -		80	16	66	116	50	—	55	—	29	24	—	—	—	—	436
No. 29 -		45	26	123	105	20	—	30	—	64	22	—	—	—	—	435

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
November 17.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
McCord; W. -	A Clerkship (Newcastle).	100	27	210	147	80	—	100	—	140	110	—	—	—	—	914
No. 2 - - -		40	25	159	110	55	—	118	—	40	80	—	—	—	—	627
No. 3 - - -		60	29	165	80	70	—	63	—	80	50	—	—	—	—	597
No. 4 - - -		20	4	30	140	60	—	55	—	32	24	—	—	—	—	365
DEEDS (REGISTRY OF).																
February 6.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**100**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1200**
Bole; J. - -	2 Transcribing Clerkships.	150	33	270	115	75	55	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	776
Chapman; H. T. -		130	21	210	135	100	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	761
No. 3 - - -		130	27	210	115	75	62	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	669
No. 4 - - -		160	14	150	120	60	60	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	622
No. 5 - - -		95	16	135	120	80	45	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	561
No. 6 - - -		80	30	180	120	65	45	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	533
June 3.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Armstrong; F. F.		240	27	295	116	60	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	823
Quigley; P. -		75	6	243	126	60	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	598
		105	12	162	122	85	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	586
								70								496

July 25.																
†No. 1 - - -	2 Transcribing Clerkships.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armstrong ; J. J.		85	15	189	132	60	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	581
No. 3 - - -		50	2	240	114	80	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	569
No. 4 - - -		45	22	240	110	70	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	565
No. 5 - - -		95	11	144	122	75	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	557
No. 6 - - -		85	33	135	100	65	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	438
September 30.																
Atkin ; M. U. -	A Transcribing Clerkship.	110	6	228	124	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	648
No. 2 - - -		151	8	246	118	60	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	623
No. 3 - - -		132	33	183	112	75	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	565
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.																
1861, *December* 17.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**—**	**—**	**200**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**300**	**—**	**—**	**1150**
Fitzgerald ; W. J.	A Clerkship in a Divisional Office.	177	8	80	64	100	—	—	40	—	—	—	165	—	—	634
No. 2 - - -		84	2	15	50	40	—	—	80	—	—	—	45	—	—	316
No. 3 - - -		6	35	10	55	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
1862, *April* 22.																
Hickson ; R. C. C.	A Clerkship in a Divisional Office.	200	18	70	58	100	—	—	115	—	—	—	178	—	—	739
No. 2 - - -		150	2	50	60	65	—	—	80	—	—	—	43	—	—	450
No. 3 - - -		56	6	10	50	30	—	—	50	—	—	—	25	—	—	227
FOREIGN OFFICE.																
														German.		
February 25.	**Maximum -**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**—**	**—**	**200**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**300**	**130**	**—**	**930**
*Hughes ; L. W. H.	A Clerkship.	—	—	85	72	95	—	—	105	—	—	—	245	95	—	697
No. 2 - - -		—	—	100	78	100	—	—	85	—	—	—	200	15	—	583
No. 3 - - -		—	—	55	50	85	—	—	90	—	—	—	215	30	—	520

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his character was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.							Reading.									**550**
December 16.	**Maximum** -	**100**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386
Denton; G. -	A Clerkship.	85	9	54	73	90	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321
No. 2 - - -		78	16	43	64	70	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
INDIA OFFICE.																**1600**
December 9.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**(200)**	**150**	**150**	**(200)**	—	**300**	—	1088
*Sturt; W. N. -	A Clerkship.	226	26	90	77	100	—	100	—	99	120	105	—	145	—	641
No. 2 - - -		128	24	60	53	100	—	50	60	24	72	—	—	70	—	598
No. 3 - - -		128	11	60	80	65	—	75	40	39	50	—	—	50	—	
INLAND REVENUE.																**1400**
1861, *December* 31.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	876
*Gardner; A. L. -	A Clerkship in the Legacy Duty Office.	133	21	240	125	85	—	90	—	95	87	—	—	—	—	678
No. 2 - - -		144	8	165	130	85	—	70	—	45	31	—	—	—	—	666
No. 3 - - -		133	2	135	128	90	—	53	—	75	50	—	—	—	—	

1862, *February* 4.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	**1600**
*Bagster; S. - -		216	25	235	150	95	—	123	—	127	144	117	—	—	—	1232
Bandfield; W. J.		195	38	265	140	75	—	98	—	115	90	127	—	—	—	1143
*Brooke; G. - -		215	41	270	160	95	—	120	—	59	67	111	—	—	—	1138
†No. 4 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borckhardt; F. G.		140	22	280	106	85	—	105	—	95	109	114	—	—	—	1056
*Long; J. P. A. -		221	25	180	152	90	—	105	—	102	100	77	—	—	—	1052
‡No. 7 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*French; C. J. -		180	21	195	140	100	—	123	—	105	112	63	—	—	—	1039
Beaumont; R. H.		195	4	180	128	95	—	100	—	104	87	88	—	—	—	981
‡No. 10 - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gilbertson; J. -	1 Clerkship in	175	49	156	140	85	—	86	—	79	72	91	—	—	—	933
Mansergh; J. -	Solicitor's Office,	120	39	170	134	85	—	67	—	106	74	128	—	—	—	923
No. 13 - -	4 Clerkships in	205	23	135	130	85	—	105	—	79	83	73	—	—	—	918
No. 14 - -	Offices of Account, and	110	14	260	134	100	—	98	—	32	78	58	—	—	—	884
No. 15 - -	5 Assistant Surveyorships	215	16	60	140	60	—	72	—	120	93	98	—	—	—	874
No. 16 - -	of Taxes.	80	36	245	120	95	—	73	—	85	78	57	—	—	—	869
No. 17 - -		160	25	120	116	100	—	95	—	72	44	111	—	—	—	843
No. 18 - -		135	24	216	100	100	—	63	—	45	75	53	—	—	—	811
No. 19 - -		185	46	150	100	65	—	57	—	57	65	83	—	—	—	808
No. 20 - -		143	48	150	134	50	—	98	—	64	56	63	—	—	—	806
No. 21 - -		105	44	100	130	90	—	86	—	98	54	82	—	—	—	789
No. 22 - -		60	42	160	132	75	—	63	—	57	56	122	—	—	—	767
No. 23 - -		90	16	145	154	95	—	73	—	80	38	47	—	—	—	738
No. 24 - -		90	46	156	180	55	—	61	—	37	38	72	—	—	—	735
No. 25 - -		100	4	90	146	70	—	84	—	47	49	105	—	—	—	695
No. 26 - -		85	50	30	146	50	—	65	—	29	24	111	—	—	—	590
March 25.																
Ferrier; J. - -		104	50	234	130	85	—	113	—	104	90	123	—	—	—	1033
Cobham; C. P. -		116	36	255	112	90	—	95	—	102	104	86	—	—	—	996
*Bunbury; H. S. -		134	29	180	136	85	—	128	—	107	118	78	—	—	—	995
*Nowers; T. W. -		176	6	195	130	100	—	128	—	115	70	64	—	—	—	984
Walkom; W. W.		127	34	220	120	95	—	105	—	81	100	83	—	—	—	965

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.
‡ This candidate passed on the examination, but his nomination was subsequently cancelled.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
March 25—*cont.*	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	**1600**
No. 6 - -	5 Clerkships in Offices of Account.	102	21	270	136	90	—	110	—	78	43	91	—	—	—	941
No. 7 - -		65	23	255	120	100	—	103	—	87	55	81	—	—	—	889
No. 8 - -		96	28	210	120	90	—	114	—	99	44	82	—	—	—	883
No. 9 - -		58	21	270	150	90	—	88	—	84	45	60	—	—	—	866
No. 10 - -		66	25	210	150	90	—	104	—	60	71	86	—	—	—	862
No. 11 - -		104	27	186	150	85	—	78	—	65	50	80	—	—	—	825
No. 12 - -		115	36	180	120	60	—	84	—	81	60	87	—	—	—	823
No. 13 - -		154	33	150	136	65	—	59	—	24	32	85	—	—	—	738
April 1.																
*Moore ; E. J. -	8 Assistant Surveyorships	242	46	300	180	100	—	125	—	134	91	81	—	—	—	1299
Jeans ; T. M. -		232	46	246	130	100	—	98	—	122	110	115	—	—	—	1199
Scott ; J. - -		168	30	243	120	95	—	105	—	130	110	116	—	—	—	1117
Foyer ; A. - -		167	39	270	120	97	—	95	—	100	70	114	—	—	—	1072
*Gough ; W. L. -		183	14	276	110	100	—	113	—	80	61	91	—	—	—	1028
Enright ; H. F. -		128	40	216	150	95	—	88	—	105	98	107	—	—	—	1027
Abbey ; W. H. -		171	35	249	114	90	—	77	—	105	56	127	—	—	—	1024
Raymond ; G. W. -		151	46	261	170	87	—	88	—	70	69	79	—	—	—	1021
No. 9 - -		68	34	288	120	100	—	95	—	116	77	117	—	—	—	1015
No. 10 - -		186	40	228	110	90	—	83	—	98	44	118	—	—	—	997
No. 11 - -		162	46	258	120	90	—	80	—	82	77	76	—	—	—	991
										68	102	100				988

No. 13 - -		123	26	276	150	97	—	115	—	52	37	97	—	—	—	975
No. 14 - -		103	32	300	110	95	—	105	—	105	37	77	—	—	—	964
No. 15 - -		156	18	192	120	92	—	99	—	115	53	103	—	—	—	948
No. 16 - -		70	41	270	120	83	—	90	—	110	54	94	—	—	—	932
No. 17 - -		71	37	282	120	90	—	93	—	88	50	89	—	—	—	920
No. 18 - -		31	34	261	124	87	—	115	—	100	63	90	—	—	—	905
No. 19 - -		101	32	186	150	97	—	89	—	100	63	69	—	—	—	887
No. 20 - -		82	16	150	100	65	—	105	—	122	98	90	—	—	—	828
No. 21 - -		73	21	258	130	97	—	78	—	40	40	73	—	—	—	810
No. 22 - -		39	34	195	104	60	—	77	—	90	73	49	—	—	—	721
May 27.																
Clark; R. - -		210	21	225	124	100	—	140	—	127	138	98	—	—	—	1183
Platts; T. - -		250	21	279	110	95	—	130	—	85	52	78	—	—	—	1100
Lothian; D. -		135	18	294	132	100	—	120	—	118	78	68	—	—	—	1063
*Gribble; F. W. -		160	35	231	134	100	—	123	—	63	82	97	—	—	—	1025
Vivian; E. H. -		205	29	255	116	90	—	70	—	79	80	76	—	—	—	1000
*Mackay; D. M. -		150	8	240	130	95	—	130	—	78	76	45	—	—	—	952
*Thomas; J. - -		90	39	243	130	65	—	53	—	128	60	61	—	—	—	869
Atkinson; W. -		145	21	180	112	65	—	78	—	96	85	85	—	—	—	867
No. 9 - -	1 Clerkship in an Office of Account, and 7 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	205	50	234	136	100	—	93	—	34	76	112	—	—	—	1040
No. 10 - -		190	44	234	132	100	—	108	—	33	50	102	—	—	—	993
No. 11 - -		85	39	300	124	100	—	108	—	39	57	95	—	—	—	947
No. 12 - -		130	46	279	128	94	—	69	—	83	38	29	—	—	—	896
No. 13 - -		100	44	195	116	95	—	88	—	68	60	99	—	—	—	865
No. 14 - -		95	31	234	136	90	—	70	—	51	46	80	—	—	—	833
No. 15 - -		160	42	246	130	75	—	79	—	25	10	49	—	—	—	816
No. 16 - -		85	12	222	124	80	—	76	—	61	61	52	—	—	—	773
No. 17 - -		50	34	258	104	100	—	114	—	33	24	40	—	—	—	757
No. 18 - -		135	21	108	140	80	—	98	—	56	37	64	—	—	—	739
No. 19 - -		135	48	90	130	90	—	83	—	50	34	77	—	—	—	737
No. 20 - -		50	46	180	120	80	—	70	—	33	40	80	—	—	—	699
June 3.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Melville; G. -	A Clerkship in the Solicitor's Office (Edinburgh).	170	14	210	120	85	—	75	—	135	135	—	—	—	—	944
No. 2 - - -		90	18	261	100	90	—	80	—	65	65	—	—	—	—	769
No. 3 - - -		80	6	120	134	50	—	70	—	60	50	—	—	—	—	570

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
July 1.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	**1600**
Blackburn; J. B. -	5 Clerkships in Offices of Account.	160	43	267	142	100	—	80	—	90	129	66	—	—	—	1077
Clarke; H. F. -		210	42	225	124	100	—	73	—	62	95	122	—	—	—	1053
*Brodie; B. F. -		134	23	300	130	100	—	98	—	92	107	65	—	—	—	1049
Gore; H. - -		164	47	258	144	90	—	42	—	94	103	97	—	—	—	1039
Winny; C. J. -		140	27	237	152	95	—	80	—	99	71	84	—	—	—	985
No. 6 - -		200	37	270	124	90	—	66	—	46	29	84	—	—	—	946
No. 7 - -		160	28	198	124	80	—	85	—	76	95	71	—	—	—	917
No. 8 - -		100	17	270	130	100	—	105	—	56	40	23	—	—	—	891
No. 9 - -		130	14	225	100	90	—	63	—	81	90	81	—	—	—	874
No. 10 - -		122	43	228	110	85	—	43	—	73	72	56	—	—	—	832
No. 11 - -		100	9	180	116	90	—	80	—	74	56	65	—	—	—	770
No. 12 - -		90	12	240	106	90	—	56	—	43	42	80	—	—	—	759
No. 13 - -		100	22	192	116	100	—	50	—	58	54	52	—	—	—	744
No. 14 - -		82	22	225	104	75	—	51	—	75	54	49	—	—	—	737
No. 15 - -		70	36	135	120	90	—	90	—	51	51	64	—	—	—	707
July 29.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	**1550**
Thomson; F. -	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes (England).	105	48	234	122	95	—	95	—	115	95	120	—	—	—	1029
Hedgeman; R. G.		102	25	288	156	100	—	120	—	70	50	80	—	—	—	991
No. 3 - - -		90	45	255	136	95	—	95	—	75	55	66	—	—	—	912
No. 4 - - -		70	27	265	132	85	—	113	—	48	25	64	—	—	—	829
No. 5 - - -		95	43	195	100	85	—	78	—	48	33	34	—	—	—	711
No. 6 - - -		65	7	0	140	80	—	78	—	56	48	46	—	—	—	520

August 12.	**Maximum**	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
*Neilson ; J. H.		252	35	220	123	100	—	88	—	113	93	—	—	—	—	1024
*Ellis ; J. C. B.		186	42	285	155	100	—	93	—	52	76	—	—	—	—	989
Bigg ; L.		163	29	240	103	90	—	75	—	89	73	—	—	—	—	862
*Hallett ; C.		235	20	180	123	100	—	58	—	60	86	—	—	—	—	862
*Bates ; J. E.	5 Clerkships	132	27	210	155	95	—	90	—	67	74	—	—	—	—	850
No. 6	in Offices of Account.	91	4	280	132	95	—	98	—	70	50	—	—	—	—	820
No. 7		174	29	240	110	95	—	68	—	41	50	—	—	—	—	807
No. 8		63	4	270	140	100	—	73	—	32	51	—	—	—	—	733
No. 9		76	4	195	88	90	—	64	—	39	78	—	—	—	—	634
No. 10		33	9	120	106	85	—	80	—	60	59	—	—	—	—	552
November 11.																
Andras ; J. W. G.		160	23	291	160	100	—	135	—	91	75	—	—	—	—	1035
Tall ; B.		175	27	225	140	90	—	130	—	39	105	—	—	—	—	1031
*Swanston ; J.		110	50	246	165	100	—	105	—	134	105	—	—	—	—	1015
Blackwell ; T.		120	47	255	121	85	—	120	—	196	115	—	—	—	—	959
Brewer ; H. J.		170	49	237	135	95	—	120	—	96	52	—	—	—	—	954
No. 6		195	42	231	123	90	—	95	—	84	75	—	—	—	—	935
No. 7	5 Assistant	150	23	189	124	95	—	105	—	87	54	—	—	—	—	827
No. 8	Surveyorships of Taxes.	80	31	201	140	80	—	80	—	100	50	—	—	—	—	762
No. 9		85	46	213	103	80	—	95	—	85	45	—	—	—	—	752
No. 10		130	40	120	150	50	—	70	—	70	75	—	—	—	—	705
No. 11		55	27	180	118	90	—	95	—	60	65	—	—	—	—	690
No. 12		60	26	0	134	95	—	105	—	97	60	—	—	—	—	577
No. 13		50	2	129	90	90	—	78	—	59	70	—	—	—	—	568
															Total for Solicitor's Office.	
November 25.	**Maximum**	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	**1100**	**1400**
*Bunbury ; S.		185	32	210	148	95	—	108	—	111	130	—	—	—	778	1019
*Galaher ; E. F.		140	10	300	142	92	—	105	—	87	110	—	—	—	789	986
*May ; P.	1 Clerkship	180	28	240	187	80	—	103	—	92	75	—	—	—	818	985
No. 4	in Secretaries' Office,	110	5	266	118	100	—	125	—	84	130	—	—	—	724	938
No. 5	1 Clerkship	100	2	240	156	97	—	80	—	92	135	—	—	—	675	902
No. 6	in the Legacy Duty Office,	105	18	195	167	90	—	60	—	83	65	—	—	—	635	783
No. 7	and 1 Clerkship	100	12	165	92	90	—	108	—	87	100	—	—	—	567	754
No. 8	in Solicitor's Office.	100	10	228	130	50	—	73	—	41	34	—	—	—	591	666
No. 9		25	16	156	108	65	—	60	—	101	80	—	—	—	430	611

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE).																
January 7.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**100**	**300**	—	—	**1500**
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship in the Commissioners' Office.	240	23	45	63	75	—	90	—	81	113	67	35	—	—	832
No. 2 - - -		125	29	40	61	80	—	120	—	61	54	60	100	—	—	730
February 4.																
Cattermole ; W. C.	2 Clerkships in the Commissioners' Office.	145	8	85	58	100	—	100	—	56	87	62	255	—	—	956
No. 2 - - -		178	4	30	55	30	—	48	—	84	49	10	10	—	—	498
No. 3 - - -		147	5	10	70	40	—	32	—	49	77	12	35	—	—	477
No. 4 - - -		0	5	0	30	30	—	30	—	32	17	27	0	—	—	171
March 4.																
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship in the Commissioners' Office.	276	29	50	50	90	—	60	—	63	58	60	10	—	—	746
No. 2 - - -		50	24	30	54	80	—	80	—	51	64	45	45	—	—	523
No. 3 - - -		0	4	85	60	95	—	70	—	41	27	45	55	—	—	482
April 15.																
Fry ; L. J. - -	A Clerkship in the Commissioners' Office.	178	50	90	67	80	—	78	—	92	45	46	130	—	—	856
No. 2 - - -		226	15	52	50	95	—	98	—	124	85	47	40	—	—	832
No. 3 - - -		34	40	75	57	80	—	34	—	44	5	0	25	—	—	394

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.																
December 2.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	**200**	—	**(200)**	—	—	**1000**
Smith; R. B. -	An Assistant Clerkship.	165	18	98	64	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	155	—	—	700
No. 2 - - -		135	23	60	72	85	—	100	—	—	129	—	—	—	—	604
No. 3 - - -		144	6	71	61	80	—	68	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	493
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.																
1861, *December* 31.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1050**
Whitworth; F. J. No. 2 - - -	A Clerkship.	264	16	70	64	90	80	—	—	110	110	—	—	—	—	804
		5	2	35	57	35	70	—	—	55	25	—	—	—	—	284
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).											English Literature.	English Grammar.		Averages and Percentages	Euclid.	
July 10.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**1950**
Taylor; J. - -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	262	28	70	84	95	—	130	150	90	68	100	95	70	80	1322
No. 2 - - -		235	46	56	66	100	—	80	140	100	100	90	35	95	85	1228
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.															Purchase of Stock and Exchange.	
1862, *May* 20.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**200**	**300**	—	**100**	**1900**
Stone; R. F. -	A Clerkship.	207	28	258	130	90	—	105	100	—	—	118	190	—	70	1296
No. 2 - - -		175	24	150	110	80	—	95	140	—	—	116	170	—	56	1116
No. 3 - -. -		90	8	150	164	65	—	50	50	—	—	119	105	—	50	851
POOR LAW BOARD.																
April 15.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1000**
Austin; T. L. -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	256	42	70	73	85	—	83	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	764
No. 2 - - -		199	28	83	54	100	—	105	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	679
No. 3 - - -		160	32	65	55	55	—	103	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	568
No. 4 - - -		122	4	100	60	100	—	88	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	564
No. 5 - - -		40	10	25	60	70	—	93	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	398

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POOR LAW BOARD—*cont.*																
	Maximum -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1000**
November 11.																
Reade; J. H. -	A Supplementary Clerkship	240	31	77	53	80	—	78	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	634
No. 2 - - -		172	6	89	57	80	—	63	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	602
No. 3 - - -		220	23	39	70	70	—	85	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	582
No. 4 - - -		116	39	70	57	75	—	95	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	502
POST OFFICE.																
	Maximum -	**200**	**50**	**00**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
January 14.																
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship.	160	10	30	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	355
No. 2 - - -		150	21	35	51	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	322
No. 3 - - -		118	11	70	43	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292
April 3.																
Barnes; J. - -	A Clerkship.	134	46	86	69	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431
No. 2 - - -		145	50	80	60	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	420
No. 3 - - -		134	38	70	58	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380
April 3.																
Beales; J. O. -	2 Clerkships.	167	6	95	60	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	423
Pretty; R. - -		124	38	60	60	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352
No. 3 - - -		152	4	32	52	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290
		70	1	30	50	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211
																167

Best; J. -		165	26	60	54	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No. 2 - - -	A Clerkship (Dublin).	136	22	60	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375
No. 3 - - -		152	14	50	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338
															316
May 15.															
Allison; T. - -		133	32	70	53	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No. 2 - - -	A Clerkship.	83	19	80	70	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383
No. 3 - - -		83	8	65	50	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	327
															296
July 15.															
Smith; J. - -		155	38	80	63	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No. 2 - - -	A Supplementary Clerkship (Dublin).	159	18	20	55	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431
No. 3 - - -		74	0	80	55	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302
															269
July 22.															
*Grisdale; T. -		200	29	96	63	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Holbech; E. -		180	38	92	75	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	488
Hooson; C. S. -		172	21	96	75	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	465
Rowan; J. J. -		185	50	63	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444
No. 5 - - -		160	22	98	54	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	438
No. 6 - - -	4 Clerkships.	151	17	78	71	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	434
No. 7 - - -		182	18	48	63	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397
No. 8 - - -		169	12	49	53	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
No. 9 - - -		147	12	48	54	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333
No. 10 - - -		129	19	20	43	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321
															291
August 26.															
Purves; T. - -		182	34	83	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Browne; E. R. -		157	33	90	50	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	439
Churchill; H. H. -		163	10	80	64	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	410
†No. 4 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	407
Simpson; R. -		188	20	50	65	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 6 - - -		161	10	67	63	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403
No. 7 - - -	4 Clerkships.	161	18	80	70	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
No. 8 - - -		162	39	50	50	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389
															381

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his character was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*.																
August 26—*cont.*	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
No. 9 - - -		141	12	60	70	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	368
No. 10 - -		182	27	5	55	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319
No. 11 - -		154	12	40	50	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276
No. 12 - -		144	0	10	66	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240
No. 13 - -		119	8	0	65	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212
November 18.																
Craig; T. - -		188	49	98	82	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	507
*Elmore; T. E. -		183	47	100	62	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	487
Tamlyn; W. -		198	32	90	55	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475
Billson; A. P. -		165	27	95	85	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472
Smith; E. - -		149	25	98	76	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448
No. 6 - - -		190	45	75	50	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445
No. 7 - - -		187	44	42	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	438
No. 8 - - -	5 Clerkships.	158	24	81	61	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	419
No. 9 - - -		136	21	98	55	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	395
No. 10 - -		167	7	80	44	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383
No. 11 - -		150	33	54	62	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369
No. 12 - -		146	12	42	48	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273
No. 13 - -		88	10	44	53	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	265
No. 14 - -		86	22	0	60	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178
		69	8	0	45	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162

April 8.		**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1450**
Braddell; O. H. -	A Clerkship.		131	24	255	108	90	—	100	100	116	—	—	—	—	—	924
No. 2 - - -			130	21	195	126	84	—	90	80	69	—	—	—	—	—	795
No. 3 - - -			53	10	105	104	55	—	60	55	45	—	—	—	—	—	487
RECORD OFFICE.																	
April 29.		**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**200**	—	**2150**
Crosby; A. J. -	A Clerkship.		156	14	170	135	100	—	108	170	116	96	94	170	140	—	1469
No. 2 - - -			150	9	220	150	95	—	120	125	110	83	100	120	138	—	1420
No. 3 - - -			71	13	270	130	95	—	80	90	73	60	55	100	115	—	1152
November 4.																	
Pike; L. O. -	A Clerkship.		158	19	300	127	100	—	145	160	120	110	96	190	180	—	1705
No. 2 - - -			195	31	273	190	95	—	110	175	135	130	72	110	80	—	1596
No. 3 - - -			85	21	240	117	80	—	95	100	140	135	46	100	95	—	1254
TREASURY.																	
January 14.		**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
*Skinner; G. E. -	2 Supplementary Clerkships.		272	48	285	166	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	951
*Fox; J. B. -			230	42	280	154	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	906
No. 3 - - -			255	48	270	132	90	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	846
No. 4 - - -			111	14	180	142	90	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	590
No. 5 - - -			109	42	165	100	75	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	536
No. 6 - - -			0	38	210	122	75	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
WAR OFFICE.†																	
March 11.		**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Lilley; W. E. -	2 Clerkships in the Royal Engineer Department.		200	35	85	90	100	—	93	—	50	55	—	—	—	—	708
Wilkins; J. -			213	15	50	55	75	—	80	—	55	40	—	—	—	—	583
No. 3 - - -			162	41	40	57	85	—	75	—	67	43	—	—	—	—	570
No. 4 - - -			100	5	80	65	85	—	75	—	38	51	—	—	—	—	499
No. 5 - - -			144	23	60	47	85	—	62	—	42	22	—	—	—	—	485

† One other competition was announced for the situation of Junior Assistant in the Chemical Department, but one candidate only was examined, and marks were not therefore assigned. The nominations (3) in another competition were also cancelled.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
WAR OFFICE—*cont.*	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	Language **300**	—	—	**1600**
August 19.		280	16	80	85	100	—	93	98	129	142	—	270	—	—	1293
Woodford; J. H. -		246	13	98	60	100	—	100	78	94	114	—	215	—	—	1118
Walrond; T. H. M.		266	8	62	60	80	—	68	84	102	120	—	255	—	—	1105
*Molyneux; F. H. -		244	43	85	70	95	—	123	105	98	86	—	155	—	—	1104
*Hollings; J. C. -		243	14	88	73	95	—	88	65	102	114	—	90	—	—	972
Stevens; G. W. -		174	4	83	53	95	—	125	53	86	105	—	160	—	—	938
*Briant; A. B. -		153	8	68	65	85	—	83	128	68	91	—	99	—	—	848
Gray; H. W. -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†No. 8 - -		203	4	45	63	85	—	98	85	89	112	—	270	—	—	1054
No. 9 - -		239	20	35	65	95	—	110	80	119	125	—	52	—	—	940
No. 10 - -		216	5	40	62	90	—	78	113	56	100	—	170	—	—	930
No. 11 - -		295	33	61	57	90	—	68	68	86	125	—	20	—	—	903
No. 12 - -		229	10	59	64	90	—	65	105	29	56	—	172	—	—	879
No. 13 - -		265	32	10	55	75	—	60	63	86	120	—	107	—	—	873
No. 14 - -		132	31	86	55	100	—	78	96	50	80	—	130	—	—	838
No. 15 - -		275	16	90	57	80	—	53	29	50	66	—	90	—	—	806
No. 16 - -	11 Clerkships.	122	4	40	56	85	—	103	120	106	120	—	45	—	—	801
No. 17 - -		136	12	50	53	95	—	78	53	40	82	—	155	—	—	754
No. 18 - -		128	3	60	45	85	—	120	80	28	85	—	88	—	—	722
No. 19 - -		197	2	58	70	90	—	88	44	39	80	—	42	—	—	710
No. 20 - -		146	2	47	70	85	—	65	74	40	75	—	60	—	—	664
																640

No. 24 - -		208	6	49	47	65	—	70	43	49	51	—	30	—	—	618
No. 25 - -		46	3	90	64	90	—	80	69	33	36	—	58	—	—	569
No. 26 - -		58	0	37	37	90	—	115	53	30	73	—	45	—	—	538
No. 27 - -		135	13	70	47	50	—	78	58	23	46	—	15	—	—	535
No. 28 - -		140	17	25	50	30	—	33	49	17	30	—	123	—	—	514
No. 29 - -		0	3	47	70	75	—	65	90	37	42	—	50	—	—	479
No. 30 - -		156	8	35	53	40	—	25	24	16	17	—	45	—	—	419
No. 31 - -		82	9	5	47	60	—	28	35	45	56	—	5	—	—	372
No. 32 - -		8	7	0	45	60	—	58	68	23	14	—	0	—	—	283
December 9.																
*Lindon; H. V. -		200	13	82	68	95	—	130	140	76	75	—	285	—	—	1164
Lawrell; W. G. -		210	21	80	63	98	—	128	138	137	101	—	165	—	—	1141
*Michell; R. - -		210	33	50	56	90	—	115	65	76	50	—	290	—	—	1035
Law; P. F. - -		220	29	83	56	100	—	105	133	52	62	—	175	—	—	1015
Tupper; F. G. St. G.		188	18	88	75	95	—	113	95	110	118	—	100	—	—	1000
*Soppitt; H. - -		220	8	82	70	95	—	130	100	82	80	—	125	—	—	992
*Anson; G. H. -		210	4	88	87	100	—	90	155	59	70	—	125	—	—	988
Bentham; G. B. -		238	21	56	69	100	—	58	90	74	75	—	130	—	—	911
No. 9 - -		244	2	20	68	95	—	133	140	80	83	—	140	—	—	1005
No. 10 - -		254	38	31	58	85	—	83	76	95	95	—	100	—	—	915
No. 11 - -		216	14	68	56	100	—	113	93	97	87	—	65	—	—	909
No. 12 - -		198	8	49	66	100	—	115	110	44	53	—	150	—	—	893
No. 13 - -		160	25	80	80	80	—	95	118	14	14	—	210	—	—	876
No. 14 - -		182	10	87	45	95	—	115	110	50	60	—	110	—	—	864
No. 15 - -		270	23	88	64	90	—	68	40	41	68	—	92	—	—	844
No. 16 - -		270	30	50	55	85	—	88	80	95	78	—	12	—	—	843
No. 17 - -	10 Clerkships.	204	21	77	62	75	—	75	100	35	50	—	115	—	—	814
No. 18 - -		196	9	41	56	95	—	85	108	38	50	—	130	—	—	808
No. 19 - -		224	37	75	54	65	—	83	93	65	71	—	40	—	—	807
No. 20 - -		198	16	42	41	75	—	95	73	45	75	—	125	—	—	785
No. 21 - -		216	27	65	57	75	—	83	45	39	66	—	110	—	—	783
No. 22 - -		134	8	58	52	95	—	90	83	70	57	—	130	—	—	777
No. 23 - -		152	11	67	56	75	—	125	60	51	57	—	110	—	—	764
No. 24 - -		210	16	15	70	65	—	60	50	50	37	—	180	—	—	753

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*concluded.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
	WAR OFFICE—*cont.*												Language			
	Maximum -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	—	—	**1600**
December 9—cont.																
No. 25 - -		158	16	34	50	85	—	80	20	59	54	—	135	—	—	691
No. 26 - -		160	18	84	46	100	—	35	30	58	40	—	115	—	—	686
No. 27 - -		230	14	10	65	85	—	85	90	39	42	—	15	—	—	675
No. 28 - -		175	24	25	55	40	—	58	80	63	54	—	77	—	—	651
No. 29 - -		104	7	88	48	80	—	100	50	29	52	—	35	—	—	593
No. 30 - -		154	6	80	73	85	—	73	48	31	27	—	15	—	—	592
No. 31 - -		142	45	10	83	85	—	60	30	27	20	—	65	—	—	567
No. 32 - -		46	38	72	67	80	—	90	60	19	36	—	40	—	—	548
No. 33 - -		136	15	41	40	70	—	60	30	30	40	—	5	—	—	467

TABLE G. (2.)—**ADMIRALTY.**

OPEN COMPETITION FOR AN ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTERSHIP IN A DOCKYARD.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	Grammar.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Differential and Integral Calculus.	Mechanics.	Hydrostatics.	Total.
1862, *January* 14.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**200**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**2850**
Henry; J. - -	An Assistant Schoolmastership (Devonport).	216	32	83	80	90	115	105	110	108	152	133	98	50	107	195	1674
No. 2 - - -		293	21	70	60	85	130	125	112	110	174	183	120	45	56	60	1644
No. 3 - - -		239	37	65	64	90	90	78	72	83	141	146	86	125	129	150	1595
No. 4 - - -		268	16	70	60	100	108	115	80	89	138	100	53	—	47	75	1319
No. 5 - - -		182	4	50	53	80	128	115	118	111	87	91	37	—	48	40	1144
No. 6 - - -		235	13	80	68	90	67	115	72	95	105	81	18	—	—	—	1039
No. 7 - - -		234	4	70	66	90	85	120	100	99	83	25	—	—	15	—	991
No. 8 - - -		140	36	80	67	90	44	95	80	89	73	48	50	30	20	40	982
No. 9 - - -		180	11	53	85	40	69	95	55	83	51	22	—	—	—	—	744
No. 10 - - -		168	8	35	65	80	90	60	40	74	48	22	—	—	3	—	693

TABLE G. (3.)—**COLONIAL OFFICE.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Précis.	Latin Translation.	Latin Composition.	Greek Translation.	Greek Composition.	French Translation.	French Composition.	French Conversation.	German Translation.	German Composition.	German Conversation	Italian Translation.	Italian Composition.	Italian Conversation.	Geography.	History.	English Composition.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Total.
March 4.	**Maximum**	200	200	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	2400
Tonnochy; M.S.	3 Hong Kong Cadetships.	135	105	23	126	0	55	20	40	5	—	—	—	—	—	73	68	98	—	—	76	6	—	830
Deane; W. M.		160	105	50	93	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	75	145	—	—	59	14	—	770
Smith; C. C.		108	100	28	78	25	35	12	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	58	105	103	61	—	—	—	769
No. 4		125	130	28	47	2	35	5	20	—	—	—	15	3	10	100	73	128	—	—	55	42	—	818
No. 5		120	105	50	130	10	45	10	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	61	42	94	—	—	—	—	59	756
No. 6		113	3	0	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	69	110	94	35	—	—	—	554
No. 7		90	60	6	—	—	25	5	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	42	68	—	—	37	38	—	445

TABLE G. (3.)—**COLONIAL OFFICE.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Station.	Précis.	Class I.				Class II.												Class III.		Class IV.			Class V.		Total.
			Latin Translation.	Latin Composition.	Greek Translation.	Greek Composition.	Greek and Roman Literature.	French Translation.	French Composition.	French Conversation.	French Literature.	German Translation.	German Composition.	German Conversation.	German Literature.	Italian Translation.	Italian Composition.	Italian Conversation.	Italian Literature.	History.	English Composition.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Mathematics.	Accounts and Book-keeping.	
April 8.	**Maximum -**	600	300	300	300	300	300	100	150	150	150	100	150	150	100	100	150	150	100	900	600	500	500	500	1300	200	5100
Fuller; F. W.		450	—	—	—	—	—	90	105	113	20	60	75	60	55	60	90	105	50	329	440	145	365	135	—	—	2747
No. 2 - -	A Clerkship.	360	120	180	120	60	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	470	220	220	215	—	—	2367
No. 3 - -		353	—	—	—	—	—	75	38	45	25	0	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	505	436	135	440	280	—	—	2362
No. 4 - -		360	—	—	—	—	—	80	75	105	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	480	155	155	295	—	—	2175
No. 5 - -		345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	478	326	160	435	255	50	45	2094
August 19.																											
Massie; J. -	A Ceylon Writership.	465	200	100	180	120	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	540	350	—	—	—	304	48	2364
No. 2 - -		285	75	40	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	190	—	—	—	56	20	1056

Table G. (4.)—EDUCATION OFFICE.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Abstract.	Digest of Returns.	Averages.	Book-keeping.	English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Geography.	History.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Total.
November 25.	**Maximum** - -	300	50	100	100	100	150	150	150	100	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	3150
Norton; J. R. -	Five Assistant Clerkships.	242	14	95	78	100	135	120	134	85	50	—	140	—	104	70	—	—	48	—	1415
Greenhough; J. G.		250	42	73	79	100	120	75	129	85	93	—	—	—	—	—	0	100	168	—	1314
Wreford; G. -		258	30	68	69	95	123	125	134	70	113	0	—	—	—	—	69	145	0	—	1299
Ground; W. D. -		238	42	100	73	100	105	120	116	75	116	—	—	—	—	—	71	76	0	—	1232
Levy; J. H. -		282	32	100	72	100	128	100	68	100	110	70	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	1162
No. 6 - - -		230	14	62	70	60	105	60	93	75	118	80	—	—	0	0	83	80	—	—	1130
No. 7 - - -		224	50	71	68	90	110	90	133	65	52	—	135	0	0	—		0	0	—	1088
No. 8 - - -		238	28	58	73	87	110	90	90	70	—	0	0	—	97	—	0	0	0	—	941
No. 9 - - -		242	41	50	50	80	75	70	113	45	96	0	0	0	0	—	69	0	0	—	931
No. 10 - - -		178	11	50	66	90	88	105	99	55	37	0	—	—	147	0	—	—	—	—	926
No. 11 - - -		164	22	80	56	90	73	55	105	35	89	—	—	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	899
No. 12 - - -		184	24	73	56	85	50	130	80	52	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	850
No. 13 - - -		208	12	80	65	90	95	100	129	70	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	849
No. 14 - - -		160	5	45	82	85	83	70	77	40	78	—	—	—	117	—	0	0	—	—	842
No. 15 - - -		156	5	68	50	65	138	50	53	45	53	—	—	—	0	—	—	100	0	—	783
No. 16 - - -		210	9	65	60	50	73	50	80	55	49	—	—	—	0	—	0	0	0	—	701
No. 17 - - -		150	8	50	60	70	73	65	93	40	43	0	—	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	652
No. 18 - - -		88	17	89	83	87	95	60	51	10	19	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	599
No. 19 - - -		108	2	0	35	55	50	40	33	15	15	—	—	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	448

Note.—The cipher indicates that the marks obtained were not such as to show that the candidate had attained a creditable proficiency in the subject.

TABLE G. (5.)—NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Orthography.	English Composition.	English Grammar and Language.	English Literature.	Rhetoric and Criticism.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Geography.	English History.	Greek and Roman History.	Physical Science.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Total.	Greek Translation.	Greek Composition.	Greek Questions.	Latin Translation.	Latin Composition.	Latin Questions.	French Translation.	French Composition.	French Questions.	Logic.	History and Philosophy of Education.	Political Economy.	Higher Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Total.
	Maximum -	600	200	200	600	300	500	400	400	400	300	500	200	200	600	300	300	6000	250	150	100	250	150	100	150	150	100	400	400	400	600	500	9700
March 4.																																	
*Rodgers; H. W. M. - - -	A Sub-inspectorship of Schools (Ireland).	418	142	163	445	218	327	220	270	104	116	250	160	180	156	125	180	3474	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 - -		330	136	150	510	230	208	244	220	90	93	300	155	180	148	150	240	3424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 - -		523	148	118	368	130	135	103	396	214	145	188	93	50	143	130	135	3034	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 4.																																	
Macdonnell; J.	A Sub-inspectorship of Schools (Ireland).	460	178	183	438	143	312	246	356	178	101	211	165	110	217	120	120	3538	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 - -		445	156	108	360	187	168	204	312	178	125	326	158	80	162	120	135	3224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 - -		400	90	130	495	150	308	200	184	186	44	218	160	100	148	150	195	3108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4 - -		77	76	163	430	178	230	218	72	44	68	230	165	120	147	130	120	2468	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 10.																																	
Healy; W. -	A Sub-inspectorship of Schools (Ireland).	446	144	140	310	215	335	300	300	250	165	360	120	125	240	215	250	3915	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	160	225	—	164	4534
No. 2 - -		266	80	80	365	160	275	245	200	200	135	310	130	30	360	155	200	3211	75	10	44	125	20	45	130	90	70	120	140	215	137	137	4482
No. 3 - -		217	72	135	470	100	145	200	90	40	60	170	67	80	150	110	185	2291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4 - -		266	56	60	280	100	70	100	75	20	55	145	30	45	150	100	115	1607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 10.																																	
No. 1 - -	A Sub-inspectorship of Schools (Ireland).	463	124	140	315	155	40	105	150	125	75	150	40	35	130	145	165	2337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August 5.																																	
Kealy; J. -	A Sub-inspectorship of Schools (Ireland).	573	144	170	345	138	223	225	249	280	239	400	137	189	239	156	145	3882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 - -		437	152	92	330	143	70	200	311	253	187	330	120	193	352	200	180	3550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 - -		297	148	112	188	75	184	160	310	343	175	220	56	133	285	130	150	2966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4 - -		359	110	45	343	83	225	174	195	134	89	350	105	160	155	142	135	2800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE G. (6.)—PARLIAMENT OFFICE,

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Comparison of Copies with Originals.	English Composition.	History of England and the Constitution.	Translation from Latin or French.	English Composition.	English Language.	Latin Translation.	Latin Composition.	Greek Translation.	Greek Composition.	French Translation.	French Composition.	French Conversation.	German Translation.	German Composition.	German Conversation.	Total.
February 7.	**Maximum** -	175	25	100	100	100	200	200	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
Thesiger; Hon. E. P.	A Clerkship.	138	17	95	55	80	165	137	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	847
No. 2 - -		68	3	75	78	80	135	114	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	723
May 6.																						
†No. 1 - -		150	16	85	80	85	175	180	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	951
No. 2 - -		80	3	100	67	90	135	130	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	845
No. 3 - -	A Clerkship.	102	13	63	57	95	135	80	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	665
No. 4 - -		111	7	58	63	70	120	70	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	624
No. 5 - -		142	22	70	73	90	110	16	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	598
July 1.	**Maximum** -	175	25	100	100	100	200	200	200	200	300	200	100	200	100	67	67	66	67	67	66	2200
Monro; R. W.		132	15	80	82	85	158	180	175	150	186	170	75	150	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1668
No. 2 - -		110	21	72	78	84	168	125	170	165	152	180	65	180	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1600
No. 3 - -	A Clerkship.	86	6	95	60	76	118	55	120	100	105	75	35	50	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1001
No. 4 - -		107	5	40	75	100	95	50	90	60	88	—	—	—	—	24	10	40	0	0	0	784

† As this Candidate alone passed the test, the competitive portion of the examination was not held, and he was subsequently examined with other Candidates in another competition.

Table G. (7.)—CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	Averages.	Health Marks.	Total.
May 6.	**Maximum**	300	50	100	100	100	150	150	100	100	1150
Loch; J. - -	A Cadetship.	225	24	82	65	95	90	75	85	80	821
No. 2 - - -		217	27	60	48	92	85	116	80	70	795
No. 3 - - -		205	16	80	46	70	65	58	60	90	690
No. 4 - - -		227	11	57	45	55	65	72	55	75	662
May 13.											
Stack; T. J. G. -	A Cadetship.	242	37	86	64	75	95	60	50	51	760
No. 2 - - -		204	12	80	59	58	58	114	75	80	740
No. 3 - - -		197	25	0	40	40	10	44	80	90	526
No. 4 - - -		150	10	0	45	40	40	56	35	100	476
No. 5 - - -		56	0	35	30	40	45	30	30	85	351
August 5.											
Rodger; S. B. -	A Cadetship.	255	30	80	53	85	70	110	80	90	853
No. 2 - - -		214	12	65	60	90	90	80	75	60	746
No. 3 - - -		199	10	45	53	85	80	117	66	75	730
September 23.											
Wallace; S. B. -	A Cadetship.	287	46	60	72	90	105	133	97	90	980
No. 2 - - -		267	29	78	68	90	115	100	97	65	909
No. 3 - - -		205	44	95	45	60	90	97	57	75	768
No. 4 - - -		220	14	20	50	60	75	88	68	80	675
No. 5 - - -		214	18	45	56	65	85	83	35	60	661
September 23.											
Milling; J. T. -	A Cadetship.	290	50	94	95	100	130	131	93	90	1,073
No. 2 - - -		236	18	78	57	65	90	115	94	85	838
No. 3 - - -		182	8	92	70	100	130	130	47	76	835
No. 4 - - -		120	2	5	40	50	50	55	28	78	428
December 16.											
Heard; A. E. S. -	A Cadetship.	255	36	63	68	90	100	139	88	95	934
No. 2 - - -		229	36	54	48	65	80	118	68	100	798
No. 3 - - -		180	16	93	56	95	85	127	52	60	764
No. 4 - - -		210	14	41	46	90	45	98	45	51	640

TABLE G. (8.)—OPEN COMPETITIONS for SITUATIONS in the ADMIRALTY DOCKYARDS and STEAM FACTORIES.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic (elementary).	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Reading.	Euclid.	Arithmetic (higher).	English Grammar.	English Composition.	Geography.	Algebra.	Health Marks.	Total.
January 6.	**Maximum**	100	50	100	100	100	150	200	100	100	100	150	200	1450
No. 1	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Chatham.	75	4	90	90	90	8	164	58	90	60	58	135	922
No. 2		87	24	96	80	70	31	145	75	70	56	53	90	877
No. 3		88	29	100	65	80	4	112	58	62	49	—	95	742
No. 4		95	6	60	62	90	5	113	45	56	43	8	120	703
No. 5		75	12	70	63	90	31	91	34	33	23	29	110	661
No. 6		70	0	70	65	80	3	72	68	64	36	11	80	619
No. 7		58	6	65	70	70	12	100	40	55	37	—	80	593
No. 8		69	6	65	63	80	—	78	30	27	45	16	95	574
No. 9		78	15	52	60	55	—	110	27	36	19	0	100	552
No. 10		78	6	70	63	40	—	64	45	48	31	—	100	545
No. 11		80	6	55	65	70	2	73	30	48	30	4	75	538
No. 12		72	6	75	62	35	—	60	15	60	57	0	75	517
January 6.														
No. 1	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Deptford.	95	6	70	54	63	—	36	27	45	8	—	90	494
No. 2		94	12	50	53	55	—	18	13	45	15	2	70	427
No. 3		88	9	54	54	83	—	2	2	37	21	—	60	410
January 6.														
No. 1	Situations of Engineer Boy and Dockyard Apprentice, Devonport.	100	22	90	90	58	96	160	92	75	79	52	170	1 084
No. 2		88	34	95	72	55	107	120	88	95	79	75	175	1 083
No. 3		100	44	88	70	50	116	153	81	44	64	79	180	1 069
No. 4		94	42	64	60	60	112	157	70	45	48	45	190	987
		96	10	78	85	52	94	160	70	50	44	48	200	987
No. 6		77	28	92	75	55	87	162	65	60	60	43	172	976
No. 7		100	14	78	68	55	104	120	31	70	52	69	193	954
No. 8		88	12	95	63	50	93	145	49	55	50	57	190	947
No. 9		85	36	100	60	55	94	157	42	53	71	7	184	944
No. 10		78	11	97	70	55	90	135	75	60	62	15	184	932
No. 11		85	6	88	68	48	42	115	75	80	80	16	200	903
No. 12		83	6	93	55	57	93	150	48	77	50	20	170	902
No. 13		100	25	82	83	55	45	110	69	77	48	7	190	891
No. 14		80	46	94	65	56	66	140	40	56	12	37	189	881
No. 15		78	17	80	56	50	87	145	53	65	50	13	160	854
No. 16		92	6	95	65	50	5	159	56	65	63	4	190	850
No. 17		97	38	100	58	55	28	110	65	67	49	7	170	844
No. 18		98	12	88	62	56	29	133	45	62	64	0	190	839
No. 19		95	0	80	70	52	3	140	77	55	57	12	196	837
No. 20		88	18	82	70	55	85	120	25	57	50	—	186	836
No. 21		93	14	63	50	55	61	120	17	40	35	50	200	798
No. 22		90	37	82	72	50	12	135	50	50	47	0	168	793
No. 23		96	17	97	68	53	10	110	57	70	34	5	170	787
No. 24		85	14	82	64	55	0	95	48	80	52	17	185	777
No. 25		97	8	48	60	56	46	107	34	36	52	39	189	772
No. 26		100	10	70	64	50	46	107	32	52	21	2	200	754
No. 27		95	2	72	77	55	14	110	30	54	49	11	180	749
No. 28		83	14	64	66	50	45	111	18	65	44	11	175	746
No. 29		95	27	68	62	55	7	150	23	30	37	6	180	740
No. 30		90	5	60	50	50	—	155	41	44	45	12	185	737
No. 31		90	21	84	53	52	28	90	40	55	18	27	176	734
No. 32		65	15	56	56	47	18	122	49	40	30	28	190	716
No. 33		79	12	80	60	52	1	86	40	75	45	—	185	715
		85	10	60	67	46	1	137	47	50	6	6	200	715
No. 35		78	22	60	53	50	—	144	30	37	35	12	190	711
No. 36		75	14	80	58	56	44	100	18	50	39	6	165	705
No. 37		90	14	48	50	55	31	130	43	38	18	15	165	697
No. 38		78	9	56	78	46	3	122	23	22	54	18	185	689
No. 39		50	25	76	70	50	2	75	38	27	30	27	185	655
No. 40		73	7	97	65	50	8	66	62	58	24	4	130	644
No. 41		85	6	62	72	55	0	110	27	0	33	22	170	642
No. 42		75	10	76	54	47	3	63	26	53	27	1	175	610
No. 43		74	7	52	53	45	—	130	28	0	20	20	180	609
No. 44		98	16	55	57	55	0	80	26	13	8	20	180	608
No. 45		54	4	80	52	55	2	21	52	50	33	0	187	595
No. 46		65	8	60	72	50	18	56	23	80	33	5	100	570
No. 47		93	13	60	57	55	—	107	19	21	6	10	125	566

TABLE G. (8.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic (elementary).	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Reading.	Euclid.	Arithmetic (higher).	English Grammar.	English Composition.	Geography.	Algebra.	Health Marks.	Total.
January 6.	**Maximum**	100	50	100	100	100	150	200	100	100	100	150	200	1450
No. 1	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Pembroke.	95	35	88	67	95	80	150	71	80	74	86	140	1061
No. 2		81	8	65	70	95	110	109	82	25	54	50	200	949
No. 3		100	14	92	70	95	40	188	82	63	90	69	0	903
No. 4		100	13	76	60	90	—	145	61	43	54	61	170	873
No. 5		100	38	92	73	100	1	65	75	95	62	—	170	871
No. 6		95	46	80	65	80	14	170	55	73	61	85	40	864
No. 7		85	18	92	66	95	44	121	54	60	66	46	70	817
No. 8		68	9	95	60	95	7	70	50	62	39	4	175	734
No. 9		80	14	55	50	80	—	135	31	17	36	—	190	688
No. 10		88	10	84	60	80	—	92	42	32	48	40	100	676
No. 11		79	44	64	50	90	52	151	31	10	40	15	30	656
No. 12		80	2	75	50	65	—	66	27	64	40	—	140	609
No. 13		93	16	50	53	80	—	120	39	44	38	16	50	599
No. 14		95	25	64	55	75	—	135	38	28	60	8	0	583
No. 15		67	4	68	75	70	—	24	27	20	14	7	180	556
No. 16		100	16	58	62	65	—	122	40	37	28	11	0	539
No. 17		62	6	76	67	70	—	20	31	60	32	0	90	514
No. 18		69	10	52	50	75	—	121	34	34	37	14	0	496
January 6.														
No. 1	Situations of Engineer Boy and Dockyard Apprentice, Portsmouth.	87	38	80	65	70	115	121	44	66	76	45	175	982
No. 2		90	23	90	80	90	71	172	62	90	46	54	100	968
No. 3		95	30	93	62	55	4	154	62	63	63	36	175	892
No. 4		95	35	90	75	68	23	160	38	80	49	28	150	891
No. 5		100	35	88	68	95	58	129	27	52	35	69	100	856
No. 6		100	48	97	67	87	12	157	83	90	66	36	0	843
No. 7		100	27	75	70	85	—	144	33	70	28	12	150	794
No. 8		95	16	70	63	87	50	108	25	45	22	36	125	742
No. 9		82	29	50	60	65	0	141	27	55	43	54	125	731
No. 10		87	28	55	50	65	50	121	28	32	46	51	100	713
No. 11		100	23	75	68	69	0	99	40	84	50	24	75	707
No. 12		50	14	78	53	83	70	57	21	60	44	21	150	701
No. 13		92	47	90	72	65	0	100	39	88	34	15	50	692
No. 14		59	25	75	70	70	3	102	29	65	54	25	100	677
No. 15		100	17	90	68	95	3	87	35	90	38	3	50	676
No. 16		85	16	90	75	80	—	81	40	75	32	—	100	674
No. 17		95	12	98	56	85	7	83	24	55	28	24	100	667
No. 18		87	12	68	65	87	6	122	38	37	32	12	100	666
No. 19		88	11	55	52	45	0	133	57	37	28	33	125	664
No. 20		65	9	63	75	80	30	77	13	35	0	10	200	657
		69	30	93	63	71	4	85	34	68	78	12	50	657
No. 22		90	21	90	53	73	—	94	21	70	25	—	100	637
No. 23		87	30	76	63	60	0	97	27	70	23	0	100	633
No. 24		67	7	88	75	85	3	97	29	82	57	2	50	622
No. 25		90	13	55	56	68	0	65	35	54	23	28	125	612
No. 26		80	8	67	54	75	12	98	34	55	54	16	50	603
		82	35	50	67	65	4	93	19	62	24	27	75	603
		77	12	50	64	60	7	68	15	58	48	19	125	603
No. 29		67	0	55	60	53	9	87	17	50	14	11	150	573
		75	10	70	65	85	3	49	19	30	42	—	125	573
No. 31		75	14	55	53	49	0	84	24	36	11	6	150	557
No. 32		85	7	82	53	68	8	73	18	—	27	7	125	553
No. 33		51	4	70	60	60	21	71	20	36	26	8	100	527
No. 34		62	12	64	60	70	0	62	20	44	7	0	125	526
No. 35		85	19	65	60	68	—	24	19	55	16	3	100	514
January 6.														
No. 1	Situations of Engineer Boy and Dockyard Apprentice, Sheerness.	80	27	88	70	95	63	100	78	90	25	45	75	836
No. 2		95	6	80	78	60	105	114	46	45	47	38	0	714
No. 3		88	11	50	70	50	43	137	40	73	26	26	75	689
No. 4		80	11	85	67	75	59	78	62	70	32	22	0	641
		100	22	70	72	55	9	106	48	45	21	18	75	641
No. 6		95	40	100	60	90	—	127	26	65	8	5	0	616
No. 7		82	14	85	60	60	1	36	24	35	21	12	180	610
No. 8		75	5	55	56	55	—	36	—	50	10	—	196	568
No. 9		95	7	70	65	100	1	20	27	60	28	—	75	548
No. 10		78	37	50	67	50	0	102	6	46	7	27	75	545
No. 11		98	21	50	53	45	34	95	17	45	11	31	0	500
No. 12		65	12	85	70	60	—	77	23	67	32	—	0	491
No. 13		54	4	56	58	60	0	76	27	38	18	7	75	473
No. 14		60	0	70	63	50	5	66	14	20	24	20	75	467
No. 15		65	8	55	68	55	—	67	24	50	12	21	0	425
No. 16		52	24	50	63	35	—	0	12	55	10	0	0	301

TABLE G. (8.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic (elementary).	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Reading.	Euclid.	Arithmetic (higher).	English Grammar.	English Composition.	Geography.	Algebra.	Health Marks.	Total.
January 6. **Maximum**		100	50	100	100	100	150	200	100	100	100	150	200	1450
No. 1	Situations of Engineer Boy and Dockyard Apprentice, Woolwich.	92	9	96	75	55	63	142	73	66	62	59	120	912
No. 2		98	35	74	70	70	51	107	50	47	38	57	200	897
No. 3		78	9	52	68	75	90	125	38	50	50	45	200	880
No. 4		90	12	85	78	75	78	85	30	52	21	45	200	851
No. 5		95	7	96	67	80	42	144	51	70	46	14	100	782
No. 6		87	48	94	60	60	6	102	37	43	17	5	180	739
No. 7		75	2	80	77	75	61	91	32	62	31	17	100	703
No. 8		74	8	100	60	70	58	95	36	60	45	11	80	697
No. 9		90	7	72	73	70	83	114	29	55	30	23	50	696
No. 10		95	12	52	82	73	44	120	58	70	15	24	50	694
No. 11		82	10	75	63	35	93	75	18	60	12	45	100	668
No. 12		62	4	75	53	60	60	90	38	55	40	28	100	665
No. 13		100	27	70	68	70	20	86	50	37	25	31	80	664
No. 14		60	0	70	68	65	72	108	28	42	38	17	80	648
No. 15		90	36	97	65	35	0	48	23	50	21	—	50	515
No. 16		55	7	50	56	60	5	90	22	6	5	19	100	475
No. 17		62	10	65	68	60	0	76	35	55	26	4	0	461
June 16.														
No. 1	Situation of Engineer Boy, Keyham.	95	29	100	80	60	132	122	80	90	33	94	195	1110
No. 2		100	21	98	67	60	131	134	75	60	45	79	180	1050
No. 3		82	30	96	65	65	144	117	68	100	40	22	190	1019
No. 4		100	37	92	63	60	114	150	49	46	28	61	200	1000
No. 5		95	42	90	68	55	94	118	64	85	17	51	180	959
No. 6		97	8	88	67	55	136	113	44	65	33	32	200	938
No. 7		100	15	80	70	55	106	137	45	54	19	50	190	921
No. 8		77	29	70	57	60	100	148	73	58	40	41	165	918
No. 9		95	29	88	70	55	40	119	67	63	27	62	179	894
No. 10		90	11	88	80	55	38	110	64	64	38	63	186	887
No. 11		82	42	76	58	50	55	157	71	43	11	38	160	843
No. 12		77	33	100	75	55	50	96	92	90	43	6	120	837
No. 13		100	39	100	65	60	3	107	54	70	12	4	200	814
No. 14		82	15	84	63	60	73	104	45	44	18	18	179	785
No. 15		90	25	88	54	55	72	109	38	39	21	27	166	784
No. 16		77	13	80	62	60	12	89	75	61	50	0	200	779
No. 17		85	4	75	65	65	33	116	50	38	31	30	166	758
No. 18		87	19	84	60	55	38	81	29	60	13	20	165	711
No. 19		90	21	55	55	50	0	105	40	28	18	48	182	692
No. 20		67	22	92	60	60	6	44	67	40	40	0	193	691
		90	10	80	50	55	3	78	41	50	30	4	200	691
No. 22		89	19	88	62	55	3	101	53	26	22	5	165	688
No. 23		82	8	74	80	55	0	87	34	30	13	13	187	663
No. 24		64	8	70	50	55	1	107	31	42	7	26	200	661
No. 25		82	21	68	58	60	19	78	43	33	16	4	175	657
No. 26		80	11	80	70	65	7	76	48	50	6	4	155	652
No. 27		53	6	82	72	60	0	38	65	50	11	—	189	626
No. 28		56	3	85	50	60	21	89	28	31	4	3	185	615
No. 29		61	0	70	52	50	0	59	41	40	7	35	193	608
No. 30		72	15	50	60	55	1	79	35	26	3	6	200	602
No. 31		57	7	75	60	55	1	62	45	33	21	4	160	580
No. 32		64	0	68	55	55	0	9	33	25	5	0	170	484
June 16.														
No. 1	Situation of Engineer Boy, Portsmouth.	98	16	88	80	85	126	142	92	80	58	68	100	1033
No. 2		100	19	94	68	65	114	145	85	70	39	70	125	994
No. 3		100	9	98	68	75	110	130	67	44	55	76	150	982
No. 4		100	21	95	75	90	16	182	93	70	25	53	125	945
No. 5		85	16	95	50	75	78	163	71	75	41	28	150	927
No. 6		60	10	94	63	95	84	77	96	63	66	11	200	919
No. 7		95	15	92	65	80	78	148	91	50	57	38	100	909
No. 8		90	10	90	80	60	57	148	83	86	60	42	50	856
No. 9		84	25	96	70	45	87	109	78	55	30	51	125	855
No. 10		87	23	84	85	50	91	89	26	55	28	29	200	847
No. 11		100	4	76	60	50	82	124	79	71	38	61	100	845
No. 12		95	17	75	60	40	87	124	57	26	26	56	175	838
No. 13		95	33	90	68	70	63	130	70	—	56	27	125	827
No. 14		100	18	88	60	85	81	97	47	60	34	48	100	818
No. 15		100	36	95	73	75	90	119	48	35	24	18	100	813
No. 16		79	23	84	64	70	61	81	62	50	28	0	175	777
No. 17		77	16	92	60	45	96	68	69	58	22	32	100	735
No. 18		85	43	92	64	65	1	64	62	85	59	6	75	701
No. 19		85	14	86	64	45	48	73	51	50	51	7	125	699
No. 20		80	16	50	65	45	35	71	35	52	60	31	150	690
No. 21		80	27	96	55	50	4	105	62	64	15	0	100	658

TABLE G. (8.)—*continued.*

Number in Order of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic (elementary).	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Reading.	Euclid.	Arithmetic (higher).	English Grammar.	English Composition.	Geography.	Algebra.	Health Marks.	Total.
June 16—*contd.*	**Maximum**	100	50	100	100	100	150	200	100	100	100	150	200	1450
No. 22		61	12	65	50	60	20	60	100	44	39	6	75	592
No. 23		78	6	54	50	70	15	70	100	43	26	12	25	554
No. 24		87	4	64	52	40	2	90	39	14	32	43	50	517
No. 25		65	15	85	62	20	0	61	37	56	38	2	75	516
No. 26		80	5	56	68	45	36	50	40	—	20	6	100	506
June 16.														
No. 1		90	12	88	68	70	135	132	75	73	37	47	75	902
No. 2		82	30	80	53	60	78	121	50	66	30	8	196	854
No. 3		74	15	65	70	60	124	101	62	65	31	88	75	830
No. 4		100	33	94	90	75	97	130	80	75	15	35	0	824
No. 5	Situation of Engineer Boy, Sheerness.	61	15	90	65	70	128	82	68	55	12	18	75	769
No. 6		72	36	60	80	100	95	69	30	23	27	75	751	
No. 7		95	22	90	63	58	85	123	87	35	18	45	0	721
No. 8		84	12	72	58	65	84	93	76	68	16	31	0	659
No. 9		65	4	88	67	50	22	126	46	50	18	11	75	622
No. 10		74	11	86	70	68	71	100	66	40	0	14	0	600
No. 11		50	8	66	58	60	2	82	26	20	3	3	190	568
No. 12		80	8	60	65	75	3	42	60	25	3	0	0	421
June 16.														
No. 1		90	42	100	70	55	122	158	60	77	70	90	150	1084
No. 2		85	24	97	85	80	97	160	79	88	80	57	150	1082
No. 3		95	29	96	70	72	94	140	58	64	59	118	100	995
No. 4		95	19	100	58	65	93	84	50	65	63	61	200	953
No. 5		85	34	96	67	68	29	106	79	90	36	1	200	891
No. 6		90	9	100	64	60	60	101	24	65	42	75	200	890
No. 7	Situation of Engineer Boy, Woolwich.	90	21	96	70	43	40	113	62	55	61	23	200	874
No. 8		92	18	80	70	80	92	95	28	52	42	73	100	822
No. 9		80	38	80	70	58	17	83	44	62	58	29	200	819
No. 10		90	10	82	62	70	65	105	72	59	55	43	100	813
No. 11		85	16	97	60	50	44	155	69	60	75	93	0	804
No. 12		75	12	80	70	55	80	87	35	63	35	47	120	759
No. 13		95	8	100	60	58	50	106	50	65	48	30	50	720
No. 14		80	7	80	60	58	24	65	43	62	12	9	150	650
No. 15		85	39	58	80	68	50	83	34	47	15	48	0	607
No. 16		85	18	72	54	65	0	96	43	70	40	0	50	593

LIST of ALL PERSONS who have obtained CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION for APPOINTMENT in the various PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS during the year 1862.

* Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (*) obtained honorary additions to their Certificates either for proficiency in extra subjects chosen by themselves, or for marked proficiency in prescribed subjects.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of *competition*.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
A.			
†Abbey; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	April 25.
Abbott; Charles	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	November 29.
Abbott; Sydney Wells	British Museum	Transcriber	April 25.
A'Beckett; Gilbert Arthur	Examiners of Criminal Law Accounts.	Clerk	June 14.
Abel; Robert	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
Abercromby; James	Post Office	Stamper	February 25.
Abraham; Robert John	Census Office (England)	Clerk	January 28.
Acklam; Cuthbert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 4.
Adam; David	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 8.
Adams; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 14.
Addison; Christopher James	Chief Secretary's Office	Messenger (Fines and Penalties Department).	May 26.
*†Adrian; Alfred Douglas	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	May 10.
Aitchison; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 20.
Aitken; David	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	February 24.
Aldam; Thomas	Post Office	Mail Porter	April 9.
Allam; John	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
Allan; James	Do.	Out-door Officer	September 26.
Allen; Frederick James	Do.	Do.	January 28.
Allen; George	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 26.
Allen; Richard	Do.	Do.	March 21.
Allen; Robert	Do.	Do.	March 25.
†Allison; Thomas	Do.	Clerk in Travelling Branch of Mail Office.	May 20.
Alston; James	Do.	Rural Messenger	November 18.
Amos; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	May 26.
Amy; Helier Charles	Customs	Boatman	May 3.
Anderson; James	War Office	Civil Assistant in the Survey Department.	May 15.
*†Anderson; James	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	May 17.
Anderson; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Watchman	March 11.
Anderson; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 9.
Anderson; William	Do.	Rural Messenger	December 11.
†Andras; John William Gay	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	December 9.
Andrew; Robert William	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 14.
Andrewes; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 21.
Andrewes; Edward Holmes	Do.	Letter-carrier	August 12.
Andrews; Josiah	Probate Court	Messenger	May 14.
Andrews; Thomas	Admiralty	Do.	February 27.
Anning; Henry Christopher	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 14.
Anstey; John	War Office	Assistant Warder	September 23.
Appleyard; Joseph Foster	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 16.
Archer; Joseph	Do.	Letter-carrier	April 16.
Arkell; David	Do.	Rural Messenger	June 9.
Armistead; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	January 10.
Armstrong; Alexander Forbes	Do.	Do.	April 16.
Armstrong; Andrew	Do.	Sorter	November 10.
Armstrong; Edward	Do.	Rural Messenger	February 7.
†Armstrong; Frederick F.	Registry of Deeds (Dublin).	Transcribing Clerk	June 19.
Armstrong; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 18.
†Armstrong; John James	Registry of Deeds (Dublin).	Transcribing Clerk	August 25.
Armstrong; Samuel	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 10.
Arnold; George	War Office	Labourer	April 25.
Arnold; George	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	October 20.
Arnold; Thomas	Do.	Civil Guard	March 6.
Arscott; William	Do.	Assistant Warder	November 3.
Ash; James	Do.	Do.	April 8.
Ashington; John Henry	Customs	Watchman	March 25.
Askew; Daniel	Post Office	Railway Messenger	May 31.
†Atkin; Maurice Uniacke	Registry of Deeds	Transcribing Clerk	October 20.
Atkins; Charles	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 12.
Atkins; Henry	Admiralty	Messenger	February 27.
Atkinson; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 21.
Atkinson; John	Do.	Rural Messenger	December 26.
Atkinson; John Aynscough	Do.	Do.	January 9.
Atkinson; Samuel	British Museum	Attendant	January 3.
†Atkinson; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	June 19.
Atwood; John	War Office	First-class Viewer	November 24.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Austin; Robert	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 9.
†Austin; Thomas Lefevre	Poor Law Board	Supplementary Clerk	May 5.
Avery; Alfred	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 10.
Awdry; Richard Davis	Admiralty	Clerk (Whitehall)	February 25.
B.			
Badcock; William John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 28.
*†Bagster; Samuel	Do.	Clerk (Receiver General's Office).	February 25.
Bailey; William	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	December 16.
Baird; Jonathan Peel	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Branch).	March 22.
Baird; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 25.
Baker; Charles William	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Branch).	February 24.
Baker; Frederick William	Customs	Examining Officer	May 8.
Baker; James Townsend	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 9.
Baker; Thomas	Convict Service	Civil Guard	March 1.
Baltour; William Richardson	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 1.
†Bandfield; William James	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Registry of Warrants)	February 25.
	Do.	Clerk (Receiver General's Department).	March 6.
Banister; Edward	Customs	Out-door Officer	August 8.
Banner; Philip Henry	Do.	Do.	April 10.
Barber; Josiah	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 9.
Barden; Moses	Do.	Do.	September 26.
Barnaby; Edwin	Do.	Letter-carrier	February 28.
Barnard; John William	Customs	Boatman	May 9.
Barnes; Charles	War Office	Assistant Warder	September 16.
†Barnes; John	Post Office	Clerk (Circulation Office)	April 16.
Barnes; John Edward Heard	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 21.
Barnes; Richard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 20.
Barns; Frederick	Do.	Rural Messenger	February 15.
Barrett; William	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	July 4.
Barrett; William Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 16.
†Barry; John	Customs	Clerk (Dublin)	May 30.
Bartlem; Robert	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 24.
Bartlett; George	Do.	Do.	August 11.
Bartlett; Henry	Court of Admiralty	Superintendent of Shipkeepers	June 9.
Bartlett; Stephen Henry	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	April 25.
Bartlett; William	Do.	Tinman	June 24.
Bartley; Edward Nehemiah	Post Office	Porter	August 13.
Bartley; John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 18.
Barton; Henry	Do.	Do.	May 12.
Barton; Robert Montagu	Poor Law Board	Inspector's Clerk	June 3.
Bates; James	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 24.
*†Bates; Joah Edward	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	August 30.
Bates; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 1.
Batt; William	Factories Inspectors' Office.	Messenger	February 22.
Batten; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 2.
Batterham; Henry Valentine	War Office	Principal Viewer (Military Store Department).	September 19.
Baxter; Edward Augustin	Customs	Out-door Officer	November 6.
Beadel; James Jonathan	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 28.
Beale; Bernard George Griffin.	Do.	Temporary Clerk	February 15.
Beale; David	Do.	Rural Messenger	August 15.
†Beales; James Ownby	Do.	Clerk (Circulation Office)	April 16.
Beasley; Jesse	Do.	Rural Messenger	January 27.
Beaty; Joseph Richard	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 20.
Beaumont; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 17.
†Beaumont; Richard Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Assessor's Office)	March 6.
Beaumont; Robert Spaull	War Office	Viewer (Military Store Department).	April 29.
Beavan; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 8.
Beecham; Frederick	War Office	Assistant Warder	May 10.
Becche; William Henry	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	July 23.
Beechey; Frederick	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 20.
Begg; John	Do.	Rural Messenger	February 26.
Bell; George	Do.	Do.	November 5.
Bell; James	Customs	Out-door Officer	March 7.
Bell; Thomas Taylor Roger	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 28.
Bellett; Henry	Do.	Labourer	March 18.
Benn; Edward	Do.	Rural Messenger	July 21.
Bennet; Charles Sanders	Do.	Do.	October 20.
Bennett; Isaac Henry	War Office	Labourer	April 25.
Bennett; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 6.
Bennett; Samuel	Customs	Boatman	January 11.
Benoy; John	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
†Bensley; Samuel	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	April 1.
Beresford; James William Melgund.	Customs	Waterman	November 20.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Berry; William Frederick	Customs	Waterman	November 7.
Bessey; Cater Wallace	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 21.
†Best; John	Do.	Clerk (Dublin)	May 3.
†Best; John Gale	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	January 20.
Betts; Arthur Charles	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	April 25.
Betts; Benjamin Michael	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 27.
Bevan; George William	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant General's Branch).	February 24.
†Bigg; Lionel	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	September 23.
Bigley; Samuel	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 27.
Billings; James	War Office	Assistant Warder	July 5.
Billington; Edwin	Post Office	Sorter	March 7.
†Billson; Alfred Plummer	Do.	Clerk (Circulation Office)	December 11.
Bilton; William	Do.	Rural Messenger	March 6.
Bindley; Arthur	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 21.
Birch; Joseph Woodward	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 21.
Birch; Samuel	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant General's Branch).	February
Biscoe; Vincent Hilton	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 15.
Bishop; Alexander Robertson	Do.	Rural Messenger	May 30.
Bishop; Charles William	Do.	Do.	September 9.
Bishop; William Henry	Do.	Do.	May 14.
Bishopp; Frederick Charles	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist (Geological Survey).	August 20.
Black; John	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	April 10.
Black; John Fraser	Post Office	Sorter	November 14.
†Blackburn; John Bickerton	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	July 22.
Blackmore; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 18.
†Blackwell; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	December 8.
Blackwood; John	Post Office	Sorter	November 27.
Blake; Frank	Customs	Waterman	August 20.
*Blakeney; Major Robert	Foreign Office	Queen's Foreign Service Messenger.	August 4.
*†Blandford; George Maitland.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	April 1.
Bleach; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 28.
Blinco; Henry	Convict Service	Civil Guard	July 12.
Blount; Edwin	War Office	Assistant Warder	September 16.
Blythe; Richard	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 21.
Bobin; Benjamin Thomas	Customs	Waterman	March 15.
Boden; William	Police Courts	Messenger	July 10.
Bodley; Andrew Thomas	Post Office	Stamper	May 22.
†Bole; John	Registry of Deeds	Transcribing Clerk	February 24.
Bond; James	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
Booler; Thomas	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 20.
Booth; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 18.
Booth; William	Do.	Do.	April 4.
†Borckhardt; Frederick Charles.	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	February 25.
Botten; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 4.
†Bottomley; Samuel	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	March 10.
*Bouchier; Jonathan	Examiners of Criminal Law Accounts.	Clerk	January 4.
*Boulger; Brian	Census Office (England)	Do.	January 28.
Bourn; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 16.
Bourne; William	War Office	Messenger	November 24.
Bow; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 8.
Bowater; William Henry	Do.	Do.	March 13.
Bowden; Armiger Alfred	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 21.
Bowen; Edward	Convict Service	Civil Guard	November 3.
Bowen; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 14.
Bowers; Nehemiah	Do.	Rural Messenger	January 21.
Bowes; John	Do.	Do.	February 25.
Bowhay; William Husbant	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
Bowler; Thomas Ambrose	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Book-keeper	April 1.
Bowles; Isaac	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 4.
Bowmar; William	Do.	Stamper	August 5.
Boyd; William	War Office	Civil Assistant	April 8.
Boyde; Joseph	Convict Service	Civil Guard	September 11.
Boyle; Louis	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	April 12.
†Braddell; Octavius Henry	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Clerk	April 30.
Bradley; Whitaker	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 26.
Brady; Robert	War Office	Gate Porter	December 23.
Branson; William	Do.	Principal Viewer	October 15.
Brassington; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 9.
Bratt; Joseph	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 17.
Bravin; Thomas Rundle	War Office	Carpenter	June 24.
Bremner; Charles	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 30.
Brennan; Patrick	Do.	Do.	June 27.
†Brewer; Henry James	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	December 8.
Brewster; William	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	November 4.
*†Briant; Arthur Bourne	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	September 9.
Bridges; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 1.
†Brietzcke; Christopher	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	May 10.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Brine; William Charles	Customs	Quarantine Mariner	May 26.
Briscoe; Arthur Wellesley	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	July 28.
Broadrick; John Scott	Do.	Rural Messenger	March 27.
*†Brodie; Busfeild Francis	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Registry of Warrants)	July 19.
Brodie; Frederick John	Stationery Office	Assistant Examiner of Printing.	July 18.
†Brodrick; Henry	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Whitehall)	January 18.
*†Brooke; George	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	February 25.
Brooks; John Thomas	London Gazette Office	Clerk	May 8.
Brooksbank; Ashley	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 29.
Broome; Thomas	Do.	Rural Messenger	November 3.
Broomhall; Thomas	Do.	Do.	September 11.
Brough; John Wray	Do.	Do.	December 30.
Browett; George Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 15.
Brown; Alexander	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 11.
Brown; Alfred	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 25.
Brown; Frederick Boyd	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	April 10.
Brown; George	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	April 12.
Brown; George	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 16.
Brown; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 27.
Brown; John Henry	Do.	Rural Messenger	April 3.
Brown; John Tatton	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 28.
Brown; Malcolm Janson	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 14.
Brown; William	Do.	Rural Messenger	February 8.
Brown; William	Do.	Do.	July 17.
*†Browne; Edward George Stanley.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	July 15.
†Browne; Edward Robbins	Post Office	Clerk (Circulation Office)	September 30.
Browne; Matthew Barry Charles.	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 14.
Browne; William Francis	Do.	Do.	November 21.
†Browning; George	Receiver of Constabulary (Ireland).	Clerk	April 16.
Browning; Walter Westcott	War Office	Temporary Clerk	December 1.
Bruce; Roderick	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 13.
Brunker; Stephen	Do.	Do.	November 14.
*†Buchannan; Charles	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	January 31.
Buck; James	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	April 3.
Buck; Joseph	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 4.
Buckman; John	Do.	Do.	December 20.
Budd; James Henry	Do.	Do.	October 8.
Bullen; John Fortescue	Customs	Waterman	December 26.
Bullock; John	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 31.
Bulmer Frederick	Post Office	Do.	July 18.
*†Bunbury; Henry Shirley	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Chief Examiner's Office).	April 14.
*†Bunbury; Shirley	Do.	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	December 12.
Bunny; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 28.
Bunting; Thomas	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	April 10.
Burgess; Hunter James	Do	Do.	June 23.
Burgess; John	Post Office	Labourer	March 21.
Burgess; Robert Henry	Home Office	Porter	February 21.
Burgoyne; Richard	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
Burgoyne; William	Do.	Assistant Warder	December 27.
Burke; James	Do.	Do.	September 16.
Burn; George	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 8.
Burnage; James	Convict Service	Clerk	November 28.
Burnett; Hartley	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 25.
Burns; Alfred	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	December 30.
Burrill; William Henry	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
Burton; Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 16.
Burton; William Miller	Customs	Waterman	January 10.
Butler; Richard Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	January 18.
Butler; William Charles	Probate Court	Assistant to Clerks of Seat	April 30.
Byrne; Charles Edward	Customs	Watchman	October 20.
Byrne; Daniel	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 8.
Byrne; James	Do.	Do.	March 8.
Byrne; Joseph	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	December 30.
Byrne; Michael	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
Byrne; Michael John	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	December 22.
C.			
Cable; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 12.
Cahill; Thomas	War Office	Assistant Warder	September 16.
Callan; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 30.
Camilleri; William Frederick	War Office	Commissariat Clerk	July 26.
Campbell; Alexander Mc Ewen.	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 27.
Campion; Jeremiah	Do.	Day Mail Messenger	April 4.
Canavan; Vincent	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 17.
Caradine; William Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 19.
Carding; Michael	Do.	Letter-carrier	March 24.
Carey; John Francis	Do.	Do.	January 22.
Carey; William Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 29.
*Carlyle; Hildred Edward	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	February 22.
†Carmichael; James Morse	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Whitehall)	April 3.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Carnana; Alfred Ellis	Post Office	Clerk (Malta)	June 7.
Carney; Michael	War Office	Labourer	April 25.
Carr; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 11.
Carroll; Thomas	Convict Service	Night Watchman	July 10.
Carter; Charles Victor	Inland Revenue	Stamper	May 5.
Carter; Christopher Carlton	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 3.
Carter; John Wesley	Inland Revenue	Temporary Extra Clerk	April 29.
Carter; William	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	October 16.
Carter; William John	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
Carthy; John	Do.	Out-door Officer	November 20.
Cartlidge; Thomas	Post Office	Sorter	May 16.
Cartner; John	Customs	Out-door Officer	April 16.
Carver; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 18.
Cashin; William	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 19.
Cassels; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 20.
Cassels; Thomas Brown	Do.	Do.	May 16.
Casserley; Samuel William	Do.	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	March 3.
Castle; John	War Office	Armourer (Military Store Department).	August 16.
Castle; William Thomas Morley.	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 23.
Caston; William George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 28.
Catterall; Thomas	Do.	Do.	February 15.
†Cattermole; Walter Coningham.	Metropolitan Police (Commissioners' Office).	Clerk	February 11.
*†Caws; Wallace	Customs	Gauger	March 4.
Chadd; William Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 24.
Chafer; John	Do.	Do.	December 27.
Chambers; James	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	September 13.
Chandler; Charles Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 1.
Chandler; Francis	War Office	Messenger	July 16.
Chapman; Charles Richard	British Museum	Attendant	January 7.
Chapman; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 29.
†Chapman; Henry Theodore	Registry of Deeds	Transcribing Clerk	February 24.
Chappell; Henry	Customs	Waterman	November 7.
Chappell; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 4.
Chard; John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	December 17.
Charles; Francis John Hook	Customs	Out-door Officer	March 25.
Charlton; Charles Robert	Lunacy Commission	Clerk	December 17.
Charlton; George	Post Office	Mounted Messenger	February 13.
Chick; William Salathiel	Do.	Rural Messenger	January 30.
Child; Wallace	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	October 9.
Chipulina; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 27.
Chittenden; Thomas	Do.	Rural Messenger	February 7.
Chivers; Francis Cadey	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	October 9.
†Christie; Charles Augustus	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	January 31.
Christie; Elizabeth	Prisons Board (Scotland)	Warder	August 28.
Chrisnie; Robert Rickards	Census Office (England)	Clerk	February 15.
Christopher; Joseph	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 11.
†Churchill; Herbert Henry	Do.	Clerk (Circulation Office	September 30.
Clapton; James	Do.	Rural Messenger	May 30.
Clark; Alfred Henry	Do.	Letter-carrier	January 3.
Clark; Charles	Do.	Do.	February 4.
Clark; David	Customs	Out-door Officer	June 21.
Clark; Frederic	Admiralty Registry	Clerk	December 24.
Clark; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 7.
Clark; James	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
Clark; John	Inland Revenue	Watchman	February 8.
Clark; John	Post Office	Sorter	June 2.
†Clark; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	July 3.
Clark; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 8.
Clarke; Charles	Do.	Do.	May 21.
Clarke; Charles	Do.	Letter-carrier	August 19.
Clarke; Henry Forbes	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	July 19.
Clarke; John Robert	Quartermaster-General's Office (Dublin).	Clerk	December 24.
Clarke; Sidney	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	April 25.
Clarke; William Farmer	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 23.
Clayson; Richard Burrell	Customs	Quarantine Mariner	May 26.
Clayton; George Augustus	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall, (Accountant-General's Branch).	February 24.
†Cleugh; James	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk	April 5.
Clifford; Mark	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 25.
Clinton; Patrick	Do.	Do.	February 28.
Close; James Burke	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 27.
Clouting; John Revett	Do.	Do.	December 3.
*Cluff; James Stanton	British Museum	Assistant (Department of Printed Books).	June 27.
*†Coates; Henry Aylmer	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	February 28.
Coates; William Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 28.
Cobb; Charles Robert	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	July 30.
*Cobb; Frederick Stewart	Post Office	Do.	February 8.
†Cobb; John Storer	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	February 25.
†Cobham; Craven Proctor	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Chief Accountant's Office).	April 21.
*Cockburn; William Yates	Queen's Bench (Master's Office).	Clerk	March 10.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Cocksedge; William Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 3.
Coffey; John George	Customs	Out-door Officer	October 10.
Coffey; Thomas	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 17.
Cogan; James Christopher	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 28.
Coghill; William	Do.	Do.	February 15.
Coghlan; Edward Francis	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 20.
Coghlan; Michael	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 3.
Cole; John	War Office	Assistant Warder	May 3.
Cole; William	Do.	Do.	May 15.
Coleman; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 11.
Collard; Robert	Do.	Rural Messenger	February 13.
Collett; William	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 7.
Collier; Benjamin	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 13.
Collins; Benjamin George	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	September 30.
Collins; Holland John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 20.
Collins; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 13.
†Collins; Joseph	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	May 26.
Collins; Richard	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	May 28.
Collins; William	Do.	Do.	November 4.
†Collisson; Henry Matthew	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	May 10.
Colvin; Albert	Inland Revenue	Porter	December 23.
Compson; Edward Job	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 8.
Comyn; Charles James Bourchier.	Inland Revenue	Temporary Extra Clerk	April 25.
Concannon; Hubert	War Office	Warder	June 25.
Condon; Patrick	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 27.
Connell; Michael	Do.	Letter-carrier	May 31.
Connolly; William James	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 20.
Connor; David	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	April 14.
Connor; John	Do.	Assistant Warder	September 16.
†Cook; Frederick	Customs	Clerk (Bristol)	July 29.
Cook; Samuel John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 8.
Cooney; Thomas	Customs	Waterman	September 23.
Cooney; Thomas	Do.	Out-door Officer	November 3.
Cooper; Henry Portmore	Quartermaster General's Office (Dublin).	Clerk	February 19.
Cooper; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 3.
Cooper; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	July 4.
Cooper; William	Do.	Rural Messenger	August 4.
Copus; Jesse	Do.	Do.	November 18.
Corbett; Alexander	War Office	Gate Porter (in a Military Prison).	May 22.
Corbett; Frederick	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 12.
Corfield; Harry	Do.	Letter-carrier	April 30.
Corp; William	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 10.
Correy; James	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
Cosh; William	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
Costeloe; Miles John	War Office	Assistant Warder	July 5.
Cotter; Robert	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 28.
Cotton; Benjamin	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	December 18.
Coucher; Richard James	Do.	Do.	October 10.
Coughlan; John	Post Office	Sorter	March 13.
Courtenay; Eugene	War Office	Chief Warder	April 21.
Cousins; Henry	Post Office	Labourer	February 12.
Couzens; John	Do.	Rural Messenger	December 30.
Couzins; Robert	War Office	Assistant Warder	September 23.
Coveney; James Thomas	Customs	Waterman	July 25.
Cowell; William Hepper	Do.	Out-door Officer	April 21.
Cowens; Andrew	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 25.
Cowpe; Benjamin	Do.	Letter-carrier	January 14.
Cox; Frederick	Do.	Rural Messenger	May 14.
Cox; Henry	War Office	Warder	April 21.
Cox; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 19.
Crabb; Frederick	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 12.
Craft; John Thomas	Inland Revenue	Stamper	August 28.
Craig; George Robertson	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 15.
†Craig; Thomas	Post Office	Clerk (Circulation Office)	December 11.
Cran; Alexander	Do.	Rural Messenger	July 3.
Crankshaw; William	Do.	Do.	May 29.
Crawford; Samuel	Do.	Letter-carrier	June 17.
Creed; William Harry	Do.	Rural Messenger	May 2.
Crawley; William	War Office	Engineer Office Keeper (Dublin).	May 21.
Cregan; William	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	July 22.
Cressall; Charles Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 21.
Crickitt; Arthur	War Office	Registry Clerk	July 10.
Cripps; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 1.
Critchley; Thomas	Do.	Do.	October 21.
Critchley; William	Do.	Railway Messenger	March 3.
Cronin; David	Do.	Rural Messenger	October 31.
†Crosby; Allan James	Record Office	Clerk	May 17.
Cross; Edwin	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	August 28.
Cross; Edwin Egerton	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 15.
Crossley; Eli	Do.	Railway Messenger	February 15.
Crotty; Richard Dempsy	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	September 1.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Crowl; Robert Petherbridge	War Office	Tinman	August 9.
Crowley; David	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 10.
Crundell; Richard	Do.	Letter-carrier	November 10.
Cumber; Edward Joseph	War Office	Temporary Surveyor's Clerk	February 14.
Curme; Fanny Smith	Do.	Assistant Matron (in a Military Prison).	April 16.
Curran; Felix	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 30.
Curran; James	Do.	Provincial Clerk	April 11.
Curry; Thomas	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	September 9.
Curson; Henry Mindham	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 21.
Curtio; George Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 16.
Curtis; Randolph	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Account-ant-General's Branch).	February 11.
Curtis; Thomas William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 25.
Cuthbertson; Robert	Do.	Do.	July 11.
Cutts; Arthur	Do.	Rural Messenger	December 5.
D.			
Dadd; Charles William	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
*Dakyns; John Roche	Science and Art Department.	Geological Surveyor	January 16.
*Dalbertanson; Charles Ildefonse.	Foreign Office	Assistant Doorkeeper	March 15.
Dales; George	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 26.
†Dalton; Oliver	Customs	Clerk (Warehousing and General Duty Department).	December 8.
Dalton; Robert Byron	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 11.
Daly; Daniel	Customs	Boatman	April 30.
Damant; William	Registrar General's Office (England).	Messenger	March 10.
Dance; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 3.
Daniell; William	War Office	Mes-enger	July 16.
Daniels; Charles	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 11.
Danson; William	Do.	Suburban Messenger	February 20.
Darcy; Cornelius	Do.	Rural Messenger	September 19.
D'Arcy; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	February 5.
D'Arcy; John	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 14.
Dardis; Michael Alfred	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 27.
Darling; Henry Thomas	British Museum	Attendant	January 3.
Darling; John	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 29.
Darling; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 9.
Darnley; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 12.
Davey; James	Customs	Out-door Officer	May 15.
Davey; Joseph Bellingham	Inland Revenue	Messenger	June 27.
*Davey; Robert Roscoe Felix	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Account-ant-General's Branch).	February 11.
Davidson; James	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	May 6.
Davidson; James	Do.	Letter-carrier	July 10.
Davies; Charles Duroure	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Account-ant-General's Branch).	September 3.
Davies; Richard	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 30.
Davies; Stephen	Do.	Do.	April 16.
Davies; Thomas	British Museum	Transcriber (Department of Mineralogy).	August 19.
Davies; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 25.
Davies; William	Do.	Do.	October 27.
Davinière; Charles George	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Account-ant-General's Branch).	February 11.
Davis; John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	August 4.
Davis; John Augustine	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 10.
Davis; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 6.
Davis; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	July 29.
Davis; William Francis	Do.	Letter-carrier	October 6.
Dawe; Francis Hooper	Do.	Labourer	August 30.
Dawe; James	Do.	Rural Messenger	August 8.
*Dawkins; William Boyd	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	July 18.
Dawson; John	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 10.
Dawson; Joseph	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 24.
Day; Charles	Do.	Letter-carrier	January 2.
Day; William	Do.	Do.	February 27.
Dean; William	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
†Deane; Walter Meredith	Colonial Office	Hong Kong Cadet	March 24.
†Deanham; William	Customs	Clerk (Hartlepool)	September 9.
Deans; Charles	Lunacy Commission	Clerk	April 25.
Deans; Magdalene	Inland Revenue	Housekeeper	February 3.
Deason; Edwin	Customs	Watchman	August 20.
Delahoyde; Joseph Henry	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 14.
Delany; Thomas	War Office	Assistant Warder	October 31.
†De Moulpied; Henry	Customs	Clerk (Guernsey)	September 23.
Dempsey; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 20.
Dencer; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 3.
Dennett; Hannah Watts	Queen's Remembrancer's Office.	Housekeeper	January 11.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Dennis; John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	May 28.
Dennis; William	Do.	Do.	April 12.
†Denton; George	Friendly Societies Registry.	Clerk	December 20.
*†Devereux; Howard Percy	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	December 11.
Devine; Denis	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 11.
De Vismes; Alexander Montgomery.	Admiralty	Clerk (Whitehall)	February 25.
Dewsbury; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 9.
Dicker; Israel	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	April 17.
Dicklnson; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 9.
Dignam; Daniel	Do.	Letter-carrier	January 27.
Dillon; Michael	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	July 1.
Dixon; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 28.
Dixon; Tom Ladyman	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 20.
Dobbin; Robert Alexander	War Office	Clerk of Works	February 28.
†Dodsworth; Jeremiah	Customs	Clerk (Hull)	February 20.
Donald; John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	November 20.
Done; Thomas	War Office	Do.	July 5
Donn; Donald	Adjutant-General's Office.	Messenger	June 16.
Donnelly; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 11.
Donnelly; Patrick	War Office	Assistant Warder	May 29.
Donnelly; Richard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 8.
Doran; Arthur	Do.	Rural Messenger	January 23.
Douglas; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 23.
Douglas; Robert Main	Do.	Do.	May 14.
*Douse; Thomas	London University	Assistant Clerk to the Senate	July 25.
Dove; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 27.
Dowling; John	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	April 12.
Dowling; Richard	War Office	Commissariat Assistant Storekeeper.	January 4.
Down; James	Convict Service	Civil Guard	March 5.
Dowse; Frederick William	War Office	Labourer	August 9.
Doyle; James	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 13.
Drew; Robert	War Office	Clerk (Royal Military College).	January 20.
Druitt; Joseph	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 26.
Drummond; Jane	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Warder	August 28.
Drury; George Frederick	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 29.
Duckworth; Thomas	War Office	Assistant Warder	September 25.
Ducy; George Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 28.
Dudley; Frederick Leacroft	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	October 8.
Duff; John Dallas	Post Office	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk	November 28.
Duffin; George Lawrence	Do.	Rural Messenger	March 4.
Duffin; Matthew Charles Hawes.	Customs	Waterman	January 22.
Duggan; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 10.
Dumolo; William	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 21.
Duncan; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 22.
†Dunglinson; Daniel	Customs	Clerk (Whitehaven)	August 2.
Dunham; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 22.
Dunnet; James	Do.	Labourer	February 26.
Dunsford; John Stevens	War Office	Do.	June 25.
†Dunsterville; Edward	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	July 15.
Dutch; James	British Museum	Attendant	June 21.
Dwyer; John	War Office	Assistant Warder	July 5.
Dyke; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	December 10.
Dymock; Donald	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 15.
E.			
Eade; Samuel Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 16.
Eagan; James	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	December 11.
Earlam; John	Post Office	Mail Porter	March 21.
Eastment; George Thomas Mallighan.	Do.	Letter-carrier	February 28.
Eastwood; Charles	Do.	Rural Messenger	February 13.
Ebbart; Frederic William	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Account-ant-General's Branch).	February 11.
Echte; Christopher Edward	Customs	Out-door Officer	July 15.
Eckersley; Thomas	Post Office	Suburban Messenger	March 21.
Eden; Thomas	Do.	Letter-carrier	June 28.
Edgar; James	Do.	Provincial Clerk	May 10.
Edgcombe; Charles	War Office	Labourer	June 12.
Edis; Robert	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 8.
Edward; Robert	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 9.
Edwards; Frederick Robert	Census Office (England)	Clerk	February 28.
Edwards; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 7.
Edwards; John	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 12.
Edwards; John	War Office	Assistant Warder	May 19.
Edwards; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 16.
Egan; Michael Samuel	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 15.
Egerton; William Wright	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 3.
Eggers; William Cudmore	Customs	Out-door Officer	August 15.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Elderton John Lawrence	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
Elford; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 1.
Ellaway; Gideon Philip	Do.	Do.	May 30.
Ellerby; Stephenson	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 22.
†Elliot; Alexander Curry	Audit Office	Clerk	February 27.
Elliot; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 12.
Elliott; George Bailey	Do.	Do.	March 31.
Ellis; Arthur Augustus	Do.	Porter (Warehouse Department).	August 7.
Ellis; Bartley	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 29.
*†Ellis; John Chute Buck	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	August 30.
Ellis; John George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	December 24.
Ellison; Joseph	Do.	Rural Messenger	February 5.
*†Elmore; Thomas Henry	Do.	Clerk (Circulation Office)	December 11.
Eltenton; Charles	Board of Trade	Extra Messenger	December 6.
†Enright; Hunter Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	April 22.
Etherington; Joseph John	War Office	Permanent Non-commissioned Officer Clerk.	March 11.
Evans; Godfrey Matthew	British Museum	Assistant (Department of Printed Books).	May 30.
Evans; Jordan	Customs	Out-door Officer	October 23.
Evans; Joseph	Post Office	Stamper	December 8.
Evans; William	Do.	Rural Messenger	April 10.
Exley; William	Do.	Do.	May 5.
Eyres; Walter	Do.	Sorter	February 10.
F.			
Faid; John	Customs	Out-door Officer	May 5.
Fairchild; Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 4.
Fairclough; George John	India Office	Messenger	February 10.
Fairfoot; Joseph George	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	February 22.
Fairhurst; Louis Atherton	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 5.
Fanning; William	Inland Revenue	Messenger	August 5.
Fare; Emma Jane	Convict Service	Assistant Matron	June 18.
Farley; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 8.
†Farr; William	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	March 10.
Farrell; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 2.
Farrelly; Philip	Do.	Do.	June 17.
Farren; Andrew	Receiver of Constabulary.	Messenger	April 16.
Faulls; Thomas	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 22.
Fawcett; John William	Do.	Sorter	October 7.
Fawns; Thomas	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 21.
Feery; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 17.
*†Feiling; William Parnell	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	September 1,
Ferguson; James Matchet	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 17.
Ferguson; Peter	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 17.
†Ferrier; John	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Chief Accountant's Office).	April 11.
Ferrier; Leman Gillies	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 18.
†Fincham; Zechariah	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	May 10.
†Finegan; Patrick Laurence	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	August 25.
†Finlaison; Thomas Bain	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	November 6.
Fisher; William	Customs	Out-door Officer	August 13.
Fitzer; Henry Ezekiel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 25.
Fitzgerald; Emma	Convict Service	Assistant Matron	March 15.
Fitzgerald; Gerald	War Office	Assistant Warder	July 5.
Fitzgerald; Patrick	Do.	Do.	October 31.
†Fitzgerald; William John	Dublin Metropolitan Police.	Clerk in a Divisional Office	January 4.
Fitzgerald; Windham Quin	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	December 24.
Fitzpatrick; Andrew	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 29.
Fitzpatrick; John	Convict Service	Civil Guard	March 15.
Fitzpatrick; John	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	June 4.
Flanagan; Edward	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 16.
Flanaghan; Robert	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 28.
†Fleming; Hugh	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	July 4.
Fleming; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 10.
Fletcher; Charles Alfred Byron.	Do.	Stamper and Sorter	June 13.
Flint; Walter	Do.	Rural Messenger	January 11.
Flynn; James	War Office	Night Watchman	May 14.
Flynn; John	Customs	Out-door Officer	April 8.
Fogg; John Rayner	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	April 16.
Foley; Patrick	Do.	Rural Messenger	April 25.
*†Follit; George Thomas	Customs	Clerk (St. Katharine Docks)	August 7.
Fook; Edwin	Post Office	Stamper	June 2
Forbes; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	September 16.
Ford; James	Do.	Rural Messenger	September 16.
Ford; William	Do.	Do.	June 10.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Foreman; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 18.
Forrest; William	Do.	Do.	April 21.
Forster; George Helden	Exchequer of Pleas (Masters' Office).	Clerk	August 16.
Forward; James	War Office	Messenger	July 16.
Foster; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 30.
Foster; Jonas	Do.	Do.	January 21.
Foster; Matthew	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 4.
*†Foster; Thomas	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	November 5.
Fox; George	Convict Service	Civil Guard	August 25.
*†Fox; John Barnett	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	February 3.
*Fox; (Serjt.) John Charles	Admiralty	Schoolmaster (in a Naval Prison).	December 24.
Fox; Timothy	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 21.
Foy; Thomas Henry	Do.	Do.	February 17.
†Foyer; Andrew	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	May 7.
Frain; Martin	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 29.
Francis; William Albert	War Office	Assistant Cooper	June 24.
Frankland; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 27.
Franklin; Lorenzo	Do.	Temporary Clerk	May 29.
*Fraser; Alexander Adolphus	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Branch).	February 11.
Fraser; John	Do.	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 14.
Fraser; Peter	Do.	Warder	June 14.
Fraze; John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	November 12.
Freely; Patrick	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 3.
*†French; Charles James	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Fire Insurance Office)	February 25.
French; Edmund	War Office	Messenger	July 16.
French; George	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 29.
Frenneaux; John Richard	Customs	Out-door Officer	August 30.
Frings; Joseph Edward	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	December 22.
Frith; Henry	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Branch).	February 11.
Frizelle; Patrick	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 9.
Frostick; James	Do.	Letter-carrier	March 3.
†Fry; Lewis John	Metropolitan Police (Commissioner's Office).	Clerk	May 3.
Fry; Walter	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 23.
Fry; William Joseph	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 8.
Fuidge; William Varley	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 16.
†Fuller; Frederic Walter	Colonial Office	Clerk	April 25.
Fuller; Oswald William	Probate Court	Assistant Examiner of District Registrar's Accounts.	April 25.
Fuller; Robert	Adjutant General's Office.	Clerk	June 12.
Futcher; Charles	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Branch).	February 24.

G.

*†Galaher; Edward Fitzgerald	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretaries' Office)	December 16.
Gale; George	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	October 31.
Gallagher; Bernard	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 13.
Gallagher; Daniel	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	July 12.
Gallagher; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 18.
Gallaher; John	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	October 9.
Galligan; John	Do.	Cook	August 1.
Galt; John	Do.	Labourer	August 12.
†Gambier; James William Morley.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Whitehall)	April 10.
Gamble; John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	February 28.
Gardner; Alfred	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 3.
*†Gardner; Arthur Lee	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	January 14.
Gardner; William Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 8.
Garlick; Charles	Do.	Do.	March 15.
Garmory; Joseph	Do.	Rural Messenger	August 22.
Garner; Richard Vaughan	Do.	Do.	August 19.
Garrett; William Joseph	Do.	Do.	June 21.
Garrett; William Raymond	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Branch).	February 24.
Gasking; John Lightfoot	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 7.
Gasson; Alfred	Do.	Do.	June 13.
Gaston; Thomas William	Customs	Waterman	December 10.
Gazely; Jonah	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 4.
Gearey; George William	War Office	Temporary Clerk	September 25.
Geary; Maurice	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 27.
Geddes; Robert	Do.	Letter-carrier	May 3.
Gemmel; James	Inland Revenue	Watchman	February 8.
Gemmill; John	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Night Warder	August 28.
George; David	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 10.
Gettins; Thomas Jordan	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	July 15.
Gibbens; Frederick	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 26.
Gibbinson; John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	October 14.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Gibbons; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 4.
Gibbs; James	Customs	Out-door Officer	July 16.
Gibson; Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 31.
†Gibson; Robert	Customs	Clerk (Bristol)	December 13.
Giddings; Job	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	April 30.
Gilbert; William Aloysius	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	June 5.
†Gilbertson; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	March 24.
Gill; George	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 7.
Gill; James Morphet	Do.	Letter-carrier	May 22.
Gill; Thomas	Do.	Rural Messenger	December 2.
Gill; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	September 6.
Gillam; Alfred	Do.	Do.	April 30.
*†Gillies; William Don	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	December 4.
Gilliver; Henry Cornelius	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 13.
*†Gilmore; William Kennedy.	Customs	Examining Officer	March 20.
	Do.	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	April 8.
Girdlestone; Daniel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 9.
Gleeson; James	War Office	Assistant Warder	May 12.
Godefroy; John	Customs	Quarantine Mariner	May 26.
Goldie; William	War Office	Clerk of Works (Royal Engineer Department).	May 2.
Goodall; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 15.
Goodall; John	Customs	Watchman	March 6.
Goode; George	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 19.
Goode; William Henry	Do.	Do.	November 20.
Goodfellow; Alexander	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 6.
Goodger; James	Do.	Do.	June 17.
Goodier; Samuel	Do.	Do.	January 10.
Gorden; Charles	Do.	Do.	December 17.
Gordon; Augustus Henry	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Account-ant-General's Branch).	April 17.
Gordon; John Edwin	Do.	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	October 14.
Gordon; Patrick	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 16.
Gordon; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 8.
†Gore; Herbert	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	July 19.
Gorges; Edmond Howard	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	October 2.
Gough; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 1.
*†Gough; William Lane	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	May 3.
Gould; Richard Joseph	Customs	Waterman	August 11.
*†Govan; John	Do.	Clerk (Glasgow)	January 25.
Gowan; Henry	Do.	Out-door Officer	January 21.
Goymer; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 6.
Graham; Joseph	War Office	Assistant Warder	September 16.
Graham; Richard	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 23.
Grainger; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 9.
†Grant; Malcolm	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	April 1.
Grant; Owen	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 5.
Grantham; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 28.
Graves; Arthur	Do.	Do.	May 29.
†Gray; Horace William	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	September 9.
Gray; Thomas	Customs	Waterman	April 10.
Graysmark; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 4.
Greany; Edward	War Office	Assistant Warder	September 16.
Greaves; Daniel	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 16.
Green; John	Do.	Do.	October 22.
Green; Thomas	Do.	Do.	January 20.
†Greenhough; John Gershom	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	December 13.
Greeves; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 31.
*†Gribble; Frederick Wynne	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	June 25.
Griffith; Clement Bayly	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Account-ant-General's Branch).	February 24.
Griffiths; Egbert	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 4.
Grinyer; William Sidney	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 16.
*†Grisdale; Thomas	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	May 12.
	Do.	Clerk (Circulation Office)	July 30.
†Ground; Daniel	Customs	Clerk (Comptroller-General's Office).	May 30.
†Ground; William David	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	December 13.
Grundy; Henry Byers	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 27.
Grundy; Thomas	Do.	Rural Messenger	October 16.
Guinness; William Frederick	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	June 27.
†Gullick; Joseph William	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	December 23.
Guppy; Frederick Austin	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 14.
Gurr; John	Customs	Out-door Officer	March 5.
†Gwyn; Tatham	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	July 15.
H.			
Hackman; Caleb Joshua	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 4.
Hagarty; Laurence	Do.	Rural Messenger	December 10.
*†Haigh; Robert	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	April 21.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Haines; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 11.
Haldenby; Albert	Customs	Waterman	September 3.
Haley; Henry	War Office	Assistant Warder	November 20.
Hall; Charles	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 30.
Hall; George Phelps	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	May 29.
Hall; Israel	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 7.
Hall; James	Do.	Do.	May 5.
*†Hall; William Codrington Briggs.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	November 6.
Hall; William Robert	Probate Court	Book Sewer	May 10.
*†Hallett; Courtney	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	August 30.
Halse; Thomas	War Office	Labourer	July 3.
Ham; Harry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 26.
†Hamilton; George	Customs	Clerk (Berwick-upon-Tweed).	November 6.
Hamilton; James Reston	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 20.
Hamilton; William George	Customs	Out-door Officer	June 12.
Hammond; Alfred George	Civil Service Commission.	Temporary Messenger	July 11.
Hammond; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 11.
Hampton; George Jones	Do.	Rural Messenger	June 17.
*Hanlon; George Oldham	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	September 16.
Hannah; William	Convict Service	Civil Guard	March 8.
Hannah; William	Do.	Night Watchman	April 4.
Hannan; William	War Office	Assistant Warder	July 5.
Hannibal; Ephraim	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 18.
Harby; William	Do.	Sorter	October 6.
†Harcourt; Robert Frederick Muller.	Customs	Clerk (Long Room)	December 6.
Hardcastle; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 2.
Hardcastle; William	Do.	Do.	October 22.
*Hardinge; Molyneux Sheffield Crampton Fitz-Hardinge.	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	April 25.
Hare; Henry	Do.	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant General's Branch).	February 24.
*Hare; Theodore Julius	Board of Trade	Ordinary Clerk	December 5.
Hargrave; Henry	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	October 22.
Harley; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 16
Harpur; William	War Office	Assistant Warder	April 21.
*†Harriman; Samuel	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	March 6.
Harrington; Thomas	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 20.
Harris; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 1.
Harris; Charles Michael	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 2.
Harris; Henry Barham Michael.	Do.	Do.	June 10.
Harris; Henry Downs	Customs	Out-door Officer	May 28.
Harris; Hugh	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 10.
Harris; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 28.
Harris; Martin Chichester	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	August 18.
Harrison; Edwin	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	November 24.
Harrison; John	Admiralty	Messenger	March 10.
Harrison; William James	Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland).	Superintendent of Messengers	March 10.
Hart; Daniel	Customs	Boatman	April 21.
Hart; Dymoke	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	December 30.
Hart; Joseph	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 11.
Harte; George Charles	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	April 12.
Hartley; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 25.
Hartt; Samuel	Customs	Waterman	September 19.
Hastie; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 11.
Hastie; Robert	Do.	Rural Messenger	August 22.
*Hatt; Charles	British Museum	Attendant	February 24.
Hawkes; Robert	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 17.
Hawkins; Henry	Do.	Do.	April 22.
Hawksworth; William Blackwell.	Do.	Letter-carrier	May 19.
Hawthorne; Edward	Do.	Do.	November 6.
Hayes; Patrick	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	August 22.
Haysom; James	Do.	Do.	June 10.
Hayward; Alfred Thomas	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 29.
Hayward; Robert Hunt	Do.	Waterman	August 13.
Head; Anthony	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 7.
†Healy; William	National Education Office (Ireland).	Sub-Inspector of Schools	August 6.
Heanne; Matthew	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 23.
Heaphy; Richard	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 9.
Heard; Tom	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 19.
Hearl; John Thomas	War Office	Labourer	April 25.
Hearn; Arthur Ridley	Census Office (England)	Clerk	January 27.
†Heath; Francis George	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	February 21.
Heath; Wilkinson	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 1.
†Hedgeman; Richard George	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	August 13.
Hedges; James	Post Office	Railway Messenger	March 13.
Heeks; George	Convict Service	Civil Guard	July 7.
Hehir; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 18.
Hemingway; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	December 17.
Hemmings; Robert Douglas	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
Hemson; Joseph Aloysius	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant General's Department).	February 11.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Henderson; George Slater	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 25.
Henderson; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 30
†Henderson; Robert	Customs	Clerk (Port Glasgow)	February 21.
Henderson; Robert	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 19.
Henderson; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	November 11.
Hendry; John Wilson	Do.	Do.	January 29.
Hendy; William Pascoe	Customs	Out-door Officer	June 12
*Heneage; Charles	Diplomatic Service	Unpaid Attaché	September 26.
Hepworth; George	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	April 25.
Herbert; Richard	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 3.
Herbert; William Burroughs	Do.	Do.	January 4.
Herbert; William Dickes	Do.	Temporary Clerk	July 12.
Herd; William	Do.	Rural Messenger	May 30.
Herod; Thomas Davis	War Office	Assistant Painter	June 24.
*Hervey; Lord Augustus Henry Charles.	Diplomatic Service	Unpaid Attaché	October 2.
Heskett; Joseph Askew	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 16.
Hesleden; John	Do.	Rural Messenger	September 30.
Hewett; Edward Hyde	Foreign Office	Clerk (Mixed Commission Court, Loanda).	February 15.
Hewitt; Edward Story	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 24
Hewlett; Benjamin William	Post Office	Railway Messenger	November 19.
Hickman; Isaac William	Do.	Rural Messenger	February 19.
†Hickson; Richard Charles Coleman.	Dublin Metropolitan Police.	Clerk in Divisional Office	May 7.
Higgon; William	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 14.
Hill; Alexander	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 15.
Hill; James William	Customs	Boatman	July 24.
Hill; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 17.
Hill; William	Do.	Labourer	April 16.
Hill; William	Do.	Rural Messenger	April 17.
Hills; John Thomas	Do.	Do.	August 28.
Hilton; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 11.
Hincks; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 22.
Hindson; James William	Do.	Do.	November 10.
Hipson; William	Do.	Do.	June 24.
Hitch; Charles	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	May 15.
Hitchen; Isaac John	Adjutant General's Office (London).	Clerk	January 18.
Hitchings; John Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 17.
Hoad; Oliver	Do.	Labourer	February 27.
Hobart; Robert Henry	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant General's Branch).	January 20.
Hobbs; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 24.
Hobby; John Henry	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 16.
†Hobler; Francis Helvetius	Do.	Junior Assistant (Chemical Department).	June 13.
Hobson; Charles William	Do.	Commissariat Clerk	August 30.
Hobson; Metcalfe	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 21.
Hockley; Henry	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	August 18.
Hockley; John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 13.
Hodder; Edwin	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	May 12.
Hodge; James	Do.	Stamper	March 13.
Hodge; William	War Office	Assistant Warder	September 16.
Hodges; Joseph	Do.	Labourer	June 24.
Hodgins; Patrick	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 4.
Hodgkinson; Jeffrey	Do.	Letter-carrier	February 25.
Hodgson; Charles	Do.	Provincial Clerk	November 5.
Hodgson; Harvey Charles	Do.	Temporary Clerk	June 25.
Hodson; George	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	May 15.
Hogan; James	Do.	Do.	March 10.
Hogan; Martin	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 10.
Hogg; Robert	Do.	Do.	December 5.
Holbech; Edward	Do.	Temporary Clerk	May 22.
†Holbech; Edward	Do.	Clerk (Circulation Office)	July 30.
Holbrook; George Millgate	Customs	Out-door Officer	March 29.
Holliday; Edward	Post Office	Porter	September 3.
Holliday; John	Do.	Rural Messenger	April 23.
*†Hollings; John Croomes	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	September 9.
Hollingum; William Cornford.	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
Hollinshead; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 10.
Holloway; John	War Office	Permanent Non-commissioned Officer Clerk.	December 12.
Hollyman; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 4.
Holmes; Charles Albert	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 14.
Holmes; George	War Office	Assistant Warder	August 26.
Holmes; Henry Alexander	Customs	Out-door Officer	July 5.
Holmes; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 21.
Holmes; John	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
Holmes; Thomas	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 8.
Holt; George	Do.	Do.	March 24.
Holt; Samuel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 30.
Hones; Charles	Admiralty	Messenger	June 24.
Honeyman; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 24.
Hood; Andrew	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Assistant Warder	August 28.
Hood; James Clark	Customs	Out-door Officer	April 3.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Hooper; Frederic Edward Eden.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	April 1.
		Clerk (Somerset House)	July 3.
†Hooson; Charles Smith	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	February 28.
		Clerk (Circulation Office)	July 30.
Hooton; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	June 25.
Hope; Timothy	Do.	Rural Messenger	August 9.
Hopper; William	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 14.
†Hopson; Joseph	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	April 11.
†Hopwood; James	Do.	Supernumerary Clerk	December 3.
Horgan; Denis	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 27.
Horton; Henry Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 30.
Horton; John	Home Office	Office Keeper	January 3.
Hosey; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 5.
Hotham; Henry Hony	Do.	Provincial Clerk	September 11.
Houlton; Ellis Hart Torriano.	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	August 18.
Houston; John	Convict Service	Civil Guard	February 27.
Howard; Charles	Do.	Assistant Warder	October 27.
Howard; James	Do.	Do.	March 2.
Howard; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 10.
Howe; James	Admiralty	Messenger	March 3.
Howell; John Davis	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 29.
Howes; Benjamin	Do.	Rural Messenger	August 11.
Howes; Samuel Thaine	Do.	Do.	December 11.
†Howlett; Richard	Civil Service Commission.	Clerk	March 31.
Howse; Albert Seward	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 12.
Howse; George	Do.	Rural Messenger	August 5.
Hoyten; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 27.
Huckstepp; Frederick Stephen.	War Office	Messenger	July 16.
Huddart; Robert Wilkinson	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 25.
Hudson; Thomas	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	July 23.
Hughes; James	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	November 12.
*†Hughes; Loftus William Henry.	Foreign Office	Clerk	March 15.
Hughes; Patrick	War Office	Assistant Warder	September 16.
†Hughes; Thomas Francis	Customs	Clerk and Examining Officer (Preston).	July 1.
Humphreys; William George	Adjutant-General's Office.	Messenger	June 13.
Hunt; Warwick Augustus	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant General's Branch).	February 24.
Hunter; Edward Beauchamp	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 18.
Hunter; Henry John	Admiralty Registry (Marshal's Office).	Chief Clerk	October 23.
Hurley; John	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	August 11.
Hurrell; Thomas Tucker	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
Hurst; James Charles	Do.	Accountant	September 6.
Hutchings; William John Irish.	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 24.
†Hutchinson; Thomas Daniel	Admiralty	Foreman of Works	July 8.
Hyde; Josiah	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 8.
Hyde; Ralph	Do.	Provincial Clerk	September 11.
I.			
Ibbotson; Thomas Henry	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	April 25.
Ide; Frank	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 10.
Ingham; John Laverack	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 20.
Ireland; John Ephraim	Do.	Do.	January 16.
*Irons; Lancelot Charles	Probate Court	Searcher	April 25.
Irvine; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 10.
†Irving; Peter	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	December 23.
Irwin; John	Do.	Out-door Officer	May 28.
Isaac; Henry	Post Office	Railway Messenger and Stamper.	March 18.
Isham; Joseph Harrigan	Do.	Letter-carrier	January 11.
†Isitt; Charles William	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	June 27.
†Ivens; Edmund Masters	Do.	Clerk (London Docks)	June 9.
J.			
Jackson; Edward	War Office	Messenger	July 16.
Jackson; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 13.
Jackson; William	Do.	Do.	July 31.
Jacob; Thomas Walter	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Branch).	February 24.
Jacobs; William Eli	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 16.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
James; Daniel	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 17.
James; Daniel	Do.	Provincial Clerk	December 24.
James; Edward	Probate Court	Assistant in Searching Department.	August 7.
James; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 5.
Jameson; William Johnston	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	April 12.
*Jarvis; William	Customs	Out-door Officer	March 31.
†Jeans; Thomas Mark	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	April 25.
Jeffers; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 8.
†Jeffery; Edward Giffard	Customs	Clerk (Lowestoft)	September 6.
†Jeffreys; Marmaduke Darell	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Whitehall)	April 8.
Jeffries; William	Do.	Messenger	April 1.
Jemmett; William Henry	Do.	Clerk (in Dockyard abroad)	September 25.
*†Jenkings; George Mills	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	February 28.
Jenkins; Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 28.
Jerningham; Hubert Edward Henry.	Do.	Temporary Clerk	September 6.
Jiggins; George Frederick	Probate Court	Searcher	May 10.
Job; Henry	Customs	Watchman	February 26.
John; David	Do.	Out-door Officer	February 21.
Johns; Cyrus Charles Rowett	Do.	Waterman	October 31.
Johnson; Henry	Foreign Office	Office Keeper	February 15.
Johnson; Henry	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	November 3.
Johnson; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 6.
Johnson; Thomas	Paymaster-General's Office.	Messenger	December 17.
Johnson; Walter Henry	Post Office	Sorter	May 19.
†Johnston; Charles Francis Harding.	Civil Service Commission.	Clerk	March 31.
Johnston; John	Inland Revenue	Watchman	February 27.
†Jolly; Blythe	Customs	Clerk (Sunderland)	February 12.
Jones; George	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	July 5.
Jones; Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 8.
Jones; James Innes	War Office	Messenger	July 16.
Jones; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 16.
Jones; Richard	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 7.
Jones; Robert	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 4.
†Jones; Robert Henry	Customs	Clerk (Shields)	August 20.
Jones; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 6.
Jones; William	Do.	Do.	October 23.
Joseph; Cyril Terrington	Emigration Office	Temporary Extra Clerk	May 13.
Joss; Robert	Customs	Boatman	February 14.
Joy; Henry	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Messenger	September 16.
Joy; James	War Office	Assistant Warder	September 25.
Joyner; William	Do.	Registry Clerk	July 10.
*†Jupe; John	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	February 28.
K.			
†Kealy; James	National Education Office (Ireland).	Sub-Inspector of Schools	September 11.
Kean; Thomas James	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 5.
†Keates; James	Do.	Clerk (Warehousing Department).	August 11.
Keena; Patrick	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 2.
Keighley; Henry	Do.	Do.	June 20.
Kelliher; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 22.
Kelly; James	War Office	Infirmary Warder	August 1.
Kelly; James Graves	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	December 30.
Kelly; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 5.
Kelly; John	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
Kelly; John Joseph	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	April 12.
Kelly; Patrick	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 31.
Kemp; Henry Barnabas	Inland Revenue	Stamper	August 19.
Kemp; John	War Office	Assistant Warder	August 15.
Kennedy; George	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 21.
Kennedy; James	Do.	Letter-carrier	June 14.
†Kennedy; John	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	February 25.
Kennedy; Patrick	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 21.
Kennedy; William Thomas	Do.	Do.	December 5.
Kennison; James Alexander	War Office	Labourer	July 1.
Kenny; William	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	September 19.
Kenward; William	Audit Office	Messenger	February 8.
Kernan; Peter	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 1.
Kettle; Frederick Samuel	Do.	Letter-carrier	May 13.
King; James Joseph	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 21.
King; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 13.
King; William Walter	Do.	Do.	December 16.
Kinsella; Michael	Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland).	Messenger (Fines and Penalties Department).	November 24.
Kinsley; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 14.
Kirkby; Robert	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	August 26.
Kirkpatrick; John Whitson	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	January 18.
*Kirwan; Albert Louis O'Connell.	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	April 12.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Kitchen; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 21.
Kitson; William	Do.	Do.	January 24.
Knappett; Walter	Do.	Do.	June 13.
Knelver; Godfrey Thomas Charles.	War Office	Permanent Clerk	August 18.
Knight; Alfred	Do.	Second-class Viewer	October 20.
Knight; Henry John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 13.
Knight; Richard	Do.	Do.	August 13.
Knott; Thomas	Do.	Rural Messenger	June 12.
Knowles; John	Customs	Waterman	July 28.
Knox; Arthur Edward Ellis	Admiralty	Clerk (Whitehall)	July 19.
Kuper; George	Emigration Office	Temporary Extra Clerk	September 9.
Kynoch; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 14.
L.			
Lakeman; William	War Office	Labourer	April 25.
Lally; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 20.
Lamb; Richard Albert Shiels	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	October 17.
Lambert; John Wallis	Do.	Infirmary Warder	December 26.
Lambert; Stubbs	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	August 18.
Langford; Joseph	Do.	Rural Messenger	January 24.
Langworthy; John Alfred	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	October 27.
Lardner; Henry Fisher	Do.	Do.	May 15.
Larkby; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 6.
Larkin; Patrick	Customs	Out-door Officer	May 29.
†Laslett; Henry James	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	July 7.
Latham; Christopher	War Office	Assistant Warder	September 16.
Lathen; Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 20.
Laughton; George	House of Commons	Clerk (Private Bill Office)	January 22.
Laurie; Alexander	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 13.
Lawless; Edward	War Office	Night Watchman	April 21.
Lawlor; Thomas	Do.	Engineer Office Keeper	May 21.
Lawson; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 18.
Lawson; William George	War Office	Permanent Non-commissioned Officer Clerk.	April 10.
Leach; William	Do.	Warder	May 6.
Lee; Edwin	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 11.
Lee; James	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
*†Lee; Nelson James	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	January 1.
*Lee; St. John	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	December 30.
Legg; James	Do.	Rural Messenger	March 13.
Legge; Henry	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	May 7.
Legge; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 10.
Leighton; Thomas	Do.	Rural Messenger	March 29.
Leman; Philip Ernest	Crown Office (Chancery).	Junior Clerk	January 17.
*Lennard; Robert Charles Barrett.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 3.
Lennon; William	Do.	Porter	October 14.
Lennox; Adam	Do.	Rural Messenger	November 26.
Leslie; Frederick	Customs	Out-door Officer	April 13.
Letord; Louis George	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Branch).	February 24.
†Levy; Joseph Hiam	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	December 13.
Lewis; Augustus Theophilus	War Office	Assistant Warder	July 4.
Lewis; Ethelbert	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 24.
Lewis; Francis Pearce	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	October 14.
Lewis; George Mackie	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	July 29.
Lewis; Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 25.
†Lewis; John	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	September 6.
Lewis; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 17.
Lewis; Thomas	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 10.
Lewis; William Henry	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	October 14.
†Leycester; Rafe Neville	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	July 15.
Licence; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 30.
Liddell; Arthur Thomas	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Branch).	February 11.
†Lilley; William Edward	Do.	Clerk (Royal Engineer Department).	March 18.
*†Lillie; Alexander	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	March 11.
Lillingstone; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Messenger	December 12.
Lindley; Abraham	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 24.
Lineker; John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	October 7.
Little; William	Customs	Out-door Officer	August 8.
Little; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 6.
Littlejohn; Albert	Do.	Do.	September 6.
Littlewood; Charles	Do.	Letter-carrier	January 13.
Livingstone; George	War Office	Civil Assistant	October 9.
Lloyd; Francis	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 19.
*†Lloyd; Robert Jones Sanderson.	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports' Office).	April 22.
Lochner; Murray Russell	Metropolitan Police (Receiver's Office).	Clerk	March 27.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Lock; Thomas Richard	Post Office	Day Mail Messenger	April 3.
Locke; William Reuben	War Office	Assistant Warder	September 16.
Logie; John Whitelaw	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 3.
Lomax; Thomas Bryden	Do.	Letter-carrier	April 11.
Long; Charles	Do.	Labourer	February 17.
Long; Henry	War Office	Second Class Viewer	October 20.
*†Long; John Pitter Atkins	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	March 4.
Lord; George	Convict Service	Labourer	March 27.
Lord; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	October 6.
†Lothian; David	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	July 7.
Lougheed; Robert	War Office	Assistant Warder	September 23.
Louttit; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 9.
Love; James	Do.	Rural Messenger	October 22.
Lowman; Henry John Stone	War Office	Registry Clerk	July 10.
Lucas; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 27.
Lumsden; David	Do.	Rural Messenger	May 3.
Lushby; Thomas	Customs	Out-door Officer	May 17.
Luxon; George	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	August 20.
†Luxton; George Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Exeter)	July 12.
†Lyle; Thomas	Do.	Clerk (London Docks)	April 8.
Lynch; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 19.
Lynch; John	Do.	Do.	April 9.
Lynch; Patrick	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 7.
Lynch; Thomas	War Office	Do.	September 23.
†Lyon; George	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	April 1.
	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	August 11.
Lyons; Michael	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 19.
Lyster; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 5.
M.			
*†MacArthur; Alexander Butchart.	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	May 27.
McCaghry; James	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	October 24.
†MacCarthy; Alfred Finucane	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk	April 14.
McCarthy; Charles	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 17.
McClure; William	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 4.
McConnell; John	Do.	Do.	October 22.
McCord; John	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 28.
†McCormack; William	Customs	Clerk (Hartlepool)	March 25.
McCree; Peter	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 26.
McCullagh; James	Do.	Do.	June 13.
McCulloch; John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	May 26.
McDermott; Thomas	Do.	Do.	July 28.
McDonald; Alexander	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 20.
McDonald; Donald	Do.	Do.	July 28.
Macdonald; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 9.
MacDonald; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 23.
†Macdonnell; James	National Education Office (Ireland).	Sub-Inspector of Schools	March 27.
McDougall; Allan	Customs	Boatman	April 14.
McEacharn; Donald	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 9.
McElligott; John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	September 9.
McEneany; Andrew	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 16.
McFarlane; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 25.
McFetridge; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	November 15.
McGrath; John	Do.	Rural Messenger	December 23.
Macgregor; Evan	Admiralty	Clerk (Whitehall	January 14.
Macgregor; Frederick Nugent Cresswell.	Do.	Temporary Clerk (Bermuda)	January 24.
McGregor; Robert	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 14.
McHugh; Thomas	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 5.
McIntire; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 12.
McIntosh; Henry	Convict Service	Clerk	September 3.
Macintosh; Janet	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Teacher	November 29.
Mackay; Adam	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	January 2.
*†Mackay; David Macdonald	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	July 3.
McKay; Donald	Post Office	Railway Messenger and Stamper.	July 25.
McKay; Robert James Hay Cunningham.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 27.
Mackay; William	War Office	Assistant Warder	July 5.
Mackay; William	Customs	Waterman	July 10.
Macken; George	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	April 25.
*McKenna; Richard Butler	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	December 24.
McKenzie; James Gordon	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 29.
Mackenzie; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 25.
McKercher; Daniel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 21.
Mackie; John Auld	Customs	Out-door Officer	September 19.
McKinney; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 24.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
McLachlan; Archibald	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 29.
McLaughlin; William	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 19.
McLoughlin; George	Do.	Examining Officer	May 8.
McLoughlin; Michael	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 23.
McLoughlin; Raymond	Do.	Letter-carrier	August 5.
McMaster; John	Do.	Do.	July 18.
McMichael; Thomas	Do.	Do.	November 12.
McMullon; Thomas Wittingham.	Customs	Out-door Officer	March 24.
McMurray; Thomas	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	September 11.
McNaull; Robert	Customs	Out-door Officer	March 18.
McNeill; Robert	War Office	Assistant Warder	May 15.
McNess; Louis Isidore	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	July 25.
McNicol; James	Customs	Out-door Officer	August 21.
McNulty; Martin	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 24.
MacPhee; Angus	Do.	Letter-carrier	July 23.
McRobert; Thomas	Do.	Rural Messenger	November 29.
†McWatters; Sampson Courtenay.	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	March 6.
Magauran; Patrick	War Office	Engineer Office Keeper	June 16.
Maguire; Joseph Cartmail	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 26.
Mahood; John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	April 30.
Malin; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 10.
Malley; William	Do.	Rural Messenger	May 28.
Maloney; Walter	Customs	Out-door Officer	October 27.
Maltman; Stewart Alexander	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 24.
Mandle; Francis	Do.	Do.	May 2.
Mangnall; Peter Platt	Do.	Do.	March 27.
Mann; Jonas	Do.	Provincial Clerk	July 29.
Manning; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 20.
Mannings; Robert Sutton	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 7.
Mansell; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 10.
†Mansergh; John	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	March 11.
March; Edward Bernard	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	January 18.
†Markes; Alfred Edward	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk	June 12.
Marlow; Thomas Henry	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 21.
Marshall; Charles Bushby	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 24.
*†Marshall; Francis Albert	Audit Office	Clerk	February 27.
Marshall; Henry	War Office	Messenger	July 16.
Marshall; William Craigie	Do.	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	April 14.
Martin; Aaron	Convict Service	Night Watchman	May 14.
Martin; James Henry	War Office	Assistant Carpenter	June 24.
Martin; Richard	Do.	Messenger	July 16.
*†Martin; Temple Chevallier	Customs	Clerk (Long Room)	June 18.
†Maslin; Victor	Do.	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	December 8.
Mason; Michael	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 17.
Mason; Robert James	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 21.
†Massie; James	Colonial Office	Writer (Ceylon)	September 3.
Matthews; William	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 3.
Mattingly; Robert George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 22.
Maule; William Heming	Do.	Temporary Clerk	May 21.
Maund; John Richard	Do.	Letter-carrier	August 25.
Maxwell; John	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 28.
Maxwell; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 28.
May; Frederick	Do.	Rural Messenger	February 18.
May; Henry George	Do.	Letter-carrier	October 20.
*†May; Philip	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	December 13.
Maybanks; Frederick Joseph	Customs	Out-door Officer	March 5.
Mead; Arthur Henry	Probate Court	Assistant to Record Keeper	April 25.
Meaden; James Henry	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 16.
Meadley; Malton	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 23.
Meara; Edward	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	June 19.
Medley; Cecil George Thatcher	India Office	Temporary Clerk	February 3.
†Medwin; Frederick Andrew	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	November 6.
Megson; John Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 26.
Meldrum; Stephen George	Customs	Out-door Officer	December 24.
†Melville; George	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Solicitor's Office, Edinburgh).	June 16.
Merrick; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 31.
Merry; James Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 17.
Metcalf; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 25.
Metcalf; William	Do.	Do.	January 4.
Michell; Robert	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 12.
Michod; Frederick John	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	June 17.
*Middleton; William Gambier	Probate Court	Assistant to Calendar Keeper	April 30.
Miles; Alfred	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 5.
Miles; William George	Customs	Watchman	February 25.
Milford; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 7.
Millar; Nathaniel	Do.	Letter-carrier	April 12.
Miller; Alfred	Customs	Out-door Officer	March 24.
Miller; Donald	Fisheries Board (Scotland).	Fishery Officer	March 24.
Miller; George	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 10.
Miller; James	Do.	Letter-carrier	September 25.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Miller; Robert	War Office	Assistant Warder	May 22.
Miller; Robert	Do.	Foreman (Military Store Department).	June 26.
Miller; Wallace	Customs	Quarantine Boy	May 26.
Milligan; Samuel Kerr	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 14.
Mills; George Knight	Do.	Do.	July 26.
Mills; Henry	Do.	Do.	April 25.
*†Mills; Joseph William	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	August 18.
Mills; Thomas	Stationery Office	Warehouseman	March 11.
Minehan; Michael	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 9.
Miskelly; James	Do.	Rural Messenger	October 27.
Mitchell; Albert	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	October 23.
Mitchell; George	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 14.
Mitchell; George	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 2.
Mitchell; George	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	November 28.
Mitchell; James John	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 25.
Mitchell; Robert Grahame	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 5.
Moir; Agnes	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Night Warder	September 1.
Mole; Henry	Convict Service	Labourer	July 15.
Moloney; Owen	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 7.
*†Molyneux; Frederick Henry.	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk	April 8.
Moncur; James	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	September 9.
	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Clerk (Steward's Department).	February 7.
†Monro; Robert Webber	Parliament Office	Clerk	July 22.
Montford; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 10.
Moodie; Robert	Do.	Do.	November 17.
Moody; John	Customs	Waterman	July 31.
Moore; Alexander	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 15.
*†Moore; Edmund John	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	April 29.
Moore; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 10.
Moore; Joseph	War Office	Second Class Viewer	September 6.
Moore; Joseph	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 6.
Moore; Ralph	Home Office	Inspector of Mines	April 21.
Moore; Robert	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	August 12.
†Moore; Roderick	Customs	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	May 27.
Mordy; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 22.
Morford; Richard Daniel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 18.
Morgan; John	Do.	Stamper	March 28.
Morgan; John	War Office	Clerk of Works (Royal Engineer Department).	May 2.
Morgan; Joseph Austin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 21.
†Morgan; Richard Meddins	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	May 26.
Morgan; Thomas	Probate Court	Messenger	May 14.
Morrell; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 24.
Morris; George	Do.	Letter-carrier	July 24.
Morris; John	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
Morris; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 18.
Morris; Joseph	Do.	Rural Messenger	April 5.
Morrison; Alexander Mitchell	Do.	Letter-carrier	May 14.
Morshead; George Richards	Do.	Do.	November 4.
Mortimer; George	War Office	Carpenter	June 24.
Morton; Joseph	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 15.
Moseley; Litchfield Charles	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Branch).	February 24.
Moss; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 14.
Mosso; George William	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 27.
Moulds; James	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
Moule; Walter Joshua	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 19.
Mountain; John	Do.	Sorter	March 25.
Mugridge; Frederick	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
Muir; John	Do.	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 15.
†Muir; William	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	March 7.
Mulgrew; John	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	November 8.
Mulley; Walter Charles	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Branch).	February 24.
Murgatroyd; William	Police Courts	Messenger	August 14.
Murphy; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 8.
Murray; Patrick	Do.	Rural Messenger	January 10.
Mutter; James Young	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 2.
N.			
Nall; Joshua	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 23.
Nash; William	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	August 18.
Navior; Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 25.
*†Neale; Henry James Vansittart.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Whitehall)	August 14.
Neck; Henry Morgan	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 10.
Neilson; James Beaumont	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 15.
*†Neilson; Joseph Hunter	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Cancel Office)	August 30.
Nelson; Hugh	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 25.
*Neville; Frederick	Probate Court	Searcher	May 5.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Newall; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	January 18.
Newell; Alfred	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	August 7.
Newly; Ann Maria	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 12.
Newman; Joseph	Do.	Letter-carrier	March 18.
Nichol; James	Do.	Rural Messenger	December 1.
Nichol; James	Do.	Do.	December 20.
Nichols; Thomas	British Museum	Assistant (Librarian's Office)	February 24.
Nicholson; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 5.
Nicol; John	Inland Revenue	Porter and Packer	November 14.
Nisbet; William	Post Office	Sorter and Bagman	June 19.
Nixon; John	Convict Service	Civil Guard	March 11.
Nolan; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
Nolan; Patrick	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 3.
Norris; Edward John	Customs	Waterman	July 21.
North; Henry William	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	July 8.
Northcott; Thomas	War Office	Carpenter	June 24.
†Norton; James Robert	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	December 13.
Norton; Robert	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Branch).	May 14.
Nott; George Edwards	Do.	Storeholder	January 27.
*†Nowers; Thomas William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Edinburgh)	April 14.
Nunn; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 24.
Nurse; James Howe	Do.	Rural Messenger	September 23.
Nuttall; Andrew	Do.	Do.	October 27.
O.			
O'Brien; Patrick	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	June 5.
O'Connor; Arthur John Baptist.	Do. (England)	Clerk	January 31.
O'Connor; Garrett	War Office	Warder	June 13.
O'Connor; James	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 21.
O'Dea; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 14.
O'Hagan; Arthur	Do.	Do.	September 23.
O'Hare; Michael	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 28.
O'Keeffe; Patrick	Do.	Do.	December 22.
Oldland; James	Do.	Do.	February 12.
O'Neill; Martin	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	August 14.
O'Reilly; John Charles	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 1.
Osborn; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 15.
Osborn; Thomas	Do.	Letter-carrier	March 27.
Ouram; David	Do.	Rural Messenger	July 10.
Outrim; John William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	June 23.
Owen; John David	Do.	Letter-carrier	May 19.
Owen; Thomas Robert	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 14.
Owen; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 1.
*Oxenford; John	India Office	Temporary Clerk	March 19.
P.			
Padley; Henry Edward	Post Office	Stamper	September 19.
Page; Thomas	Do.	Rural Messenger	October 27.
Page; William	Do.	Do.	April 4.
Paice; Isaac	War Office	Assistant Warder	July 12.
Painter; Edward Richard	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
Palfrey; Mark	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 6.
Palin; James	Do.	Rural Messenger	December 16.
Paling; James	Do.	Do.	November 11.
*Palk; Wilmot Henry	Parliament Office	Clerk	April 25.
Panton; David	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 2.
Park; William	Do.	Rural Messenger	January 7.
Parker; George	Convict Service	Civil Guard	August 30.
Parker; John James	Customs	Out-door Officer	December 3.
Parkins; William	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	August 7.
Parkyn; George John	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	June 10.
Parman; Eber	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 3.
Parry; Josiah	Do.	Rural Messenger	March 19.
*Paskin; Charles Seymour	Board of Trade	Ordinary Clerk	December 5.
Pater; John	War Office	Clerk in Manufacturing Department.	April 25.
Paterson; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 21.
Paterson; William Houston	Do.	Do.	March 26.
Patrick; William Amsty	Customs	Out-door Officer	December 24.
Patterson; Martin	War Office	Assistant Foreman (Military Store Department).	June 12.
Patterson; Nathaniel	Do.	Assistant Warder	September 16.
Paul; Robert Hicks	Do.	Labourer	June 24.
Pauley; John Russell	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 20.
Paxton; Alexander	Do.	Do.	December 12.
Payne; Francis Armstrong Wynne.	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	April 25.
Peach; Benjamin Neeve	Science and Art Department.	Geological Surveyor	January 16.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Peach; Charles	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	December 30.
Peacock; Peter	Post Office	Suburban Letter-carrier	March 18.
†Peake; James William Watling.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	December 24.
Pearce; Thomas	War Office	Painter	April 25.
Pearse; William	Do.	Messenger	July 16.
Peattie; Graham	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 3.
Pelin; Henry	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 26.
Penney; Robert	Post Office	Mail Porter	April 16.
Peplow; Job	Do.	Rural Messenger	August 13.
Pepper; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 15.
Pepper; Thomas	War Office	Assistant Warder	October 31.
Percy; Thomas George Henry.	Do.	Carpenter	June 28.
Perks; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	December 18.
Perrington; John Frowde	War Office	Assistant Tinman	June 24.
Perris; William	Customs	Out-door Officer	April 21.
Perry; George	Do.	Quarantine Mariner	May 26.
Perry; George	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	August 15.
Peskett; George	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 16.
Peters; William	Convict Service	Night Watchman	November 26.
Peverell; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 20.
Phelan; Thomas	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	April 4.
Phillipps; Frederick Penoyre	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	July 29.
Phillips; Caleb Abel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 16.
Phillips; Robert	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	December 20.
Philpott; Edward James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 1.
Pidduck; Edward Weatherley	Customs	Out-door Officer	October 10.
†Pigou; Frederick Alexander Preston.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	March 8.
†Pike; Luke Owen	Record Office	Clerk	November 15.
Pilkington; William	War Office	Night Watchman	April 25.
Pinn; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 18.
Pinson; Charles Henry	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 25.
†Pitblado; Charles Bruce	Do.	Supernumerary Clerk	June 12.
Platt; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 27.
†Platts; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	June 19.
Pollintine; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 27.
Poole; Edward Hugh	Do.	Temporary Clerk	March 8.
Pope; William Henry	Customs	Out-door Officer	December 16.
Porter; Alfred de Bock	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Clerk	May 10.
Porter; David	Exchequer Office	Mechanical Assistant	August 4.
†Potter; Charles Neville	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (London Docks).	April 8.
Potton; Richard William	War Office	Assistant Warder	November 5.
Povey; Charles	Customs	Out-door Officer	July 31.
Power; Martin	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 31.
Power; William	Do.	Do.	April 25.
Preston; Robert	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 27.
Preston; Thomas	Customs	Extra Clerk (Manchester)	May 29.
†Pretty; George Moor	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	January 20.
†Pretty; Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Circulation Office)	April 16.
Price; Charles	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	December 16.
Price; John Albert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 19.
Price; Mary Ann	Convict Service	Assistant Matron	March 19.
Price; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 10.
Priestnal; George	Do.	Rural Messenger	August 18.
†Primrose; Edward Montagu	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Whitehall)	November 7.
Pritchard; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 3.
Puckey; Robert Eley	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 25.
*†Pugh; Charles	Customs	Examining Officer	March 10.
	Do.	Clerk (Import and Export Office).	April 8.
Pugh; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 5.
Pugh; William	War Office	Messenger	July 16.
*†Pullin; Joseph Shurley	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk	June 16.
Purcell; Michael	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	October 24.
†Purves; Thomas	Post Office	Clerk (Circulation Office)	September 30.
Purvis; William	Customs	Out-door Officer	March 10.
Pym; Charles Guy	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Branch)	February 24.
Q.			
Quarmby; Humphrey	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 16.
Queen; Joseph	Do.	Provincial Clerk	March 19.
†Quigley; Peter	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Transcribing Clerk	June 19.
Quinby; William	Post Office	Mail Porter	May 17.
R.			
Radford; William	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
Radley; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 11.
Rae; William John	Do.	Do.	May 17.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Ramsay; Margaret	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Warder	September 1.
†Ratcliffe; Henry	Customs	Clerk (Manchester)	March 18.
Rattley; Isaac	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 11.
Rawbone; Joseph	Do.	Do.	October 3.
Rawson; James	Metropolitan Police Court.	Second Usher	May 26.
Rawson; Robert Eustace	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 19.
†Raymond; George William	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	May 3.
Rea; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 26.
Read; Arthur Cooper	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	April 21.
Read; Charles	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 22.
†Reade; John Henry	Poor Law Board	Supplementary Clerk	November 24.
Redmond; Richard	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 31.
Reed; James	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	November 20.
Reed; Thomas	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 29.
Reed; Thomas William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 3.
Reedman; Robert	Customs	Messenger	December 4.
Rees; Thomas Phillips	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 21.
Reeve; James Thomas	Convict Service	Clerk	October 15.
Reeves; George	War Office	Messenger	July 16.
Reid; George Irving	Do.	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant General's Branch).	April 17.
Reid; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 20.
Reid; Nevile	Probate Court	Assistant Clerk of Seat	March 28.
Reid; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 4.
Reid; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	June 9.
†Relf; Edwin	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	May 31.
Revell; Charles Sumner	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant General's Branch).	March 22.
Rexter; James	Do.	Labourer	May 29.
Reynolds; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 28.
Reynolds; Thomas	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 18.
Rhodes; John	Post Office	Porter and Stamper	March 8.
Richards; George	Do.	Provincial Clerk	January 14.
Richards; Thomas	Do.	Rural Messenger	October 8.
Richards; William	Do.	Do.	May 29.
Richardson; George Raw	Do.	Letter-carrier	August 25.
Richardson; John Adolphus	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 22.
Richardson; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 3.
Richardson; Thomas Lowthian Atkinson.	Do.	Rural Messenger	July 15.
Richins; Albert	Do.	Letter-carrier	January 11.
Richmond; Edwin	Do.	Labourer	October 27.
Riddick; John	Do.	Rural Messenger	April 25.
Ridgeway; William	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 20.
Rigden; Charles Daniel	War Office	Messenger	January 25.
Riggott; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 28.
Riley; Francis	Customs	Waterman	July 7.
Roberson; Sidney Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 26.
Roberts; Andrew	Inland Revenue	Watchman	November 26.
Roberts; James	Admiralty	Messenger	February 27.
Roberts; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 23.
Roberts; John	Do.	Rural Messenger	December 17.
Roberts; Robert Dryhurst	Do.	Letter-carrier	July 12.
Roberts; Thomas	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 20.
Roberts; William Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 7.
Robertson; Donald	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	May 12.
Robertson; James	Customs	Clerk (Leith)	April 21.
Robertson; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 20.
Robertson; John	Do.	Rural Messenger	December 1.
Robins; Henry	Admiralty	Assistant Warder	December 4.
Robinson; James Trowill	Customs	Out-door Officer	May 3.
Robinson; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 9.
Robinson; Mark Heaton	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	January 27.
Robinson; Richard	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 6.
Robinson; Richard Francis	Admiralty	Messenger	February 28.
Robinson; Samuel	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 1.
Robinson; Thomas	Customs	Boatman	March 15.
Robinson; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 23.
Robinson; William Stonely	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	December 3.
Robinson; William Wilson	Post Office	Stamper	November 26.
Robson; Thomas	Do.	Letter-carrier	October 14.
Robson; William	Do.	Rural Messenger	March 3.
Roche; James	Customs	Out-door Officer	March 5.
Roddam; John Cuthbert	Do.	Do.	February 20.
*†Rodgers; Henry William Maxwell.	National Education Office (Ireland).	Sub-Inspector of Schools	May 2.
Roe; Jonathan	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 19.
Rogers; Edward	Do.	Letter-carrier	April 5.
Rogers; Henry	Reformatories' Inspection Office.	Chief Clerk	April 25.
Rolfe; James Paramor	Admiralty	Messenger	June 10.
Rolph; William	Post Office	Porter	January 1.
Ronca; Francis Charles	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	August 26.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Rose; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 3.
Rose; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	February 25.
Ross; David	Do.	Rural Messenger	November 8.
Ross; James	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 12.
Ross; John Robert Oliver	Post Office	Do.	March 18.
Roughan; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	January 27.
Rountree; James Peter	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 24.
Rourke; James Ryan	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 21.
Rousham; John Thomas	Privy Council Office	Council Chamber Keeper	March 20.
†Rowan; John Jackson	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 14.
	Do.	Clerk (Circulation Office)	July 30.
Rowe; John	Customs	Out-door Officer	April 7.
Rowland; William Francis	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	January 10.
Rudler; Frederick William	Department of Science and Art.	Assistant Curator (Museum of Practical Geology).	July 29.
*†Ruegg; Edward William	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	January 31.
Rundle; Robert	Customs	Out-door Officer	August 8.
Runnalls; William	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
Russell; James	Probate Court	Messenger	May 14.
Russell; James Clark	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 16.
†Russwurm; Sumner Charles Abbot.	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	January 31.
Rutherford; Robert Fewster	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 7.
Ryan; Patrick	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 23.
Ryan; Patrick	Do.	Do.	November 24.
Ryder; Alfred Henry	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant General's Branch).	February 24.
Ryland; William	Emigration Office	Temporary Extra Clerk	May 29.
S.			
Salter; James	War Office	Warder	May 14.
Sandys; Thomas Conniff	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 3.
Sarginson; Richard	Post Office	Rural Messenger	August 4.
Sartain; Charles	Do.	Do.	February 3.
Saunders; Frederick	Customs	Waterman	November 7.
Saunders; George	Convict Service	Civil Guard	August 11.
Savage; Charles	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 27.
Savage; Josiah	Customs	Out-door Officer	December 1.
Sawyers; Albert	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 20.
Sawyers; Alfred	Do.	Do.	June 6.
Saxby; Edward Bennett	Do.	Letter-carrier	September 30.
Saxby; Thomas	Do.	Do.	December 6.
†Sayer; Edward James	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	August 11.
Scammell; John	Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission.	Messenger	December 29.
Scammell; Stephen Browning	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 17.
Scarbrow; Henry John	Do.	Letter-carrier	April 4.
Scotland; David McGowan	Do.	Rural Messenger	October 21.
Scott; Clement William	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Branch).	January 20.
†Scott; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	April 25.
Scott; John	Customs	Out-door Officer	September 1.
Scott; Walter	Do.	Extra Clerk (Sunderland)	May 3.
Sealy; Isaac John	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	January 1.
Searby; Henry	Do.	Provincial Clerk	February 20.
Searjeant; William John	Do.	Do.	March 25.
Sears; William	Do.	Rural Messenger	May 30.
*†Seavill; Frederic Hughes	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	April 21.
Selby; John	Post Office	Station Messenger	June 25.
*†Shattock; Mark	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	March 3.
Shaw; David	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 19.
Shaw; Donald	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 1.
Shaw; Eli	Convict Service	Civil Guard	March 8.
Shaw; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 20.
Shazell; Richard Edgcumbe	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 5.
Sheahan; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 14.
Shepherd; James	Do.	Letter-carrier	January 28.
Sherburn; John	Do.	Rural Messenger	November 24.
Sherry; James	Do.	Do.	December 11.
Shiplee; Edward	Do.	Do	August 22.
Shippard; William Robert	Customs	Boatman	January 11.
Sibbald; John Gordon Edward	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	November 6.
Sier; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 18.
*Sills; Frederick George	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	January 21.
Simmons; Thomas	Board of Trade	Messenger	October 7.
Simmons; William Henry Higgs.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	January 27.
†Simpson; Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Circulation Office)	October 9.
Sims; Harry	War Office	Messenger	July 16.
Sims; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 30.
Sinclair; Dugald	Customs	Housekeeper and Messenger	July 11.
Sinclair; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 4.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Sinclair; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 3.
Sinclair; Thomas Aylward	Do.	Do.	March 17.
Sinkins; William Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 15.
†Skeels; John William	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool	March 5.
*†Skinner; George Edward	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	January 24.
Skinner; Herbert	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 9.
Slade; Thomas	War Office	Assistant Warder	November 20.
Slater; Richard	Do.	Gate Porter	May 20.
Slater; William James	Customs	Waterman	April 10.
Slattery; Jeremiah	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 6.
Smale; John	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 18.
Smales; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 8.
Smart; James Richard	Do.	Labourer	August 15.
Smart; Samuel John	Do.	Rural Messenger	August 15.
*Smart; Thomas William Wake.	Lunacy Commission (England).	Clerk	March 4.
Smedley; Elizabeth	Convict Service	Assistant Matron	December 8.
Smeed; George William	Customs	Quarantine Boy	May 26.
Smith; Arthur	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant General's Branch).	February 11.
†Smith; Cecil Clementi	Colonial Office	Hong Kong Cadet	March 26.
Smith; Charles	Customs	Out-door Officer	April 9.
Smith; Edward	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	May 10.
†Smith; Edward	Do.	Clerk (Circulation Office)	December 11.
Smith; Frederick	Do.	Letter-carrier	July 12.
Smith; Frederick	Inland Revenue	Stamper	October 28.
Smith; George Henry	Emigration Office	Sorting Clerk	April 22.
Smith; Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 16.
Smith; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 7.
Smith; James William	Do.	Do.	November 14.
†Smith; Jephson	Post Office	Clerk (Dublin)	August 13.
Smith; John	Do.	Rural Messenger	April 25.
*Smith; John Challenor Covington.	Probate Court	Assistant to Record Keeper	August 11.
Smith; Lester	Customs	Boatman	May 30.
†Smith; Reuben Beaumont	Police Courts	Clerk	December 12.
Smith; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 7.
Smith; William	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 20.
Smith; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 12.
Smith; William	Do.	Do.	August 11.
Smith; William	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	December 5.
Smith; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 5.
Smith; William Benjamin	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 1.
Smyth; Hannah	Convict Service	Assistant Matron	March 21.
Smyth; Michael	War Office	Assistant Warder	April 14.
Snellgrove; Charles Robert	Do.	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	October 20.
Snodgrass; James Bell	Customs	Out-door Officer	May 12.
Snowdon; Joseph	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 11.
Soame; William Alphonso	War Office	Night Watchman	July 4.
Sobey; John Gillard	Do.	Labourer	April 25.
Somers; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 28.
Somerville; John	Do.	Rural Messenger	December 3.
Sommerville; William	Do.	Do.	October 13.
Sommerville; William John	Customs	Out-door Officer	June 3.
†Sotham; Henry	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	January 31.
Spedding; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 27.
Spelling; Edward	War Office	Assistant Warder	October 31.
Spellings; Joseph	Convict Service	Do.	March 15.
Spencer; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 26.
Spice; George	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 21.
Spink; William	Do.	Do.	August 4.
Sprigge; William Ward	Do.	Provincial Clerk	July 9.
Sprules; Walter	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	May 14.
Spunner; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 29.
Stafford; Joseph John Watson	Do.	Do.	November 28.
Stafford; William Henry	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 27.
Stamp; William Edward	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 1.
Standage; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	December 1.
Stanfield; Field	Do.	Temporary Clerk	July 18.
Stanley; Charles	Do.	Rural Messenger	March 24.
Stark; Alexander	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	September 6.
Staves; Edward Edwin	Post Office	Sorter	March 17.
Steel; Robert	Do.	Rural Messenger	March 29.
†Steele; Adam Bryden	Census Office (Scotland)	Clerk	April 2.
Stemson; Robert Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 27.
†Stevens; George William	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	May 10.
Stevens; Henry Dover	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	September 9.
Stevenson; Allan	Do.	Labourer	July 1.
Stewart; Charles	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 29.
Stewart; James	Customs	Out-door Officer	January 13.
†Stockdale; Edward Stuart	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 4.
Stoddart; James	Customs	Clerk (Cardiff)	February 10.
†Stone; Robert Frank	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 29.
	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	May 29.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Stone; William John	War Office	Labourer	June 24.
Stonhouse; Charles Frederick	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	June 17.
Stopford; Montagu Charles Henry.	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	January 18.
Storman; John Read	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 10.
Story; Edmund	Do.	Provincial Clerk	June 4.
Story; Henry Albert	Customs	Waterman	July 30.
Stott; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 22.
*Stowers; Nowell	Census Office (England)	Clerk	January 29.
Street; James	Customs	Out-door Officer	August 6.
Strickland; John	Do.	Do.	December 29.
Stuart; Gordon	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 9.
Stuart; James	Do.	Do.	December 16.
Stubbs; James	Stationery Office	Warehouseman	March 10.
Stubbs; Robert James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 18.
*†Sturt; William Neville	India Office	Temporary Clerk	April 24.
	Do.	Clerk	December 16.
Suters; George Henry	Post Office	Marine Mail Guard	October 31.
Sutherland; Robert	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Chief Clerk (Perth Prison)	February 18.
Swan; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 30.
*†Swanston; James	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	December 13.
Swift; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 10.
Sygrave; George	War Office	Messenger	July 16.
†Symons; Henry Rogers	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	January 16.
Syrett; William Arroll	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 15.
T.			
†Tabor; Richard Mathews	Admiralty	Clerk and Draftsman (Dockyard).	March 6.
Taggart; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 7.
Tait; James	Do.	Do.	April 23.
†Tait; Benjamin	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	December 5.
†Tamlyn; William	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 20.
	Do.	Clerk (Circulation Office)	December 11.
Tandy; Thomas	Do.	Rural Messenger	July 4.
Tanner; Alfred Henry	Adjutant General's Office.	Clerk	January 18.
Tanner; Arthur Lloyd	Customs	Clerk (Southampton)	July 31.
*Taplin; George Edward	Probate Court	General Assistant Clerk	September 9.
Tapner; George	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 10.
Tapp; George Matthew	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	April 10.
Tappenden; James Benjamin	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 13.
†Tasker; Hamnett Jeremiah	Customs	Clerk (Gloucester)	January 29.
Taylor; Edwin	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 2.
Taylor; George	Do.	Do.	October 7.
Taylor; Isaac	Do.	Letter-carrier	December 1.
Taylor; James	Do.	Rural Messenger	June 20.
Taylor; James	War Office	Messenger	July 7.
Taylor; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 21.
†Taylor; Joseph	National Education Office (Ireland).	Supplementary Clerk	July 18.
Taylor; Oswald	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 10.
Taylor; Thomas Frederick	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	September 16.
Taylor; William	War Office	Assistant Warder	December 5.
Taylor; William	Customs	Examining Officer	December 10.
Teesdale; Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 27.
Templer; James Lethbridge Brooke.	Exchequer of Pleas (Master's Office).	Clerk	November 27.
Tew; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 16.
Thatcher; Joseph	Do.	Rural Messenger	December 17.
Theed; William Swinbourne	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 29.
	Do.	Clerk (Pall Mall)	August 18.
Thelwall; Edward Mostyn	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 20.
†Thesiger; (Hon.) Edward Peirson.	Parliament Office	Clerk	February 17.
Thomas; Alfred	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 3.
Thomas; Ambrose	War Office	Labourer	April 25.
Thomas; Benjamin	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 8.
Thomas; David	Do.	Do.	June 3.
Thomas; Edmund Charles	War Office	Storekeeper	April 11.
*†Thomas; Jacob	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	June 19.
†Thomas John Henwood	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	May 27.
Thomas; Joseph	Do.	Out-door Officer	July 17.
Thomas; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 23.
Thomas; William	Do.	Do.	March 21.
Thompson; Alfred Hodges	Census Office (England)	Clerk	January 28.
Thompson; Arthur Frederic.	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	May 28.
Thompson; Francis	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	April 29.
Thompson; John	Customs	Clerk (Londonderry)	January 24.
Thompson; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 14.
†Thomson; Frederick	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	August 22.
†Thomson; Lewis Charles	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	May 12.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Thomson; William	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	March 17.
Thomson; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 16.
Thomson; William	Customs	Examining Officer	December 3.
Thorn; John	War Office	Civil Assistant	October 10.
Threlfall; Thomas	Post Office	Sorter	August 15.
Tickner; Samuel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 4.
Tilburn; William Campion	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 28.
Tolhurst; Albert Alfred	Post Office	Letter-carrier	December 22.
Tolmie; Murdo	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 15.
Tombs; John Joseph	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	February 17.
Tonge; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	March 24.
†Tonnochy; Malcolm Struan	Colonial Office	Hong Kong Cadet	March 24.
Topley; William	Science and Art Department.	Geological Surveyor	January 13.
Tovey; Samuel Griffiths	Customs	Out-door Officer	March 31.
Towns; William	Admiralty	Dockyard Schoolmaster	July 31.
Tracy; Patrick	Customs	Out-door Officer	December 12.
Trerise; Joseph	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 2.
Tresidder; William Rowe	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 22.
Trimingham; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 16.
Trotman; William Chivers	Do.	Do.	October 27.
Truscott; Samuel	War Office	Assistant Cooper	June 24.
Tuck; Frederick Thomas	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	July 26.
*Tucker; Francis Ellis	British Museum	Transcriber	June 27.
Tucker; John Marsh	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 22.
Tucker; Philip	War Office	Second-class Viewer	September 6.
Tuddenham; Walter Richard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 28.
Tuffen; Richard	Do.	Rural Messenger	March 21.
Tully; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 23.
Tulk; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 24.
Turner; Frederic	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 31.
†Turner; Thomas Blake	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	September 1.
Turnley; John	War Office	Permanent Non-commissioned Officer Clerk.	April 10.
Turvey; George	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 20.
Twineham; Alfred William	War Office	Messenger	July 16.
Twist; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 8.
Twist; William	Do.	Do.	August 19.
Tyler; Albert	Exchequer of Pleas (Master's Office).	Clerk	November 22.
Tyler; Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 19.
Tyner; Charles	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	April 16.

U.

Ulyatt; John	Privy Council Office	Messenger	March 19.
Upton; Philip	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 20.
Usher; Frederick	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Messenger	April 12.
Usher; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 14.

V.

Vahey; Herbert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 15.
Vandersluys; Alfred	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 15.
Vaughan; John	War Office	Gatekeeper	April 14.
Veacock; Hiram	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 23.
Verth; William	Do.	Rural Messenger	January 9.
Vickery; John	Do.	Do.	February 7.
Villiers; Frederick Ernest	House of Commons	Committee Clerk	July 22.
Vince; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	March 7.
Vincent; Alfred	Exchequer of Pleas (Master's Office).	Clerk	April 25.
Vincent; George Bishop	Post Office	Porter	November 5.
Vincent; Walter George	Probate Court	Assistant to Record Keeper	April 30.
†Vivian; Edwin Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	June 23.
Vokes; Thomas Bouchier	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	October 9.
Von Lang; Victor	British Museum	Assistant (Department of Mineralogy).	August 22.

W.

Wabe; Charles	War Office	Non-commissioned Officer, Clerk.	May 14.
Waddington; Albert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 11.
Wade; James William	Do.	Do.	February 1.
†Wade; Joseph Henry	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk	December 23.
Wager; George	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 30.
Waite; Jacob	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 20.
Waite; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 5.
Walbancke; William Gough	Probate Court	Book Shewer	May 14.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Walch; Roger Scowcroft	Post Office	Sorter	January 17.
Waldrom; Thomas	War Office	Viewer	September 30.
Walker; Charles	Do.	Principal Foreman (Army Clothing Establishment).	November 24.
Walker; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 2.
Walker; Marianne	Convict Service	Assistant Matron	June 26.
Walker; Thomas	Do.	Assistant Warder	October 14.
†Walkom; Willmott William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Registry of Warrants)	April 11.
Wall; Richard	Central Lunatic Asylum (Dundrum).	Clerk and Storekeeper	August 8.
Wallace; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 14.
Wallace; Thomas	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
Waller; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 4.
*Wallis; Alfred	Probate Court	Searcher	May 5.
Walpole; Horatio George	India Office	Temporary Clerk	December 4.
†Walrond; Theodore Henry Maine.	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	September 9.
Walsh; Henry	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	May 28.
Walsh; James	Do.	Do.	March 22.
Walsh; Patrick	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 22.
Walsh; Peter	Do.	Do.	March 13.
Walter; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 29.
Walters; Philip	Post Office	Labourer	September 16.
Walton; Joseph	Do.	Rural Messenger	June 10.
Warboys; Samuel Ephraim	Do.	Labourer	February 3.
Ward; Charles Denby	Do.	Rural Messenger	January 6.
Ward; Henry Edward	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 16.
Wareham; Daniel	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	March 15.
Warren; George Thomas	Post Office	Rural Messenger	May 5.
Warren; Henry	Do.	Letter-carrier	August 28.
Warren; William Henry	Do.	Do.	January 10.
Waterfield; Edward	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	May 17.
Watkins; John Dean	Registrar-General's Office.	Sorter	January 29.
†Watkins; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	May 29.
Watmough; Jonathan	Do.	Out-door Officer	May 19.
Watson; George Eldon	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	April 25.
Watson; Thomas	Customs	Out-door Officer	March 28.
Watson; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 19.
Waudby; Cecil George	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	June 17.
Weatherley; Charles Henry	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	February 28.
Weaver; Henry	Inland Revenue	Messenger	April 16.
†Webb; Aubone James Pettman.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	April 25.
Webb; Edward Albert	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 8.
Webb; William	War Office	Messenger	July 16.
Webster; John	Customs	Out-door Officer	October 30.
Weeks; Charles Henry	War Office	Tinman	June 24.
Weir; Arthur Cooper	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	November 20.
West; Charles	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 9.
†West; Charles Spencer	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	November 29.
†West; Edmund	Do.	Do.	May 10.
West; George Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	April 11.
West; James	Do.	Do.	November 12.
West; Lambert	Do.	Sorter	September 16.
West; Thomas Valentine	Customs	Waterman	December 20.
Westropp; John Thomas	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant General's Office).	January 20.
Wettone; Lowry Charles	Do.	Messenger	July 16.
Wharram; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 31.
Whelan; Thomas	Do.	Do.	July 4.
†White; Frederick Schumm	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	January 31.
White; George	Convict Service	Infirmary Assistant Warder	April 10.
White; Robert	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 17.
White; Robert Osborne	Do.	Letter-carrier	January 17.
White; William George	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	April 10.
Whitley; Joseph	Do.	Principal Viewer	October 20.
Whitten; Robert	Adjutant-General's Office.	Messenger	July 3.
Whittle; Richard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 5.
Whitty; Richard Laurence	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 26.
Whitwell; William Norris	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	October 2.
*†Whitworth; Frederic Joseph	National Debt Office	Clerk	January 14.
*Wight; James Ford	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	May 10.
Wigley; Charles	Adjutant-General's Office.	Messenger	June 19.
Wigmore; Walter Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 27.
*Wigner; John Murch	India Office	Temporary Clerk	July 10.
Wilberforce; Reginald Garton	House of Commons	Committee Clerk	January 11.
†Wildish; George Henry	Customs	Clerk (Rochester)	July 22.
Wildman; Alfred	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 27.
Wilkins; Alfred John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 10.
Wilkins; John	War Office	Clerk (Royal Engineer Department).	March 18.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*Wilkinson; Walter Lazenby	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	January 18.
*Willan; John Gordon Douglas.	Probate Court	Searcher	May 3.
Williams; David	Post Office	Rural Messenger	June 4.
†Williams; David Parry	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	March 7.
	Do.	Gauger	December 8.
*†Williams; Frederic	Do.	Clerk (Liverpool)	June 4.
Williams; George	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 12.
Williams; Henry	Do.	Railway Messenger	March 21.
Williams; Isaac	Do.	Rural Messenger	December 9.
Williams; James	War Office	Infirmary Nurse	September 16.
Williams; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 21.
Williams; John	Do.	Rural Messenger	January 24.
Williams; John	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 14.
†Williams; John Kendrick	Do.	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	March 15.
Williams; Pryce	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	January 9.
Williams; Robert Samuel	Do.	Letter-carrier	June 13.
Williams; Thomas	Do.	Provincial Clerk	February 4.
Williams; Thomas	Do.	Letter-carrier	June 23.
Williams; Thomas	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	October 28.
Williams; Thomas William	Customs	Out-door Officer	March 12.
Williams; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	November 24.
Willis; Henry George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 29.
Willmore; James Howard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 3.
Wills; Charles	Do.	Rural Messenger	November 26.
Wills; Robert Henry	Do.	Do.	February 28.
Willson; James	Do.	Do.	February 5.
Wilmot; Michael	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	February 25.
Wilson; Benedict George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 22.
Wilson; Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	September 9.
*†Wilson; Henry Carrington James.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Whitehall)	January 18.
	Do.	Third-class Clerk (Whitehall)	November 26.
Wilson; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 15.
Wilson; James Jervis	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	May 31.
Wilson; James Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 10.
Wilson; John	Admiralty	Established Clerk (Somerset House).	September 16.
Wilson; Joseph	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	April 16.
Wilson; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 7.
Wilson; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	August 20.
Windas; Thomas Henderson	Customs	Out-door Officer	February 27.
Windross; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 18.
Windsor; William Richard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 7.
Winfield; Joseph	Customs	Out-door Officer	April 23.
Winnicott; William Henry	War Office	Assistant Tinman	June 24.
†Winny; Charles James	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Dublin)	July 23.
Winscott; William	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 21.
Withers; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	April 3.
Wood; Herbert	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Office).	February 1.
Wood; John Needes	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 16.
Woodend; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 9.
*†Woodfall; Francis	Office of Works	Clerk	January 1.
†Woodford; James Henry	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	September 9.
Woodger; William Francis	Customs	Waterman	October 31.
Woodham; Edward Richard	Convict Service	Assistant Warder	June 17.
Woods; James	Post Office	Rural Messenger	January 30.
Woodward; Frank	Customs	Out-door Officer	May 17.
Workman; John George	Post Office	Rural Messenger	February 15.
Worthy; Francis John	Admiralty	Messenger	August 12.
†Wreford; George	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	December 13.
Wrench; Henry George	War Office	Temporary Clerk	August 22.
Wright; Alfred Pringle	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 17.
Wright; Benjamin Jonas	Customs	Out-door Officer	May 26.
Wright; George	War Office	Assistant Tinman	June 24.
Wright; Henry	Post Office	Rural Messenger	October 27.
Wright; John	Do.	Do.	November 28.
Wright; William Thomas	War Office	Civil Assistant (Survey Department).	May 15.
Wyatt; Thomas Beckley	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 8.
Wynn; John	Post Office	Rural Messenger	July 10.
Y.			
Yapp; Charles	Post Office	Rural Messenger	December 13.
Yates; William	War Office	Second-class Viewer	December 8.
Yonge; Charles William	Customs	Extra Clerk (Southampton)	September 19.

HONORARY CERTIFICATES.

List of Candidates who, in the year 1862, have obtained Honorary Additions to their Certificates either for Extra Subjects voluntarily chosen or for marked proficiency in prescribed Subjects.

Note.—For the *prescribed* subjects in which these Candidates were examined, see Table B., *ante*, p. 11.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of competition.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Adrian; A. D. -	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk.	Latin translation -	Creditable.
			Greek translation -	Creditable.
			French translation -	Very creditable.
†Anderson; James	Customs -	Clerk - -	Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Very creditable.
			Plane trigonometry (as far as solution of triangles).	Fair.
			Mensuration - -	Fair.
			Shorthand writing and reporting.	Creditable.
†Bagster; S. - -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Receiver General's Office).	French translation -	Fair.
†Bates; J. E. -	Do. -	Clerk (Income Tax Office).	French translation -	Fair.
Blakeney; Major Robert.	Foreign Office.	Queen's Foreign Service Messenger.	German (translation, composition, and speaking).	Useful practical knowledge.
†Blandford; G. M.	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	French translation -	Creditable.
			English grammar and language.	Creditable.
			English literature -	Fair.
Bouchier; J. -	Examiners of Criminal Law Accounts.	Clerk - -	English literature -	Very creditable.
Boulger; B. - -	Census Office (England).	Do. - -	French translation -	Very creditable.
			French composition -	Creditable.
			Geography - - -	Very creditable.
			English composition -	Creditable.
			Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
†Briant; A. B. -	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Creditable.
†Brodie; B. F. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Registry of Warrants).	Latin translation -	Creditable.
			Greek translation -	Fair.
†Brooke; G. - -	Do. - -	Clerk (Solicitors' Office).	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
†Browne; E. G. S.	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	Latin translation -	Fair.
†Buchannan; C. -	Do. - -	Temporary Dockyard Clerk.	Latin translation -	Creditable.
			French translation -	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to VI. and XI.).	Creditable.
†Bunbury; H. S. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Chief Examiner's Office).	Précis - - -	Creditable.
			Algebra (including progressions of series).	Creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Bunbury; S. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Solicitor's Office).	History - - - Geography - -	Creditable. Fair.
Carlyle; H. E. -	Post Office -	Temporary Clerk	German (translation, composition, and speaking).	Useful practical knowledge.
†Caws; W. - -	Customs -	Gauger - -	Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable.
Cluff; J. S. - -	British Musuem.	Assistant in Department of Printed Books.	Prescribed subjects -	Marked proficiency.
†Coates; H. A. -	Customs -	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	French (translation and speaking). Précis - - -	Fair. Creditable.
Cobb; F. S. - -	Post Office -	Temporary Clerk	German (translation, composition, and speaking). French (translation, composition, and speaking). Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions, cube root). English composition -	Very creditable. Fair. Creditable. Fair.
Cockburn; W. Y. -	Queen's Bench (Master's Office).	Clerk - -	French translation - Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). Geography - -	Fair. Creditable. Fair.
Dakyns; J. R. -	Science and Art Department.	Geological Surveyor.	Physical geography -	Very creditable.
Dalbertanson; C. J.	Foreign Office	Assistant Doorkeeper.	French - -	Very useful colloquial knowledge.
Davey; R. R. F. -	War Office -	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Office).	French (composition and speaking).	Creditable.
Dawkins; W. B. -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist.	Greek translation -	Creditable.
†Devereux; H. P.	Customs -	Clerk (Liverpool)	Précis - - -	Fair.
Douse; Thomas -	University of London.	Assistant Clerk to the Senate.	Most of the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
†Ellis; J. C. B. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	Book-keeping by double entry.	Very creditable.
†Elmore; T. H. -	Post Office -	Clerk (Circulation Office).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Very creditable.
†Feiling; W. P. -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	French (translation) -	Fair.
†Follit; George Thomas.	Customs -	Clerk (St. Katharine Docks).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Algebra (to quadratic equations).	Fair. Fair.
†Foster; Thomas -	Admiralty -	Temporary Dockyard Clerk.	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Useful proficiency.
†Fox; J. B. - -	Treasury -	Supplementary Clerk.	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Fair practical acquaintance with the language.
Fox; J. C. - -	Admiralty -	Schoolmaster (Naval Prison).	Prescribed subjects - German (translation and composition).	Marked proficiency. Very creditable and useful knowledge.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Fraser; A. A. –	War Office -	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Office).	Algebra (including simple equations).	Fair.
†French; C. J. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Fire Insurance Office).	French (translation and composition). English literature - Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable. Creditable. Fair. Fair.
†Galaher; E. F. -	Do. - –	Clerk (Secretary's Office).	Latin translation - French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Fair. Fair.
†Gardner; A. L. -	Do. - -	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
†Gillies; William Don.	Customs -	Clerk (Glasgow)	Latin Translation -	Fair.
†Gilmore; W. K.	Do. - –	Examining Officer.	Mensuration - -	Creditable.
	Do. - -	Clerk in Imports and Exports Office.		
†Gough; W. L. –	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Précis - - – French translation –	Fair. Fair.
†Govan; J. - –	Customs –	Clerk (Glasgow)	Book-keeping – – French translation - French composition -	Creditable. Creditable. Fair.
†Gribble; F. W. -	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Algebra (as far as quadratic equations).	Creditable. Fair.
†Grisdale; T, -	Post Office -	Temporary Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions and higher parts).	Very creditable.
	Do. - -	Clerk (London)	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
†Haigh; R. - -	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	English grammar – Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Algebra (as far as quadratic equations).	Creditable. Creditable. Creditable.
†Hall; W. C. B. -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	Latin translation - Latin composition - Greek translation -	Creditable. Fair. Fair.
†Hallett; C. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Income Tax Office).	Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
Hanlon; G. O. -	Census Office (Ireland).	Temporary Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Hardinge; M. S. C. F.	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	Latin translation –	Fair proficiency.
Hare; T. J. –	Board of Trade.	Ordinary Clerk	French conversation -	Fair.
†Harriman; Samuel	Customs -	Clerk (Liverpool).	French translation - French composition -	Creditable. Fair.
Hatt; C. - -	British Museum.	Attendant -	French conversation Italian conversation	Useful knowledge.
Heneage; Charles	Diplomatic Service.	Unpaid Attaché	German (composition and oral).	Fair.
Hervey; Lord A. H. C.	Do. - –	Do. - –	Italian translation –	Creditable.
†Hollings; J. C. –	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Very creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Hughes; L. W. H.	Foreign Office	Clerk - -	German (writing and speaking).	Useful colloquial knowledge.
Irons; L. C. -	Probate Court.	Searcher - -	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			History - - -	
			French translation -	
Jarvis; William -	Customs -	Out-door Officer	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Very creditable.
†Jenkings; G. M.	Do. - -	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Useful practical knowledge.
			German (translation, composition, and speaking).	Useful practical knowledge.
Jerningham; H. E. H.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Familiar knowledge of the language.
			German (translation, composition, and speaking).	Useful practical knowledge.
†Jupe; J. - -	Customs -	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Useful practical knowledge.
Kirwan; A. L. O'C.	Census Office (Ireland).	Temporary Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions and cube root).	Very creditable.
			Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable.
			French translation -	Creditable.
			Geography - -	Creditable.
†Lee; N. J. - -	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Précis - - -	Fair.
Lee; St. John -	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Familiar knowledge.
			Italian (translation, composition, and speaking).	Very creditable.
			Spanish (translation and composition).	Very creditable.
Lennard; R. C. B.	Do. -	Do. - -	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Fair.
†Lillie; A. - -	Customs -	Clerk (Tea Office).	Latin translation -	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Mechanics - -	Fair knowledge of the elements of statics.
†Lloyd; R. J. S. -	Do. - -	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	Latin translation -	Creditable.
			Latin composition -	Fair.
			Greek translation -	Creditable.
			Greek composition -	Fair.
†Long; J. P. A. -	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	French translation -	Fair.
			Précis - - -	Fair.
†Mac Arthur; A. B.	Customs -	Clerk (London Docks).	Chemistry - - -	Fair.
			Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
†Mackay; D. M. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Receiver General's Office).	Latin translation -	Fair.
			French translation -	Creditable.
McKenna; R. B. -	Census Office (Ireland).	Temporary Clerk	French translation -	Creditable.
			French composition -	Fair.
†Marshall; F. A. -	Audit Office	Clerk - -	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
†Martin; T. C. -	Customs -	Clerk (Long Room).	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†May; Philip –	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Algebra (including quadratic equations and progressions of series).	Creditable.
Middleton; W. G. –	Probate Court.	Assistant to Calendar Keeper.	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
†Mills; J. W. –	Admiralty –	Temporary Dockyard Clerk.	Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Algebra (including the binomial theorem). Logarithms – – Plane and spherical trigonometry.	Very creditable. Very creditable. Very creditable. Very creditable.
†Molyneux; F. H.	Customs –	Supernumerary Clerk (London Docks).	Book-keeping – – French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Fair. Very useful practical knowledge.
	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	German translation –	Creditable.
†Moore; E. J. –	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Latin translation – French translation – Précis writing – – Shorthand writing –	Creditable. Very creditable. Fair. Very useful proficiency.
†Neale; H. J. V. –	Admiralty –	Temporary Clerk (Whitehall).	Latin translation – Italian translation – French composition – Constitutional history Political economy –	Creditable. Creditable. Creditable. Creditable. Creditable.
†Neilson; J. H. –	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Cancel Office).	Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Fair.
Neville; F. – –	Probate Court.	Searcher – –	French translation –	Fair.
†Nowers; T. W. –	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Edinburgh).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Algebra (including simple equations).	Fair. Fair.
Oxenford; J. –	India Office	Temporary Clerk	French translation – French (composition and speaking).	Creditable Very creditable.
Palk; W. H. –	Parliament Office.	Clerk – –	French translation – German translation –	Creditable. Fair.
Paskin; C. S. –	Board of Trade.	Ordinary Clerk	Latin (translation and composition). Greek translation – Book-keeping – –	Highly creditable. Fair. Fair.
†Pugh; C. – –	Customs –	Examining Officer. Clerk (Imports and Exports Office.)	Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Fair.
†Pullin; J. S. –	Do. – –	Supernumerary Clerk.	French translation – Précis – – –	Fair. Fair.
Reid; N. – –	Probate Court.	Assistant Clerk of Seat.	English composition – English literature – French composition – French literature – German (translation and composition). German literature –	Creditable. Very creditable. Creditable. Very creditable. Creditable. Very creditable.
†Rodgers; H.W.M.	National Education Office.	Sub-Inspector of Schools.	Latin (translation and composition). Greek translation – Greek composition – French translation – Roman history and literature. Greek history and literature. History and philosophy of education.	Creditable. Creditable. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Ruegg; E. W.	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk.	Algebra (as far as quadratic equations). Geography	Creditable. Fair.
†Seavill; F. H.	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	French translation French composition	Creditable. Fair.
†Shattock; M.	Do.	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	Latin (translation and composition). Algebra (including the binomial theorem). Euclid (Books I. to VI. and XI).	Very creditable. Creditable. Very creditable.
Sills; F. G.	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	French translation	Fair.
†Skinner; G. E.	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk.	French translation Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair. Creditable.
Smart; T. W. W.	Lunacy Commission.	Clerk	Euclid (Books I. to VI.) Algebra (including the binomial theorem). Plane trigonometry and logarithms. Statics Differential calculus Integral calculus Dynamics of a particle	Very creditable. Very creditable. Very creditable. Very creditable. Very creditable. Creditable. Creditable.
Smith; J. C. C.	Probate Court.	Assistant to Record Keeper.	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
Stowers; N.	Census Office (England).	Clerk	German (translation, composition, and speaking).	Useful practical knowledge
†Sturt; W. N.	India Office	Temporary Clerk	Prescribed subjects French translation Latin translation History Geography	Marked proficiency. Creditable. Fair. Fair. Creditable.
	Do.	Clerk	French translation	Creditable proficiency.
†Swanston; J.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable.
Taplin; G. E.	Probate Court.	General Assistant Clerk.	German (translation, composition, and speaking).	Useful practical knowledge.
†Thomas; Jacob	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Algebra (to simple equations).	Fair knowledge. Fair knowledge.
Tucker; F. E.	British Museum.	Transcriber	Prescribed subjects	Marked proficiency.
Wallis; A.	Probate Court.	Searcher	French translation Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable. Creditable.
†Whitworth; F. J.	National Debt Office.	Clerk	English composition Latin translation French translation Algebra (including progressions of series). Euclid (Books I. to VI. and XI.)	Creditable. Fair. Creditable. Creditable. Very creditable.
Wight; J. F.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
Wigner; J. M.	India Office	Temporary Clerk	Latin translation Euclid (Books I. to IV. and XI.) Algebra (to quadratic equations).	Fair. Creditable. Creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Wilkinson; W. L.	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk - -	French translation -	Fair.
Willan; J. G. D. -	Probate Court.	Searcher - -	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Useful practical knowledge.
†Williams; F. -	Customs -	Clerk (Liverpool)	Précis - - - -	Creditable.
†Wilson; H. C. J.	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk	French (composition and oral).	Very creditable.
	Do. -	3rd Class Clerk (Whitehall).	Italian (translation, composition, and speaking).	Creditable.
†Woodfall; F. -	Office of Works.	Clerk - -	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.
			Greek translation -	Very creditable.
			Latin translation -	Creditable.
			French translation -	Very creditable.

Appendix II.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Admiralty, 1st February 1862

GENTLEMEN,

Limits of age for clerks and draughtsmen.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th of November last relative the regulations as to the age of candidates for the appointment of c and draughtsman under the Admiralty ;

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralt acquaint you that they consider the limits of age should be fron to 30.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Civil Service Commissi
31st January 1862

SIR,

Open competition for appointment of dockyard schoolmaster.

REFERRING to your letter of 27th of November, and to subse correspondence relative to the appointment of an assistant schoolm at Devonport Dockyard ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmi the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a of marks showing the result of the examination of 10 candidates.

The Civil Service Commissioners think that it will be satisf to my Lords to observe that the experiment which they were p to make has proved completely successful, several very com candidates having presented themselves. It may be noticed th third in order (who particularly distinguished himself in the mathematical paper) has been employed in Devonport Dockyar shipwright's apprentice, and has studied in the Dockyard school.

I am to add, with reference to Mr. ———, who has obtain first place, that the Commissioners abstain from enclosing his cer of qualification only in consequence of the letter, copy of w enclosed, and which has this morning been received from the Ed Department. The Commissioners are aware that on a former o a similar objection did not prevail (see Admiralty letter of 27 1861, E.) ; but from respect to those by whom it is urged, the it their duty again to submit it to my Lords.

Appointment to Civil Service of teachers trained at public expense.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

(Extract.)

Committee of Council on I
30th January 186

I am, however, to inform you that Mr. ——— entered the British an School Society's Training School, Borough Road, where he remained until 1853. On account of this training the sum of 50*l.* was paid to the Training Sc the Parliamentary Fund.

Their Lordships must withhold their sanction to his employment in the Ci until the public money spent on his training has been repaid, or some reason to them has been given for his change of profession.

I have, &

(Signed)

Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.

ADMIRALTY.

NTLEMEN, Admiralty, 11th February 1862.

Appointment to Civil Service of teachers trained at public expense.

REFERRING to your letter of the 31st ultimo forwarding the result the competitive examination for the appointment of Dockyard oolmaster at Devonport;

am commanded by my Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty to uest that the certificate of Mr. ———'s qualifications may be for-ded to them, this gentleman having obtained the first place in the mination.

am to add that my Lords have requested the Committee of Council Education to let it be considered as a rule that certificated masters loyed in the schools of this department may not be called upon to nd public money expended on their training.

I am, &c.

Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.

(Extract.)

Admiralty, 11th February 1862.

Qualifications of messengers.

I AM to inform you that the messengers named on the annexed er have been directed to attend at the Civil Service Commission on rsday, the 20th instant. My Lords request that these men may be mined in the following subjects:—

1. Reading,
2. Writing from dictation,
3. Arithmetic (first four rules),

ch are to be considered as the qualifications for messengers to be after appointed. The limits of age are also henceforward to be n 21 to 35.

I am, &c.

Enclosure in Admiralty Letter of 21st April 1862.

MEMORANDUM.

Admiralty, 1st March 1862.

Amended rules as to qualifications of clerks.

(*Qualifications for Clerkships in the Civil Departments of the Admiralty.*)

ll first appointments will be made to temporary clerkships.
mporary clerks will be selected by competitive examination from candidates inated by the Admiralty.
o person will be eligible for a nomination who is under 17 or above 25 years of age epting those who are temporarily or otherwise employed under Her Majesty's Go-ment who may be nominated if under 30 years of age, provided that they were under ge of 25 when first so employed).
o person can receive any appointment without first obtaining a certificate of quali-ion from the Civil Service Commissioners.
ndidates will be required to produce before the Civil Service Commissioners:—

1. A certificate of age.
2. A certificate from some medical man, to whom they are personally known, that they are free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of their duties.
3. A certificate of good character.

ey will then be examined in the following subjects:—

I. FOR THE ADMIRALTY, WHITEHALL.

1. Writing English from dictation legibly, correctly, and quickly.
2. English composition, and making a précis or digest of papers or correspondence.
3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
4. Translation from Latin, or from some modern foreign language.

certain proficiency in these four subjects is necessary, and will form the test of ification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship. Candidates will also be ined and compete in the following subjects:—

5. English and general history.
6. Geography.
7. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of mathematics or science.
8.

ADMIRALTY. Amended rules as to qualifications of clerks.]

II. FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, COMPTROLLER OF VICTUALLING, MEDICAL DIRECTOR GENERAL (COAST GUARD OFFICE, &c.).

1. Writing English from dictation legibly, correctly, and quickly.
2. English composition and making a précis or digest of papers or correspondence.
3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
4. Book-keeping by double entry.

A certain proficiency in these four subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship in the above departments. Candidates will also be examined and compete in the following subjects :—

5. English and general history.
6. Geography.
7. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of mathematics or science.
8. Translation from Latin, or from some modern foreign language.

III. FOR THE DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, AND NAVAL HOSPITALS, &c.

1. Writing English from dictation legibly, correctly, and quickly.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Book-keeping by double entry.
4. English composition and making a précis or digest of papers or correspondence.

A certain proficiency in these four subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship in the above departments.

Candidates for appointment in the department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works in Somerset House or the Dockyards will be examined in the above subjects respectively, with the exception of book-keeping by double entry, for which architectural drawing will be substituted, and the limits for appointment in that department are from 20 to 30 years of age.

All persons appointed to temporary clerkships, after passing examination No. III., in whatever capacity as clerks under the Admiralty they may hereafter be employed, will be liable to serve in Her Majesty's Naval Establishments abroad.

Unsuccessful candidates may be allowed to compete again, provided they shall have passed the test, but those who shall have failed to pass the test will not be eligible for further examination until a period of at least six months shall have elapsed from the date of their failure.

As vacancies on the establishment occur, temporary clerks will be selected to fill them with a due regard to their length of service and to their industry and ability. A certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners will be required before appointment to the establishment, but will be given by the Commissioners without further examination.

Temporary clerks who may be discharged on their services being no longer required or on other grounds, will have no claim to be placed on the establishment or for superannuation.

Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Admiralty, 1st April 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

Qualifications of schoolmaster at naval prison.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that it is proposed to appoint Serjeant A. B. schoolmaster at the naval prison at Lewes, provided he passes the necessary examination.

I am to request that you will examine him in the subjects enumerated at page 25 of your report for 1861, as the qualifications for schoolmasters in the Prisons Department ; and I am to inform you that he has been directed to attend at your office, to make arrangements for the purpose on Friday, the 4th of April 1862.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Civil Service Commission
26th July 1862.

SIR,

Limits of age for messengers extended for those who have served in the navy.

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th instant notifying the nomination of B. C. as messenger in the Admiralty, and stating that as he has served many years in the navy, my Lords desire that he may not be considered disqualified on account of his age for an appointment.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that where in the present case, limits of age existed at the time when the candidates sent to them were nominated, they have not considered themselves

uthorized by the Order in Council under which they act, to make pecial exceptions in favour of individuals. They would suggest that f my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are desirous that those vho have served in the navy should be eligible at ages exceeding the rdinary maximum, the better course will be to extend the limits enerally in favour of the class, fixing for the maximum in that case 5, or such other age as may be considered expedient.

ADMIRALTY.

Limits of age for messengers extended for those who have served in the navy.

I am, &c.

Rear Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Clarence Edward Paget, C.B., M.P., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 29th July 1862.

WITH reference to my letter of the 17th instant, respecting the omination of B. C. as messenger in the Admiralty, and in reply to our secretary's letter of the 26th instant, stating that you do not onsider yourselves authorized by the Order in Council under which ou act to make special exceptions in favour of individuals, and uggesting that those who have served in the navy should be eligible o ages exceeding the ordinary maximum, the better course would be o extend the limits generally in favour of the class, fixing for the naximum in that case 45, or such other age as my Lords Commis- ioners of the Admiralty may consider expedient;

I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you that they wish o extend the age of admission as messenger in the case of seamen and narines to 45 years.

I am, &c.

Forwarded in Admiralty Letter of 20th November 1862.

Engineer Boys, Dockyard and Victualling Yard Apprentices.

Amended regulations for the open competitions for dockyard appointments.

(1.) The vacancies for these appointments are open to public competition.

(2.) Candidates must not be under the age of 13 years and 9 months, or above the age of 15 ears on the 1st day of the month after the examinations. Proof of age will be required by ertificate of birth, extract from baptismal register, or declaration before a magistrate, hich must be produced at the time of the examination. They must also produce evidence f respectability on a form which will be furnished by the superintendent. They will not e admitted for examination unless their age is within the above limits, and until they ave been pronounced fit for Her Majesty's service by the medical officers in the yard, nd they should possess the following physical qualifications at the minimum age:—

Height - - - - -	4 ft. 8 in.
Weight - - - - -	90 lbs.
Girth of chest - - - -	26 in.

ut a deficiency in these requisites will not exclude candidates who may be pronounced y the medical officers to be generally calculated to make efficient workmen.

(3.) Examinations will be held in January and June.

(4.) The following will be the subjects of examination, and the maximum number of arks for each subject:—

Arithmetic - - - - -	350
Spelling - - - - -	100
Handwriting - - - - -	100
Reading - - - - -	100
Grammar - - - - -	100
English composition - - - -	100
Geography - - - - -	100
Euclid, first three books - - - -	150
Algebra, up to and including quadratic equations, arithmetical, and geometrical progression -	150
Total - - - -	1,250

(5.) A competent knowledge of the first four subjects will be required of all candidates. andidates for the factories must also possess a competent knowledge of the first three ooks of Euclid to render them eligible for appointment as engineer boys. The other ubjects will count in the competition, but will not be considered essential.

(6.) Two hundred marks as a maximum will also be given for physical qualifications, iz., height, weight, girth of chest, and strength.

(7.) The boys will be appointed according to their standing on the examination list, nd the successful candidates will have the option of choosing vacancies for engineer oys in the factories, or for apprenticeship in the dockyard or victualling yards.

ADMIRALTY.

Amended regulations for the open competitions for dockyard appointments.

(8.) Candidates who fail at the first examination will be entitled to a second, if not over age.

(9.) All apprentices entered in future in the master shipwrights' department, except millwrights, will be employed during the last two years of their apprenticeship, or part of that time, on board Her Majesty's sea-going ships in commission. They will receive their dockyard pay, with an additional day's pay per week for Sundays, and will be victualled on board, and receive tool money.

(10.) Apprentices receiving a superior course of instruction, if sent to sea, will be allowed to continue their studies under the naval instructor.

(11.) On the expiration of their period of service, they will receive a certificate of their character and conduct, the progress they have made in their trades, and in the knowledge of the subjects prescribed for dockyard apprentices. If this certificate be favourable, it will receive due consideration, when any of these young men shall be candidates for promotion, either as carpenters' mates, or as inferior officers in the dockyards.

(12.) The apprentices now in the service will be allowed to avail themselves of these regulations on the recommendation of the superintendents.

(13.) The engineer boys are not apprenticed, but are admitted to the factories for a period of about five years, with a view of becoming naval engineers, should they on examination be found properly qualified, and should their services be required.

(14.) The list of candidates for the factories and for dockyard apprenticeship is kept by the superintendents of the dockyards, and for victualling yard apprenticeships, by the superintendents of the victualling yards. All applications must be sent in before 1st December or 1st May. Persons serving afloat must apply through their commanding officers.

Admiralty, 19th November 1862.

H. Pennell, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

(Extract).

Admiralty, 5th June 1862.

Qualifications for foremen of works in a dockyard.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that my Lords now propose to nominate Mr. C. D., leading man of joiners at Woolwich, to compete with Mr. A. B. for the appointment in question (foreman of works, Woolwich,) on Thursday fortnight, the 19th instant.

My Lords do not wish to assign any limit of age, and as regards qualifications, it would be sufficient, in addition to writing English from dictation legibly, correctly and quickly, to exact such a knowledge of designing, plan drawing, mensuration, and arithmetic generally, as may be practically ascertained by the candidate submitting the plans, elevations, and sections of a small building, drawing from description, with estimate of cost.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Civil Service Commission,
10th June 1862.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 5th instant, relative to the examination of candidates nominated to compete for the situation of foreman of works at Woolwich ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will be prepared to examine the candidates now nominated, and any who may hereafter be nominated, in the subjects specified, but that if, as is presumed to be the case, the situation in question is a junior situation within the meaning of the Order in Council under which they act, it appears to be required by the terms of that Order that limits of age should be fixed. The Commissioners do not consider that they have any power to dispense with this requirement, and they are obliged to bring the matter again under the consideration of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Order in Council provides that the rules of age and other qualifications are to be settled, with the assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, at the discretion of the chief authorities of the several

departments, and if there is any peculiarity in the situation, rendering extensive limits desirable, it will be in the power of my Lords to regulate their decision accordingly.

I have, &c.

Lord Clarence Paget to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 18th June 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the age of candidates for the situation of foreman of works ; Limits of age for foremen of works.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that they consider that for first appointments, and as a general rule, the limits of age already fixed may do, viz., from 20 to 30 years of age.

Their Lordships conclude that for promotions within the department, or for the transfer of a qualified man from one department to another (as in Mr. ———'s case), the age would be unlimited.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary, Admiralty.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 21st June 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 18th instant continuing the correspondence with reference to the age of candidates for the situation of foreman of works ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will consider the ages named by my Lords (20 and 30) as the ordinary limits, an exception being made as proposed in the cases stated. The Commissioners would, however, suggest that it should be made a condition that the candidate should have entered the service of this department while under 30, otherwise the limit would in fact be useless, as a candidate would become eligible at any age by first obtaining an inferior appointment.

I have, &c.

Lord Clarence Paget to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 26th June 1862.

ADVERTING to former correspondence, and in reply to Mr. Maitland's letter of the 21st instant, relative to the age of candidates for the situation of foreman of works, and stating "that you will consider "the ages named (20 and 30) as the ordinary limits, an exception "being made, as proposed, in the cases stated ; also that you would "suggest that it should be made a condition that the candidate should "have entered the service of the department while under 30 ;"

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, that they concur in these suggestions.

I am, &c.

Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 23rd October 1862.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that they wish that an examination similar to that already established for persons nominated for appointment as warders in military prisons, should be undergone by candidates for the situation of warder in the naval prison at Lewes. Qualifications of warders in the Lewes naval prison.

ADMIRALTY.

Qualifications of warders in Lewes naval prison.

My Lords would desire that for the future candidates should be between 25 and 45 years of age, but they request that such limits may be dispensed with in the case of those warders already appointed, who have been selected, as was especially necessary at the first organization of such an establishment, for their practical acquaintance with the duties they are called on to perform.

* * * * *

A copy of the regulations for the examination of candidates, &c. for the appointment of warder or assistant warder at Lewes naval prison is herein enclosed.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Qualifications, &c., required of Candidates for the Appointment of Warder or Assistant Warder in Lewes Naval Prison.

CANDIDATES will be examined at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners, if residing in or near London ; if in the country, at such places as may be directed. They will be required to be able to work sums in simple addition and subtraction, and to read, write, and spell tolerably well.

They must be of unexceptionable moral character, of which satisfactory testimonials will be required.

They must not be less than 25, and not more than 45 years of age.

All applicants must be in good health, free from any bodily complaint, and of sound constitution.

Candidates, before appointment, will have to undergo a medical examination, in order to ascertain whether they have health and strength to undertake the duties of the situations applied for.

Lord Clarence Paget to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 19th November 1862.

Refusal of a certificate to a candidate who had falsified evidence.

WITH reference to former correspondence, respecting a certificate being withheld from A. B., nominated as a shipwright in Devonport yard ;

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to submit for your consideration, whether, in consequence of the previous uniform good conduct of A. B. during his apprenticeship, as certified by the officers of the dockyard, who recommended this case for favourable consideration, and remark, that during the whole seven years of his apprenticeship he only lost half a day, it might not be considered an adequate punishment for the offence referred to, viz., the alteration of dates in his certificate of birth, if his entry on the establishment were to be deferred for one year from the date of the completion of his apprenticeship, by which he would lose a proportional amount of superannuation, and that, for that period, he be borne on the hired list, and that the officers of the yard be directed, at the expiration of it, to report further as to his character and conduct.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary, Admiralty.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 27th November 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 19th instant, relative to the case of A. B., for whom the Civil Service Commissioners by letter of the 17th ultimo, declined to grant their certificate of qualification ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to express their regret that as at present advised they cannot adopt the proposal made by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The offence which was committed is one of a very serious character, being in fact made a felony by the Registration Act.

ADMIRALTY.

Refusal of a certificate to a candidate who had falsified evidence.

It is also, as my Lords will be aware, one of only too frequent occurrence, and, therefore, one, which for the sake of example, cannot be lightly passed over. In several of the public departments prosecutions have been instituted for falsification of evidence, and convictions obtained.

In expressing this opinion the Commissioners must of course reserve the liberty to re-consider the case, if brought before them at a future time by direct application, for their certificate; but they do not apprehend that such re-consideration would enable them to change their decision.

I am, &c.

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY.

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY.

Exception to the rule as to age of superintendent of shipkeepers.

H. C. Rothery, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Admiralty Registry, 10th May 1862.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable Stephen Lushington, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, to acquaint you that he has nominated Mr. A. B. to the office of superintendent of shipkeepers, vacant by the sudden death of Mr. C. D., the late superintendent, and I am to request that you will be good enough to appoint an early day on which he may attend to undergo the necessary examination as to his fitness for the office.

I should state that Mr. A. B. has been occasionally employed by the marshal as an assistant in executing warrants and other instruments for the last 18 years, and that he is thoroughly conversant with the duties of the office; and although he is now, I am informed, 43 years of age, which is slightly beyond the prescribed limits, yet the Judge is of opinion, looking to the peculiar character of the duties required of the superintendent of shipkeepers, and to the fitness of the applicant for the appointment, that it would be expedient to appoint him if he should appear to the Commissioners to be in other respects duly qualified for the post.

I beg to send herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Jones, the marshal, and of its enclosure from Mr. A. B., together with the original instruments by which he has been successively appointed to act as assistant to the late and to the present marshal. I shall be obliged by your returning these instruments when done with.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Rothery.

(Extract.)

Civil Service Commission,
22nd May 1862.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that although there are objections to the relaxation of fixed rules in favour of individuals, they will feel no difficulty in considering Mr. A. B. as eligible in respect of age, in consequence of his previous employment under the marshal of the High Court of Admiralty.

They will be prepared, if the Judge of the Court of Admiralty thinks it desirable, to extend the limits to 45 in favour of candidates who may have had similar employment, and who may have been originally employed while under the ordinary limits of age for the office of superintendent.

AUDIT OFFICE.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Preliminary test examination.

Mr. Maitland to C. Macaulay, Esq.

Civil Service Commission,
17th December 1861.

SIR,

REFERRING to my letter of 15th April, relative to the subjects of examination for candidates nominated to junior situations on the establishment of the Audit Office, and to your reply of the 26th of the same month;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to enclose for the consideration of the Commissioners of Audit, copy of correspondence between the Treasury and this office, in continuation of that which accompanied my letter above referred to.*

As it appears desirable that the preliminary examination for the Audit Office should now be settled, the Civil Service Commissioners will be much obliged if the Commissioners of Audit will inform them whether they think it desirable that the subjects numbered 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in your letter,† or any of those subjects, should be included.

The principles on which the test examinations for the offices connected with the Treasury have been settled will sufficiently appear from the enclosed correspondence; but it will, of course, be the wish of the Civil Service Commissioners to defer entirely to the wishes of the Board of Audit in the present case.

Mr. Macaulay to Mr. Maitland.

(Extract.)

Audit Office, 6th January 1862.

IN reply I am to observe, that as the preliminary test examination is intended to prove that the candidate for admission into the service possesses a competent knowledge of those subjects which are essential to the performance of his official duties in the department to which he may be nominated, and as the Board consider that the subjects at present prescribed for the test examination of candidates for clerkships in the Audit Office are sufficient for this purpose, the Commissioners see no reason for suggesting any addition to those subjects.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Macaulay.

Civil Service Commission,
8th January 1862.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 6th inst., relative to the preliminary test examination of candidates for junior situations in the office of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will limit the preliminary examination as proposed by the Board, retaining for the subsequent competitive examination the subjects enumerated in your letter of 26th April last. The Commissioners will, however, be glad if there is no objection to substitute "English composition" for Correspondence in the list of subjects for the preliminary examination. The change will be of no real importance, but the former phrase is used by other offices connected with the Treasury, as

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* Printed at pp. 198–201 of the Commissioners' 7th Report.

† See 7th Report, p. 156.

will be seen on reference to the correspondence sent with my letter of the 17th ult. AUDIT OFFICE.

I have, &c.

Preliminary test examination.

Mr. Macaulay to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Audit Office, 9th January 1862.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to state that they entirely concur with the Civil Service Commissioners that, with a view to a uniformity between this office and other offices connected with the Treasury, it would be desirable to substitute "English composition" for Correspondence in the list of subjects prescribed for the preliminary examination for clerkships in this office.

I have, &c.

F. A. Hawker, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Audit Office, 13th May 1862.

I AM directed by the Commissioners of Audit to state, that in the examination of the accounts of the comptroller of the Stationery Office, 1861–2, it appears that by a Treasury letter, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, he is authorized to employ Mr. ——— in the Stationery Office in Dublin during the absence of his father, one of the officers of the establishment; but as it does not appear that he has obtained a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, I am to request that you will bring the circumstance under their notice for their consideration.

Employment in the Stationery Office of a temporary substitute without a certificate.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 17th July 1861.

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to authorize the employment, at such moderate weekly salary as you shall approve, of the son of Mr. A———, one of the clerks in the department of the Stationery Office in Dublin, during the absence on leave of Mr. A——— or Mr. B———.

I am, &c.

Your obedient servant,

The Comptroller of the Stationery Office. (Signed) G. ARBUTHNOT.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Macaulay.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 17th May 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 13th inst., relative to a question which has arisen on an entry in the accounts of the comptroller of the Stationery Office, 1861–2;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that a question apparently similar having been referred to them some time ago by the Registrar General for England, they stated their opinion that in cases in which a temporary substitute is employed upon the duties which ought to be performed by a senior member of the establishment of an office, it may fairly be inferred that such substitute must be a person of some experience and attainments; that the last clause of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855 might probably be considered as applying to such cases, and that if so, an entry in the prescribed form would supersede the necessity of a certificate under the order. Of course, no title to superannuation allowance can be

AUDIT OFFICE.

gained except by one or other of the modes which the Superannuation Act prescribes.

Employment in the Stationery Office of a temporary substitute without a certificate.

The Commissioners retain the opinion quoted, but they think it clear, on the other hand, that when the duties of the absent officer devolve upon some other member of the establishment next or near to him in seniority, and who is in turn relieved by others below him, so that the person termed a substitute is, in fact, employed on the work of a junior or temporary clerk, the substitute should be considered as a temporary clerk, and if intended to be employed for any considerable length of time, should be examined with a view to his receiving a certificate of qualification.

The Commissioners do not think that they can give a positive opinion as to the specified case without a more accurate knowledge of the facts, but they find from a return supplied to the late Superannuation Commissioners that Mr. A———, senior, entered the service in 1831, and it would seem, though the Commissioners have no official information on the subject, that he is the principal officer of the establishment in Dublin. It would therefore appear probable, that if the distinction stated above is a correct one, a certificate may not have been necessary, but the question must, of course, remain for the decision of the Commissioners of Audit.

I have, &c.

Mr. Hawker to Mr. Maitland.

Audit Office, London, W.C.,
15th December 1862.

SIR,

Employment of an extra clerk in the Mint without a certificate.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to transmit herewith copies of a correspondence relating to the appointment of Mr. ———, an extra clerk in the Royal Mint, whose salary appears in the account of the Master of the Mint for 1861–2, now under examination in this office; and I am to request the opinion of the Commissioners as to whether, with reference to the qualifications for the office, described in the letter of the Master of the Mint of the 27th July 1861, the appointment is one which ought to be considered as special, under the Order in Council of May 21st, 1855.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

1.

AUDIT OFFICE Query No. 30, on the account of the MASTER of the MINT for 1861–2, and his REPLY.

Description of the Voucher.	Query or Observation.	Answer or Explanation of the Accountant.
Voucher No. 2,417. A. B., extra clerk, at 15*l.* per month, from 29th July 1861, 16*l.* 9*s.*	It is observed that Mr. ———'s name does not appear in the Returns furnished to this office by the Civil Service Commissioners as having received a certificate of qualification.	Mr. ———'s was not considered a junior appointment. (Signed) THOMAS GRAHAM, Master of the Mint, 2nd December 1862.

2.

LETTER from the MASTER of the MINT to the TREASURY.

SIR,

Royal Mint, 27th July 1861.

THE withdrawal of the old copper coin from circulation has been commenced at the Mint under the authority given in your letter of the 9th instant.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Employment of an extra clerk in the Mint without a certificate.

Three or four persons are at present employed as tellers of the old coin, and their number will immediately be increased under the general authority of the 23rd December 1852 granted to the Master of the Mint to engage extra assistance temporarily at a rate not exceeding 5*d.* per hour.

An extra clerk will be required to superintend the telling of the old coin by these persons and to keep the accounts. It will be an office of trust, demanding much vigilance, and requiring attendance from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., that is for more than the usual office hours.

A gentleman has been strongly recommended to me for the appointment, Mr. ———, who is about 36 years of age, married, has been in business on his own account, and is now engaged as an accountant with Mr. ——— of Colchester.

Mr. ——— is a relative of Mr. Sterry, one of the senior clerks in this department, who speaks highly of his character and qualifications for the office.

Copies of testimonials in favour of Mr. ——— from his present employer, Mr. ———, and from the Rev.———, are transmitted herewith.

Having regard to the nature of the duties of the office and the responsibility attached to their performance, it is considered that 15*l.* per month would be a proper remuneration for Mr. ———, with a future increase, if it should appear advisable.

I have, therefore, to request permission to engage Mr. ———, subject to the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, as an extra clerk on the special service of the bronze coinage, at the rate of 15*l.* per month, commencing from the 29th instant.

I have, &c.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq., Treasury. (Signed) THOMAS GRAHAM.

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(3)

TREASURY LETTER to the MASTER of the MINT.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 6th August 1861.

IN reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that they approve of the employment of Mr. ——— at a salary of 15*l.* per month as an extra clerk to superintend the persons telling the old copper coin at the Mint and to keep the accounts of the same.

I am, &c.

The Master of the Mint. (Signed) GEORGE A. HAMILTON.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary, Audit Office.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 24th December 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 15th instant, enclosing copies of correspondence relative to the employment of Mr. ——— as extra clerk in the Royal Mint;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, as at present advised, they apprehend that the situation in question, being an extra clerkship, is a junior situation, and therefore subject to the provisions of the Order in Council under which they act. The Commissioners of Audit will be aware that certificates have on several occasions been granted for persons nominated to extra clerkships in the Mint, and no reason for exempting Mr. ——— from the operation of the rule is alleged. The Civil Service Commissioners have to thank the Board of Audit for giving them an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject.

I am, &c.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

A. Panizzi, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, British Museum, 24th July 1862.

I AM directed by the Principal Trustees of the British Museum to transmit to you the accompanying copies of two letters addressed to me, one by the Superintendent of the Departments of Natural History

British Museum.

Examination of an assistant and a transcriber in the Mineralogical Department.

in this Museum, the other by the Keeper of the Minerals, and to request that, whenever the Principal Trustees send for examination the two persons, whom they will appoint for the two places referred to in Mr. Maskelyne's letter, the Civil Service Commissioners will be pleased, under the special circumstances, to have their examination framed in accordance with the wishes of the two Museum officers above mentioned, for whose help the assistant and transcriber are to be appointed, and who must know the special qualifications required for the proper performance of their respective duties.

I remain, &c.

Enclosure.

My Dear Sir, 24th July 1862.

Mr. Maskelyne has enclosed for my perusal the accompanying letter to you, in the matter of which I entirely concur with him.

Believe me, &c.

A. Panizzi, Esq., D.C.L. (Signed) Richard Owen.

Dear Sir, 24th July 1862.

Allow me to make a few remarks on what I feel to be a most important matter for my department. I trust that an appointment may soon be made to it of an assistant, and I am very anxious to get a person of the highest special qualifications. I really do not know where to look among our own countrymen for a man so qualified who would take the position. Crystallography and physical optics are requisite, and familiarity with the science and with the practice of the former is far more likely to be found in a student from one of the German Universities, where these subjects are much worked at, than in England, where they are the occupation of two or three professors, but are not practically pursued by any number of pupils.

Should a person be appointed of the kind I have asked for, and should he be, as from the above reason he is not unlikely to be, a foreigner, I would invite you to suggest to the Principal Trustees that it would be very desirable that the special circumstances of such a person should be considered. With this in view, I think the Civil Service Commissioners might be asked to consider in their examination that a thorough knowledge of mathematics, of crystallography, and of optical physics, is a more important object to be secured than a complete knowledge of the English language and literature, which an intelligent foreigner would be sure to acquire by a residence in this country, or than a greater knowledge of a dead language than would suffice for the etymological requirements of a classificatory science.

I would also remark that for a transcriber a knowledge of the principles of classification, and a familiarity with the aspect of minerals, might perhaps be looked on as in some degree counterbalancing slight shortcomings in the knowledge of other languages than English.

I am, &c.

A. Panizzi, Esq. (Signed) Nevil Story Maskelyne.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Panizzi.

Civil Service Commission,

Sir, 31st July 1862.

In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, relative to the examination of candidates for the appointment of assistant and transcriber in the department of Mineralogy in the British Museum;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they have every wish to adapt their examination, as far as possible, to the nature of the situation for which certificates are required, and that Mr. Maskelyne's letter, with some explanation, will, they have no doubt, enable them to do so in the present case.

1. Mr. Maskelyne mentions as one of the subjects, "mathematics," and the Commissioners would be glad to know what branches of mathematics are intended to be comprised under the general term.

2. It would appear that in addition to mathematics (leaving the extent of the requisition to be settled hereafter) a knowledge of crystallography and a slight knowledge of Latin should be required, and it is presumed that orthography and handwriting are not to be altogether excluded from consideration.

British Museum.

Examination of an assistant and a transcriber in the Mineralogical Department.

The Commissioners hope to be able to commence the examination of the candidate whose nomination as assistant is notified by your letter of the 30th instant, on Tuesday next, but they will defer sending an order until they receive your answer on the questions above suggested.

It would appear that in the case of the transcriber the wishes of the Trustees will be met if, retaining the existing subjects of examination, but requiring only very moderate knowledge of languages, an elementary acquaintance with mineralogy be added.

I have, &c.

Mr. Panizzi to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, British Museum, 2nd August 1862.

I beg to enclose, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of Mr. Maskelyne's reply to my inquiry on the subjects mentioned in your letter of the 31st ult., received yesterday morning. I regret that, owing to Mr. Maskelyne's absence from the Museum in the afternoon, I was unable to transmit this information yesterday,—the time between this and the intended day of examination being so short.

I have, &c.

Enclosure.

My Dear Sir, British Museum, 2d August 1862.

Physical optics is a subject which involves mathematics of a high order. A fair knowledge of pure mathematics, and of applied mathematics, so far as regards physical optics, should be required, as well as crystallography.

Ignorance of the Latin language is very undesirable, and while, therefore, not excluding Latin and French from the subjects in which ——— should be examined, I should be anxious that the Commissioners should make allowance for the fact that the gentleman who has been appointed to my department has had a good education in these subjects, but has been for some years devoted to crystallographic investigation, and has received his appointment at so short a notice that he has been unable to apply himself to get up again subjects which he has for a long time neglected.

Of course, fair handwriting is requisite.

German, I presume, might be included in ———'s subjects for examination.

My great solicitude, now that the Principal Trustees have given me so superior a person as my assistant, is that his high qualifications as a crystallographer and physical optician should be allowed due weight as a counterbalance to any shortcomings in other points, in which I have not a doubt he would be perfectly competent to satisfy the examiners, if he had had some longer notice of the probability of his receiving the appointment.

In the interest of my department, I thank you for the trouble you have taken in this matter.

I am, &c.

A. Panizzi, Esq. (Signed) Nevil Story Maskelyne.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Panizzi.

Civil Service Commission,

Sir, 2nd August 1862.

In reply to your letter of this day's date, relative to the examination of ——— ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they understand they will act in accordance with your wishes if they examine the candidate in the following subjects :—

1. Orthography and handwriting.
2. Mathematics, including crystallography and physical optics.
3. Latin, French, and German.
4. Mineralogy.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Examination of an assistant and a transcriber in the Mineralogical Department.

The Commissioners will pay due regard to Mr. Maskelyne's observations as to the candidate's foreign education. An order of examination is enclosed.

I have, &c.

Mr. Panizzi to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, British Museum, 4th August 1862.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, and to inform you that I believe the examination of ——— in the subjects you mention therein will fulfil the intentions of the Principal Trustees.

The order of examination which you enclosed has been sent to ———.

I have, &c.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom to Mr. Maitland.

Proposed examination by Commissioners of county surveyors, Ireland.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 28th April 1862.

THE Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1857, on County and District Surveyors, Ireland (No. 270, Sept. 2nd, 1857), having recommended an alteration of the existing practice with respect to the examination of candidates for the offices of county surveyor, and assistant surveyor, and of district surveyor in the county of Dublin, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request that you will submit to the Civil Service Commissioners the following statement with the view of ascertaining whether they see any objection to the introduction into Parliament of a Bill requiring that in all these cases the candidates shall be examined under their direction.

The Grand Jury Act, 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 116. sec. 39. empowered the Lord Lieutenant to appoint an unpaid Board of three civil or military engineers to examine and certify the qualifications of all persons desirous to act as county surveyors or assistant surveyors, and to appoint from time to time, out of the persons so certified, one or more surveyors for each county, except Dublin.

The County of Dublin Grand Jury Act, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 106. contains similar provisions (sec. 7.) as to the examination of candidates for the office of district surveyor, but gives the power of appointment to the Grand Jury.

The practice has been to appoint as examiners under both Acts three members of the Board of Public Works. Their examinations have not been frequent, and appointments have been made from the lists of persons certified until they have been exhausted.

It is deemed advisable that a competitive examination should take place for each vacancy ; but as the gratuitous performance of this duty could scarcely be required from public officers, whose other duties are already sufficiently onerous, his Excellency would be glad if it could be performed under the direction of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The officers in question cannot be regarded as belonging to the Civil Service of the Crown. They are county officers, amenable to local authorities, and paid from local funds. But the county surveyors being appointed and removable by the Lord Lieutenant, his Excellency is of opinion that it would be advantageous if the examinations were con-

ducted by the same authority as those of candidates for other appointments by the Crown.

I am, &c.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

Proposed examination by Commissioners of county surveyors, Ireland.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary, Ireland.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 5th May 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, inquiring, by desire of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whether the Civil Service Commissioners see any objection to the introduction into Parliament of a Bill requiring that candidates for the situations therein mentioned should be examined under their directions ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will be happy to render the assistance which his Excellency is pleased to desire. They will be glad, if there is no objection, to see the draft of the Bill before its introduction.

I am, &c.

Sir Thomas Larcom to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 7th February 1862.

I AM desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Chief Secretary has been pleased to nominate Mr. ——— for the situation of superintendent of messengers in his office ; and I am to request that the necessary instructions may be given for Mr. ———'s examination in writing from dictation and the first four rules of arithmetic, and that Tuesday the 25th instant may be named for that purpose, if not inconvenient to the Commissioners.

Qualifications of the superintendent of messengers.

I am, &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Examinations of civil servants in Ceylon.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Downing Street, 28th November 1862.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from Sir C. MacCarthy, forwarding for sanction a Draft Minute, founded on the recommendations of a committee appointed in Ceylon to consider the present system of examination in the native languages, and I am to inform you that his Grace would be much obliged to the Civil Service Commissioners for any suggestions which may occur to them upon the subject which the Governor has brought under notice.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

GOVERNOR Sir C. J. MACCARTHY to DUKE of NEWCASTLE.

Queen's House, Colombo,
MY LORD DUKE, 16th October 1862.

THE importance of a more thorough knowledge of the native languages by the civil servants of Ceylon has been long felt by me, and has been impressed on this Government in various despatches addressed by the Secretary of State to successive governors of this colony. With a view to securing this end, various minutes and circulars have from time to time been issued by the local Government, but the reports annually transmitted to the Secretary of State of the progress made by the civil servants in the native languages show that their instructions have not altogether succeeded in producing the desired result. This failure is, I believe, to be attributed mainly to certain defects in the present system of examination, which is attended with many disadvantages to public officers, and is open to several other objections.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Examinations of civil servants in Ceylon.

2. My attention was first invited to the subject in November 1860 by a letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary by Mr. Dickson, a writer on the civil establishment, pointing out the injurious effects upon himself of these regulations.

3. I consequently appointed a committee, consisting of the Auditor-General and the Rev. B. Bailey, Colonial Chaplain of St. Peter's Church, Colombo, who is a thorough master of the Singhalese language, to consider the whole question of the present system of examinations, and to submit their recommendations, with a view to its improvement.

4. These gentlemen, having carefully considered the subject, submitted their report to Government, in which they pointed out the objections to the present system, and suggested various alterations and modifications.

5. This report was laid by me before my Executive Council, by whom the recommendations of the committee have been approved.

6. As, however, the proposed alterations and modifications are of an important character, and will, if carried out, introduce an entire change of system, I think it right before enacting them to submit them for your Grace's sanction, and with this view I forward herewith the draft of a Minute founded on the recommendations of the committee.

7. The leading provisions of this Minute are as follows:—

8. The first section provides that gentlemen appointed to writerships by the Governor shall, from and after the 1st of January 1863, pass an examination for the purpose of testing their general attainments and their fitness for the public service. The 21st clause of the Minute of the 14th February 1845 contained a provision somewhat similar to this. By it, gentlemen recommended by the Governor for writerships were required to pass an examination similar to that to which writers appointed by the Secretary of State were subjected. But this rule has been rarely acted upon hitherto, and the only examination which writers have been practically required to pass has been in the native languages. As writers appointed in England are now selected from candidates who have passed a competitive examination, it seems to me fair and right that those nominated by the Governor should also pass some examination as to their general attainments. This examination is not, however, to be a competitive one, but simply to test the qualifications of the candidate when nominated.

9. By the Minutes of May 27, 1852, and 15th August 1853, civil servants are required to pass two examinations in the native languages; the first to qualify them for a first appointment, and the second to qualify them for promotion. As, however, writers are generally employed in public business the whole or a great part of the day, and are often, before they have passed their examination, appointed to act as police magistrates, or in some such capacity, it has been found very difficult for them, and especially for young men born and bred in England, to acquire a proper knowledge of a new language within the prescribed period of eighteen months; and hence several young men have failed to present themselves for the first examination within that period; but the difficulty of preparing for the second examination, which requires a classical knowledge of the languages, are considerably greater, and no civil servant has yet been able to pass the second examination. The necessary study for it, required as it is at some indefinite time after the first examination, the men to be examined being employed in the interval all day in public offices, has been found to be utterly incompatible with the performance of active duty.

10. In the enclosed minute it is proposed that the candidates shall be examined in reading and writing in the native language, and as to their knowledge of its grammar, and their ability to translate and converse in it, the object being to test their knowledge in plain Singhalese and Tamil, as now written, and in colloquial Singhalese and Tamil as now spoken. A critical and classical knowledge of these languages is not necessary in Ceylon, but a familiar knowledge of them is essential to the efficiency of public officers thrown into intercourse with the natives; and this end will, I think, be attained by the means now recommended to be adopted.

11. It is proposed that a writer shall present himself for examination after eighteen months from the date of his being attached to a public office. Should he then pass, the period devoted to study is to count as an equal period of active service, and his rank in the service and claim to pension are to be regulated thereby, and his pay is to be increased to 300*l.* per annum. If he fails to pass he must continue to present himself monthly before the examiners to be appointed by Government, and at least once in six months before the assembled Board. If he cannot pass within three years his pay is to be withdrawn, and a recommendation to be made to the Secretary of State to cancel his appointment.

12. With a view to render every facility to writers to study the native languages, it is proposed to grant to them a pundit allowance of 3*l.* a month for a period of eighteen months, and not to require them to attend the office to which they may be attached more than two hours daily. During these eighteen months they will also present themselves monthly for examination before a member of the Board of Examiners for that purpose, in order that their progress may be reported to Government.

13. The Minute also provides for a second examination before the promotion of an officer from the third to the second class of the junior branch of the Civil Service. At present, an officer is required to pass only in one of the two native languages in use in Ceylon. It is now proposed, at the second examination, to test the knowledge of the officer in the language in which he had not previously passed. This provision is necessary in order to remove the disadvantage under which Government is at present placed in the selection of officers for appointment on the occurrence of a vacancy. As pointed out by the Committee, a man who is conversant with Singhalese only is comparatively useless in

a Tamil district, and *vice versâ;* and in some parts of the country both languages are spoken, and are equally useful. COLONIAL OFFICE.

14. Besides a knowledge of the native languages, the Minute provides for the examination of public officers on other subjects which are connected with and form part of the ordinary official business of the service. Examinations of civil servants in Ceylon.

15. Some of the provisions of this Minute are similar to the rules in force in the Indian presidencies, and I believe that, on the whole, it is well calculated to ensure the desired result, viz., to secure for this colony a body of efficient public officers, who, from their general attainments and knowledge of the native languages, will be useful in carrying on the administration of the Government with credit to themselves and advantage to the people governed.

I have, &c.

His Grace, Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) C. J. MacCarthy.

Enclosure No. 1 of Despatch No. 202, dated 16th October 1862.

Sir, Colombo, 19th November 1860.

I have the honour to request that you will do me the favour of laying before the Governor the remarks which I venture to submit with reference to the effect upon myself of the regulations laid down in the Minute of July 30th, 1853. I make this representation, not because the regulations referred to affect me injuriously at present, but because at some future time I may feel their effect, and it may then be too late to make any representation upon the subject.

By this Minute writers date the commencement of their "civil service" from the period at which they pass an examination in the native languages; and from the same period they date their commencement of their claim to pension. By the 19th clause of the Minute of the 14th of February 1845 (referred to in the Minute of July 30th, 1853) it appears that any person appointed a writer who shall fail to produce a certificate of passing the examination in the native languages within 18 months from his commencing to draw his allowances in the colony is liable to be deprived of his appointment; and by the 20th clause of the same Minute, taken in connexion with the Minute of 3rd of March 1853, any writer is precluded from drawing a higher salary than 300*l.* per annum.

These are the disabilities to which writers are subjected with the view of encouraging them to more speedily acquiring the knowledge which is requisite to enable them to properly perform those duties which are entrusted to the civil servants of the colony.

I would venture to remind you that the rules now in force were adopted before the appointment of Commissioners at home to examine all candidates for civil appointments, consequently, the only test of a writer's qualifications was the report of the examiners as to his "*general attainments*" and his knowledge of the native languages. I say the only test, under the belief that the writers appointed from home were not subjected to the examination required by clause 17 of the Minute of 14th February 1845, nor writers appointed in Ceylon to any examination save that in the native languages, though they are required by the 21st clause of the same Minute to pass one similar to that required in England of those appointed there.

Since the appointment of the Civil Service Commission a higher standard has been fixed, competition has been introduced, and the maximum age has been raised from 21 to 23 years. These alterations may possibly weigh with his Excellency in recommending to the Secretary of State some modification of the existing regulations.

With every desire to make myself acquainted with at least one of the native languages, I find that the nature of the public duties I have to perform leaves me but little time, in fact, on most days, no time whatever, to devote to the study of the languages which it is so important for me to learn. This, I venture to submit, makes these rules press upon me with considerable hardship.

I am confident that you will bear me out in the statement, that my duties demand of me more time than is required of any other writer. I am thus thrown into unequal competition with others, and am liable to see gentlemen placed above me who have mastered the native languages in apparently less time, while in reality they have had far more time, or who from birth or long residence in this country are tolerably acquainted with the languages before they are appointed writers.

In India every assistance in connexion with the native languages is afforded to writers. A college for instruction, experienced professors, prizes, and a year of leisure to devote to the study of the languages. In Ceylon the Government gives no assistance, but the writers have to provide themselves, at their own expense, with teachers, and these are most inferior. I have already stated that I have no leisure time. I hope I may be permitted to here remark upon the impractical character of the examination in Singhalese, which requires the candidates "to read and explain the printed books of the School Commission;" books which contain little worthy of perusal, and are written, as I am informed, by the best educated Singhalese teachers in Colombo in so-called Singhalese, which they are utterly unable to understand, still less "to read and explain."

With reference to the second clause of the Minute of August 15th, 1853, I would request that the examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners, which I passed in February 1859, may be deemed, under the circumstances I have stated, to entitle me to "a first appointment in the Public Service." I would also request that I may be allowed to hold the position which I was informed, in the Colonial Office, the Secretary of State had assigned to me. With reference to that examination, I am now the second on the list of writers, and Mr. ———, who is the first, has already passed his examination.

I have, &c.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary. (Signed) John F. Dickson.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Examinations of civil servants in Ceylon.

ENCLOSURE No. 2 of DESPATCH No. 202, dated 16th October 1862.

SIR, Colombo, 4th April 1862.

WE have had the honour to receive your letter of February 15th, No. , with its enclosures, herewith returned; and, in obedience to the commands of his Excellency the Governor, we submit the following report:—

2. The perusal of the papers laid before us leads us to the conclusion that what is desired by Government is to obtain, at the earliest period possible, a body of civil servants who, besides other attainments, may, from their proficiency in the native languages, be able, in all their official intercourse with the natives in any part of the island, to dispense, when necessary, with the intervention of an interpreter.

3. Assuming that this is the object to be attained, we consider the present system of examination in the native languages to be open to the following objections:—

1st, and chiefly, by requiring a writer to pass in one language only, it tends to lessen the efficiency of the Civil Service. A man who is conversant with Singhalese only is comparatively useless in a Tamil district, and *vice versâ*. In some parts of the country both languages are spoken, and are equally useful.

Government is thus exposed to the serious disadvantage of having, on the occurrence of a vacancy, a smaller number of qualified candidates to choose from.

2nd. The only examination now insisted on, being originally intended merely as a preliminary one, is too elementary to be a sufficient test of a man's attainments.

3rd. The final examination is a dead letter. The subjects for it being principally classical in their character, it would not, even if enforced, be of much practical utility as the colloquial dialects differ considerably from the old written language.

4th. From the mode in which it is conducted, the present examination is uncertain in its results. It has no fixed standard, and one man fails while another, apparently not his superior in knowledge, passes easily.

5th. Being the only requirement in the colony for entrance into the Civil Service, it may be the means of much injustice. A man educated wholly or in part in the island may attain, with very little study, a position which it takes a European months of hard work to qualify himself for. It has even occurred that a man thus favourably situated for the acquisition of the native languages, who had failed in the preliminary competitive examination at home, has, by passing in Singhalese here, become senior in the service to him who was his successful rival in England. Nay, it may happen, on the appointment, for example, of a gentleman to a writership, that the only test of competency for the service is the candidate's familiarity with his mother-tongue. This, we believe, has actually been the case.

6th. It also appears from the papers submitted to us that of those who have passed the examination here, few, if any, take pains to keep up their knowledge of the language after receiving permanent appointments in the service. None apparently try to improve. The object of the examination is thus frustrated.

4. It is true that the Secretary of State has, from time to time, declared proficiency in the native language to be indispensable for promotion, but in practice we believe we may safely say that such a qualification has been very generally disregarded.

5. We proceed then to show what, in our opinion, would lead to a more practically useful study of the native languages, and at the same time equalize more nearly the position of writers who have gained their appointments by competitive examination with that of those nominated by the Governor here.

We propose that all gentlemen who shall, after January 1863, be so nominated by the Governor, should be obliged to pass an examination in the following subjects:—

I. English composition, to test accuracy and purity of style.
II. Accounts and book-keeping; arithmetic in all its branches.
III. Euclid, books I.–VI.; algebra, as far as quadradic equations, inclusive.

And in any three of the subjoined branches which he may select.

a. A European language; Greek, Latin, French, or German, at his choice; or Sanscrit if he prefer it.
b. Modern History, including that of the British colonies and dependencies, and India.
c. Elements of constitutional and international law.
d. Elements of Political economy.
e. Mathematics, pure and mixed, not including the differential and integral calculus.

7. This examination would, of course, not be competitive, but a standard of proficiency should be laid down by fixed marks, which the candidate would be expected to reach. The examiners should be appointed by Government from time to time, when found necessary.

8. With a view to facilitate the study of the language, we suggest that all writers appointed henceforward, whether from England or by the Governor here, should from the date of their being attached to the Colonial Secretary's office or a cutcherry, receive a pundit allowance of 3*l.* a month during 18 months; such allowance to be drawn by the writer only on his certificate that the teacher had been actually and *bonâ fide* employed. During these 18 months of study the writer should not be required to attend at the office more than two hours daily, a period sufficient to give him an opportunity of learning the details of public business without interfering with his reading. To ensure a better class of instruction than is now ordinarily attainable by a writer, we propose that the pundit allowance should be payable only to masters holding certificates from the Board of Examiners of their competency to act in that capacity.

9. During these 18 months the writer should present himself monthly for examination in the native languages before some member of the Board of Examiners deputed for that

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purpose, who should report on his progress to Government. Such member might have a native pundit associated with him, if it should be found advisable.

10. We find that somewhat similar rules are in force in the Indian presidencies. In Bengal teachers are provided by Government for the young civilians. In Bombay a pundit allowance is allotted as now proposed. In either case the writers are exempted from attendance at the public offices during the 18 months allowed for learning the languages. During this time their progress is inquired into every month, and their proficiency periodically tested. On passing an examination at the expiration of the 18 months their pay is increased, and they are further examined at intervals of six months until they are pronounced to be qualified in all respects to act as civil servants of the Crown. It will be borne in mind that on the mainland business is chiefly transacted in the vernacular tongue, whereas in Ceylon English is established as the official language. Greater importance is, therefore, naturally attached in India to proficiency in this branch of knowledge than here, and a complex system of repeated examinations has been adopted which we consider would be unnecessary in this island.

11. We think it, however, desirable that an examination should be held quarterly by a Board of Examiners in the subjects to be hereafter specified, which examination should be conducted on a system of fixed marks, and, so far as possible, by printed papers. Fluency in conversation can of course only be tested by a *vivâ voce* examination. We suggest that the Board should consist of:—

The Assistant Colonial Secretary, the Assistant Auditor-General, the Deputy Queen's Advocate, and the Singhalese and Malabar Colonial Chaplains, assisted by two pundits, one for each language.

12. We propose that every writer should be at liberty to appear before this Board at the first periodical examination which occurs after 18 months shall have elapsed from his being attached to one of the public offices. If he passes, the period devoted to study should count as an equal period of active service, and his rank in the service and claim to pension be guided thereby. If he fail to pass, or decline to present himself, his claim to count his service should be deferred, as at present, until he does pass. His full time of attendance at the office should also be regularly enforced thenceforward.

13. For convenience of study and of attending the examinations, we think it advisable that writers on their first appointment should be attached to one of the public offices at Colombo. After 18 months, they might be detached to the provincial cutcherries, or otherwise disposed of according to the requirements of the public service.

14. The examination should be in the following subjects:—

1. Précis writing and conduct of official business.
2. The system of accounts employed in Government offices.
3. Government regulations and minutes in force in the colony. Such ordinances as are likely to be especially required by officers in the 3rd and 4th classes of the service, viz., those relating to police courts and courts of requests and fiscal duties; also the Customs Acts and those regulating tolls, stamps, and licences, Archbold's Criminal Pleading and evidence.
4. *Native Language.*—Reading and writing in one language, together with a thorough and detailed examination in its grammar, translation from English into the same language, and *vivâ voce*. The proficiency of the candidate in conversation to be tested by *vivâ voce* examination.

The Board of Examiners should give six months notice of the books and documents they intend to use during each ensuing year.

The examination thus prescribed will, we conceive, require such preparation on the part of the candidates as will include all that is necessary to render them thoroughly conversant with one language. Combined with that recommended in a subsequent paragraph, it will, we imagine, enable Government to avail itself of their services in any part of the island without finding their efficiency impaired by any difficulty in communication with the inhabitants, or carrying on business, when desirable, in the native language.

15. Any gentleman appointed a writer who is of Singhalese, Tamil, or Eurasian parentage, or who has been exclusively educated and brought up in Ceylon, should be required to pass the foregoing examination in whichever of the native languages has not been spoken by or familiar to him as a child. His knowledge of the latter language will be tested by conversation only.

16. On passing this examination, a writer's pay should be increased to 300*l.*, as the pundit allowance will then cease. The expense of this increase to Government will not be considerable, and the services of a gentleman who can pass this examination will be worth far more than those of an untrained writer.

17. If a writer should fail to pass, he must continue to present himself monthly before the examiners that may be appointed by the Government for the purpose, and at least once in six months before the assembled Board. If he cannot pass within three years from his being attached to one of the public offices, his pay should be withdrawn, and the Secretary of State should be recommended to cancel his appointment.

18. Gentlemen, not writers, holding acting appointments should pass this examination before being confirmed in their offices, if such offices are of the value of 300*l.* or upwards.

19. To rise from the 3rd to the 2nd division of the junior branch of the civil service, all officers should pass a further examination in the following subjects:—

1. Native languages.
   - *a.* An examination in the language previously taken up by them of the same scope and character as the former one.
   - *b.* A similar examination in the other language, omitting writing in the native character.

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2. Government regulations and minutes; the ordinances in force in the colony.
3. Forms of court and judicial procedure.
4. Vander Linden's epitome of Roman Dutch Law; Marshall's Digest of Kandyan Customs; Smith's Mercantile Law.

Their progress and attainments in the other subjects of the former examination will also be liable to be inquired into.

20. Officers holding substantive appointments in the service on or before July 1st, 1862, will not be expected to take up more than one language for this examination.

21. It will be seen that, with the exception of the languages, the subjects laid down for these examinations are altogether connected with and form part of the ordinary official business of the service. It is, therefore, highly important that officers should be thoroughly conversant with them. The second examination has been placed at the interval between the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the junior branch, because the former of these comprizes the district judges, and, with one exception, the assistant Government agents in charge of separate districts. An officer attaining this position enters at once into a much wider and more important field of duties than before. It may fairly be assumed, too, that at least three or four years will have elapsed since his passing the preliminary examination prescribed in paragraph 14 as necessary for a first appointment in the service, a re-examination, therefore, in the native languages will afford a substantial test whether or not the study of them has been prosecuted in the interval. All officers, whether of European or Ceylonese descent, will be examined in both languages. The European, having had a longer time allowed to acquire the second language than the native, will be nearly on an equality with him, and may fairly be called upon to pass the same examination, especially when it is considered that a grammatical knowledge of their own tongue is not common even among the educated natives, who use the language only colloquially.

22. Gentlemen in class 2d who have never passed an examination in the native languages should remain subject to the decision of the Secretary of State that their promotion will be liable to be suspended until their proficiency in conversation and reading one language be ascertained.

23. We recommend that when a writer, appointed by the Secretary of State after a competitive examination held previously to January 1861, has held an appointment (whether acting or substantive) on the fixed establishment during his writership, or any part of it, such service may be reckoned in determining his rank and his claim to pension; provided always, that such service shall have been continuous up to the date of his passing the examination in the native languages, and that if he have not yet passed, he should pass that prescribed in paragraph 14 before 1st 1863.

24. In submitting the foregoing recommendations, we wish to remark that though we give the writers very substantial advantages, we anticipate that the benefits accruing to the public service will more than compensate for the small pecuniary burden to be thrown upon the colony, while the mass of the people will profit directly by the increased facility of communicating with those in authority over them.

We have, &c.
(Signed) R. T. PENNEFATHER.
J. BROOKE H. BAILEY.

ENCLOSURE No. 3 of Despatch No. 202, dated 16th October 1862.

Minute.

HIS Excellency the Governor having had under his consideration the subject of the examination of writers and other candidates for appointment to the Civil Service of this colony, has directed that the following rules shall in future be observed in lieu of the existing regulations.

1. All gentleman who shall after the 1st January 1863 be nominated as writers by the Governor shall be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—

I. English composition to test accuracy and purity of style.
II. Accounts and book-keeping, arithmetic in all its branches.
III. Euclid, Books I.—VI. Algebra as far as quadratic equations inclusive, and in any three of the subjoined branches which they may select.
   a. An European language, Greek, Latin, French or German at their choice, or Sanscrit if they prefer it.
   b. Modern history, including that of the British colonies and dependencies and India.
   c. Elements of constitutional and international law.
   d. Elements of political economy.
   e. Mathematics, pure and mixed, not including the differential and integral calculus.

2. This examination will not be competitive, but a standard of proficiency will be laid down by fixed marks, which the candidates will be expected to reach. The examiners will be appointed by Government from time to time when found necessary.

3. With a view to facilitate the study of the native languages, all writers appointed henceforward, whether from England or by the Governor, will, from the date of their being attached to the Colonial Secretary's office or a cutcherry, receive a pundit allowance of 3*l.* a month during eighteen months; such allowance will be drawn by the writer only on his certificate that the teacher had been actually and *bonâ fide* employed. During

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these eighteen months of study writers will not be required to attend at the public offices more than two hours daily, a period which is considered sufficient to give them an opportunity of learning the details of public business without interfering with their reading. To ensure a better class of instruction than is now ordinarily attainable by writers, the pundit allowance will be payable only to masters holding certificates from the Board of Examiners of their competency to act in that capacity.

4. During these eighteen months writers should present themselves monthly for examination in the native languages before some member of the Board of Examiners deputed for that purpose, who will report on their progress to Government. Such member will have a native pundit associated with him if it should be found advisable.

5. An examination will be held quarterly by a Board of Examiners in the subjects to be hereafter specified, which examination will be conducted on a system of fixed marks, and so far as possible by printed papers. The Board will consist of the Assistant Colonial Secretary, the Assistant Auditor General, the Deputy Queen's Advocate, and the Singhalese and Malabar Colonial Chaplains, assisted by two pundits, one for each language.

6. Every writer will be at liberty to appear before this Board at the first periodical examination, which occurs after eighteen months shall have elapsed from his being attached to one of the public offices. If he pass the examination and produce to Government a certificate from the Board of Examiners to that effect, the period devoted to study shall count as an equal period of active service, and his rank in the service and claim to pension be guided thereby. If he fail to pass, or decline to present himself, his claim to count his service shall be deferred, as at present, until he does pass. His full time of attendance at the office will also be regularly enforced thenceforward.

7. No writer will be appointed to any office on the civil establishment until he produces to Government the certificate aforesaid.

8. For convenience of study and of attending the examinations, writers on their first appointment will be attached to one of the public offices at Colombo. After 18 months they will be detached to the provincial cutcherries, or otherwise disposed of, according to the requirements of the public service.

9. The examination referred to in the fifth section will be in the following subjects:—

1st. Précis writing, and conduct of official business.

2nd. The system of accounts employed in Government offices.

3rd. Government regulations and minutes in force in the colony; such ordinances as are likely to be especially required by officers in the third and fourth classes of the service, viz., those relating to police courts and courts of requests, and fiscal duties; also the Customs Acts and those regulating tolls, stamps, and licences; criminal pleading and evidence.

4th. *Native Languages.*

Reading and writing in one language, together with a thorough and detailed examination in its grammar, translation from English into the same language, and *vice versâ*. The proficiency of the candidate in conversation will be tested by *vivâ voce* examination.

10. The Board of Examiners shall give, on the 1st July in each year, notice of the books and documents they intend to use during the ensuing one.

11. On passing this examination a writer's pay will be increased to 300*l.*

12. Any gentleman appointed a writer who is of Singhalese, Tamil, or Eurasian parentage, or who has been exclusively educated and brought up in Ceylon, shall be required to pass the foregoing examination in whichever of the native languages has not been spoken by or familiar to him, as a child. His knowledge of the latter language will be tested by conversation only.

13. If a writer should fail to pass he must continue to present himself monthly before the Examiners appointed by the Government for the purpose, and at least once in six months before the assembled Board. If he cannot pass within three years from his being attached to one of the public offices, his pay will be withdrawn, and the Secretary of State will be recommended to cancel his appointment.

14. Gentlemen, not writers, holding acting appointments, will be required to pass this examination before being confirmed in their offices, if such offices are of the value of 300*l.* or upwards.

15. To rise from the third to the second class of the junior branch of the Civil Service, all officers will be required to pass a further examination in the following subjects:—

1st. *Native Languages.*

a. An examination in the language previously taken up by them, of the same scope and character as the former one.

b. A similar examination in the other language, omitting writing in the native character.

2nd. Government regulations and minutes; the ordinances in force in the colony.

3rd. Forms of courts and judicial procedure.

4th. Vander Linden's epitome of Roman Dutch Law; Marshall's digest of Kandyan customs.

Their progress and attainments in the other subjects of the former examination will also be liable to be inquired into.

16. Officers holding substantive appointments in the service on or before will not be expected to take up more than one language for this examination.

17. Gentlemen in class 2nd who have never passed an examination in the native languages will remain, subject to the decision of the Secretary of State, that their promotion will be liable to be suspended until their proficiency in conversation and reading one language be ascertained.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Examinations of civil servants in Ceylon.

18. Where a writer, appointed by the Secretary of State after a competitive examination held previously to January 1st, 1861, has held an appointment (whether acting or substantive) on the fixed establishment during his writership, or any part of it, such service will be reckoned in determining his rank and his claim to pension. Provided always, that such service shall have been continuous up to the date of his passing the examination in the native languages; and that if he have not yet passed he should pass that prescribed in paragraph 9 before February 1, 1863.

19. The Minutes of the 27th May 1852, 30th July 1853, and 15th August 1853, and the 18th, 19th, and 21st clauses of the Minute of 14th February 1845, are hereby cancelled.

By his Excellency's command.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary, Colonial Office.

Civil Service Commission,
6th December 1862.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will convey to the Duke of Newcastle their thanks for the opportunity which his Grace has been pleased to give them of submitting any suggestions which may occur to them on the examination which it is proposed to establish in Ceylon.

The subject is evidently one of great importance, and the Commissioners regret their want of that local knowledge which would enable them to deal with it more satisfactorily than they at present can. They have had, as his Grace will be aware, for some years the conduct of the examinations of candidates for appointments to the Civil Service of India, and their attention has consequently been directed to the course which is pursued in that country with the view of ensuring the acquisition of the native languages and other necessary qualifications. The system established in the Presidency of Bengal differs from that proposed by the Governor of Ceylon, inasmuch as the young civil servants of Bengal are not employed upon any official business until they have passed in two languages, and they are expected so to pass at or before the thirteenth general monthly examination after their arrival. If they fail to pass within 18 months (allowance being made for duly certified sickness) they are to be finally removed from the service. Further examinations take place on promotion. The Ceylon minute, if rightly understood, allows 18 months for passing in one language, but on the other hand requires from the unpassed civil servant two hours a day of official work. This difference may, it is presumed, be sufficiently accounted for by the circumstances referred to in the report on which the minute is founded, that "on the mainland "business is chiefly transacted in the vernacular tongue, whereas in "Ceylon English is established as the official language." It must also be stated that candidates for the Civil Service of India are required to obtain in this country an elementary acquaintance with at least one oriental language.

While, however, the Commissioners feel that on those portions of the plan which relates to examinations after appointment they could hardly venture any criticism (even if doubts or objections had occurred to them) they cannot hesitate to express their agreement with the first of the proposed rules, which subjects candidates nominated by the Governor to an examination before appointment, similar to that which those nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies are required to undergo in this country. This regulation appears from the Report, and particularly from the very remarkable case there quoted, to be one which is required both by regard for the efficiency of the public service and by consideration for the reasonable expectations of individual public servants.

I have, &c.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).—RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Constabulary (Ireland).

Qualifications of messengers.

A. B. Cane, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Dublin Castle, 15th February 1862.

Sir,

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having been pleased to nominate ——— for the appointment of messenger in my office, I beg leave to enclose a statement of the subjects of examination which the Honourable H. Brand has suggested for qualifications, &c., and which I consider applicable in this case.

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

Qualifications, &c. of Candidates for Messengerships.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

The age for admission is between 21 and 35 years.

CONVICT SERVICE.

Convict Service.

Qualifications of warders, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, R.E., K.C.B.

Civil Service Commission,
19th December 1861.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit for your consideration the enclosed copy of a letter received from the managers appointed under the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act.

You will be aware that in consequence of the opinion which you have more than once expressed in correspondence on the subject, no arrangements have been made for the grant of certificates to the officers whose position in your department appears to answer to that of the persons employed in the discipline department of the Scottish Board. The Commissioners would not again press the subject upon your attention, were they not apprehensive that the 17th section of the recent Superannuation Act may have escaped your notice. It would appear that if officers of your department appointed since the date of the Act, and without certificates from this office, should hereafter apply for superannuation allowances, there may be a difficulty in admitting their claims.

If it is not intended that the class of officers referred to should receive superannuation, the Commissioners will regret the trouble which they are giving you; but they take the opportunity of assuring you, that if you should come to the conclusion that certificates are required, it will not be their wish to press any literary qualifications which you may deem unnecessary.

The Commissioners will inform the Scottish Board that they have communicated with you, and that they await your answer.

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

11, Melbourne Place, Edinburgh,
16th December 1861.

Sir,

The managers appointed under the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 105.) have the honour to state that they have been directed by the Secretary of State to place themselves in communication with Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners in relation to arrangements for enabling officers appointed to the staff of the general prison for Scotland at Perth to obtain certificates of qualification.

Certain persons appointed to offices in the prison for which it was necessary to qualify by examination have so qualified and received certificates. No appointments have, how-

CONVICT SERVICE.

Qualifications of warders, &c.

ever, yet been made in the discipline department of the staff, for which it is understood that qualification by examination is not necessary. The Secretary of State, however, has called upon the managers to recommend to him persons suited to fill certain vacancies in that department, and a list of persons so recommended has been transmitted accordingly, and is now under his consideration.

Referring to the letter to you of 1st July last, in which the managers express their opinion that the regulations in force in relation to the ages and qualifications of officers in the Government prisons in England should be extended to the General Prisons at Perth, they request that you will have the goodness to intimate to them the steps it is proper to take to enable persons who may be appointed to the discipline staff of the prison to obtain Civil Service certificates.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. H. BURTON.

J. G. Maitland, Esq.

Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

45, Parliament Street,
25th January 1862.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd ultimo, enclosing the copy of a letter from the Managers of the Prison Board in Scotland, relative to the examination of candidates for employment on the staff of the General Prison at Perth; and stating that no arrangements have yet been made for the examination of applicants for situations in the discipline department of the Convict Prisons in England.

I beg to state that the qualifications required for the discipline officers of this department are of so peculiar a character, that I have had some difficulty in fixing a standard which will meet the requirements of the service. I therefore propose, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that candidates to be qualified for the office of assistant warder under this department, should be able to work sums in simple addition and subtraction, and to read and write tolerably well.

Candidates for civil guard to be able to read and write simple words.

With regard to the limits of age, as a general rule, applicants should not be under 25, and not more than 40 years.

I herewith enclose a form which I propose to have printed for the use of applicants; but before doing so, I should be glad of the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners, or of any suggestions which they might wish to make.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

APPLICATION for a Situation in the CONVICT PRISONS.

Qualifications required.

Candidates for the situation of assistant warder must be able to work sums in simple addition and subtraction, and to read and write tolerably well.

Candidates for the situation of civil guard must be able to read and write simple words.

They will be examined at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners, if residing in or near London, if in the country at such places as may be directed.

They must be of unexceptionable moral character, of which satisfactory testimonials will be required.

They must possess activity, intelligence, and good temper.

As a general rule they must not be less than 25 and not more than 40 years of age.

As a general rule they must not be under 5 feet 8 inches in height for warder, and 5 feet 10 inches for guard.

All applicants must be in good health, free from any bodily complaint, and of sound constitution.

Medical certificates will be required when candidates are summoned for examination.

Candidates, before appointment, will have to undergo an examination by the medical officer in order to ascertain whether they have health and strength to undertake the duties of the situations applied for.

(To be filled up by the Candidate himself.)

Particulars.

Date of application	
Christian and surname (in full)	
Height, without shoes	
Country where born	
Age, last birthday	
Religion	
Single or married	
Number of children	
Residence or address	
Situation applied for	
Trade or occupation	
Present or latest employment. (See below)	
If receiving any pension, amount	
How soon ready for proposed duties	

Recommended by _____

Signature of candidate _____

It is important that a full account of the employment of your time during the last five years should be given, stating whether passed in the army or however otherwise occupied.

State how you have been occupied during the last five years		
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each situation:—		
First Situation.		
1. Name and address of employer		
2. Business, &c., of employer		
3. Situation held by you		
4. Salary or wages		
5. Length of stay (giving dates)	From	To
6. Cause of leaving		
Second Situation.		
1. Name and address of employer, &c.		

Mr. Maitland to Sir Joshua Jebb.

Civil Service Commission,
29th January 1862.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 25th instant relative to the qualifications to be required in candidates nominated for the situations of assistant warder and civil guard;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will examine candidates in the subjects specified, and that they will consider the ages which you have mentioned (25 and 40) as the limits of age.

With reference to the forms which you have been good enough to send, the Commissioners would suggest that they should be used either as now framed, or with any amendment which may occur to you, that candidates should also be required to fill up the form in ordinary use at this office, copies of which can at any time be sent to you. The former you might perhaps think it desirable to retain in your own possession; but the Commissioners will be glad if you will permit them to have a copy in each case. The latter will of course come to this office, and a copy can be furnished to you if you desire it. The Commissioners offer this suggestion, because the form which they use is generally employed throughout the Civil Service; and its inquiries are, in some respects, more extensive than those of the other. At the same time the Commissioners see that the forms proposed by you refer

CONVICT SERVICE.

to particulars upon which candidates for your department should be interrogated, though some of the questions are not generally necessary.

I have, &c.

Qualifications of warders, &c.

Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

45, Parliament Street,
12th February 1862.

SIR,

Limits of age for warders, &c.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, on the subject of the examination of candidates for the office of assistant warder and civil guard in the Convict Service, and the "same to apply to messengers, nurses, porters, and other servants."

In reply I beg to state,—

1. With reference to the limits of age, in suggesting, as a *general rule*, that the limits should be between 25 and 40, I did not intend that limit to be in all cases adhered to. Experience in the army and in hospital, *and office duties of a special character*, is of so much value in the administration of the Convict Service, that it would be of advantage, in some cases, to extend the limits of age to 45 ; and I should propose then occasionally to recommend such exceptional cases.

2. The form which I submitted to the Commissioners was intended to embrace all the points on which information appeared to be necessary ; and in respect to soldiers, many of whom may have been on foreign service for years previous to discharge, it would be difficult for them to obtain the precise information laid down on the Civil Service form.

The discharge of a corporal or serjeant from the service with the record on his parchment certificate, and the recommendations he occasionally has from his officers, combined with the tests we have hitherto required of his handwriting, &c., together with his being appointed *on probation* for a month or more, so that the governor of a prison can obtain a thorough knowledge of his competency to execute the duties he will have to perform, and recommend the confirmation of his appointment, or otherwise, have proved sufficient to secure the services of competent men ; and we have at present a very valuable body of officers. I should look, however, with much confidence to any additional test which would, in the first assistance, afford a better means of judging.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Sir Joshua Jebb.

SIR,

19th February 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 12th inst., continuing the correspondence relative to the qualification of candidates nominated as assistant warders and civil guards in your department ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they hope they will carry out your wishes, if, retaining the ordinary maximum of age at 40, they admit an exception in favour of those who have served in the army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of works, foremen of works, or storekeepers in the Convict Department, considering such candidates as eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40 and has been continuous.

The Commissioners have to thank you for your observations upon the form which candidates examined under their directions are required to fill up. They will take care that all proper allowance is made for accidental deficiencies or inaccuracies in the answers obtained ; and this

precaution being observed, they think that the form will be found as useful as in other branches of the Civil Service.

I have, &c.

Limits of age for warders, &c.

Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

45, Parliament Street,
3rd March 1862.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, apprising me, by direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, that ———, nominated for an assistant warder's situation in the Convict Service, is less than 25 years of age, and therefore not within the limits prescribed; I beg to state, that I did not intend 25 as the minimum to be rigidly adhered to; my object in stating that age being to prevent the appointment of candidates of too youthful an appearance. The candidate in question appeared to me to be very eligible for the appointment; and his appearance would lead one to suppose that he was considerably above that age.

With regard to fixing the minimum age at 25, I beg to state, that if this limit be strictly enforced in the case of some candidates nominated by me for examination, the public service may be deprived of some valuable officers; and I should wish a latitude of about two years to be extended to the minimum age.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Sir Joshua Jebb.

(Extract.)

Civil Service Commission,
5th March 1862.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that if you consider 23 a better limit than 25, they will in future consider the former age instead of the latter as the established minimum; but that the Order in Council under which they act by requiring "fixed rules," appears to exclude the latitude which you are desirous to retain.

I have, &c.

Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

(Extract.)

45, Parliament Street,
6th March 1862.

In reply I beg to state that as it is essential fixed limits should be determined, I recommend that 24 years be substituted as the minimum instead of 25.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Sir Joshua Jebb.

Civil Service Commission,
8th March 1862.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, continuing the correspondence relative to the qualifications of candidates for the situation of assistant warder and civil guard;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that in compliance with your wish they will for the future consider 24 as the lower limit of age.

I have, &c.

CONVICT SERVICE.

Qualifications of female officers.

Mr. Maitland to Sir Joshua Jebb.

Civil Service Commission,
2nd January 1862.

SIR,

THE Prison Managers, Scotland, having, in a communication received since my letter to you of the 19th ultimo was written, expressed a wish that the limits of age and subjects of examination for the situation of female teacher at Perth should be the same with those for "schoolmistresses at Brixton";

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that when you are able to favour them with an answer to the letter last referred to, you will be good enough to let them know whether the existing arrangements as to the examination of candidates for the situation of schoolmaster of Convict Prisons, and the ordinary limits of age (25 and 40) should be considered as applying to persons nominated to the situation of schoolmistress at Brixton, or whether any, and if any, what modifications should be introduced.

I have, &c.

Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

45, Parliament Street,
25th January 1862.

SIR,

WITH reference to the correspondence which has taken place respecting the examination of candidates for appointments in the Convict Service;

I beg to suggest, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that with regard to the female officers employed under this department, namely, lady Scripture readers and schoolmistresses on the one hand, and those immediately connected with the discipline on the other, namely, matrons.

I would recommend that for schoolmistresses the subjects of examination should be,—

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including rule of three and practice).
4. Elementary grammar.
5. Religious knowledge (the Bible).
6. School management.
7. Elementary geography.

I consider the regulations at present in force for the examination of schoolmasters of too high a standard for the examination of schoolmistresses in the Convict Service.

For lady Scripture readers:—

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

With regard to subjects of examination for the latter, namely, matrons, the following would be amply sufficient to meet the exigencies of the Service:—

1. Arithmetic (simple addition and subtraction).
2. Exercises to test fair handwriting and orthography.

With regard to the limits of age, I would recommend 25 to 40 for lady Scripture readers and schoolmistresses; 24 to 36 for matrons.

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

Application for the Situation of Matron in the Convict Prisons.

(This form to be filled up by the Candidate herself.)

Qualifications required.

Convict Service.

Qualifications of female officers.

Candidates for the situation must be able to work sums in simple addition and subtraction, and to read, write, and spell tolerably well.

They will be examined at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners, if residing in or near London, if in the country at such places as may be directed.

As a general rule, they must not be less than 24 and not more than 36 years of age.

They must be of unexceptionable moral character, of which satisfactory testimonials will be required.

They must possess activity, intelligence, and good temper.

All applicants must be in good health, free from any bodily complaint, and of sound constitution.

A medical certificate will be required when candidates are summoned for examination.

Particulars.

Date of application	
Country where born	
Age last birthday	
Religion	
Single or widow	
Number of children	
Residence or address	
Situation applied for	
Trade or occupation	
Present or latest employment. (See below)	
How soon ready for proposed duties	

Recommended by _____

Signature of candidate _____

It is important that this side of the form should contain a full account of the employment of your time during the last five years, whether passed in business or however otherwise employed.

State how you have been occupied during the last five years		
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation :—		
First Situation.		
Name and address of employer		
Business, &c., of employer		
Situation held by you		
Salary or wages		
Length of stay (giving dates)	From	To
Cause of leaving		
Second Situation.		
Name and address of employer		
Business, &c., of employer		
Situation held by you		
Salary or wages		
Length of stay (giving dates)	From	To
Cause of leaving &c.		

Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

45, Parliament Street,
24th February 1862.

Sir,

I beg to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that I propose to recommend to the Secretary of State the appointment of the applicants named in the enclosed list, to the office of assistant matron in the Convict Service, provided they obtain certificates of qualification.

Locality of examination for female officers.

CONVICT SERVICE.

Locality of examination for female officers.

I shall be glad if the Commissioners will be good enough to permit the Chaplains of Millbank, Brixton, and Fulham to superintend the examination of the female candidates who reside in or near London.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Sir Joshua Jebb.

Civil Service Commission,
28th February 1862.

SIR,

* * * *

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that in other cases female candidates have attended at this office, and that there is no difficulty in assigning them a separate room. If, therefore, no special objection is perceived, the Commissioners would prefer following the ordinary practice, but they will not send orders until they ascertain your wishes on the point.

Papers will be sent for the examination, at Portland, of the candidate residing in that prison.

I have, &c.

Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

45, Parliament Street,
1st March 1862.

SIR,

* * * *

IN reply, I beg to state that I am anxious to facilitate as much as possible the examination of female candidates from the inconvenience, and I may say danger, to which certain of them may be exposed by detention in London longer than is necessary. A candidate recommended from the country presents herself at my office; if she appears eligible and likely to make a good matron, I send her to Millbank, Brixton, or Fulham, according to her capabilities, to be seen and examined on various points by the ladies superintendent and chaplains; she returns to me with their report, and according to their opinion, I register her name as an approved candidate. What I think would be desirable, is, that I should be able to send the necessary examination papers with them to the establishments I have named; these would be returned to the Commissioners; and they might then return to their homes till summoned on appointment, in case the Commissioners should return their names to me with certificates of qualification.

A preliminary examination is absolutely necessary.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Sir Joshua Jebb.

Civil Service Commission,
5th March 1862.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 1st instant, continuing the correspondence with reference to the examination of female candidates;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they think they will be able to meet your wishes by making arrangements which will enable them to examine the candidates in question at any time at which they may present themselves during the ordinary office hours. By this arrangement one attendance will in general be sufficient. With reference to the inconvenience and danger which may be occasioned to candidates from detention in town, it may be stated that attendance at this office was proposed only for candidates who were mentioned in your letter of the 24th ult. as resident in London and its immediate

vicinity, and that by their answer to that letter the Commissioners intimated their willingness to send papers for the examination, at Portland, of the candidate residing in that prison. The other candidates appear to live in the under-mentioned districts:— Convict Service. Locality of examination for female officers.

Horselydown,
Manchester Square,
Peckham,
Camberwell, and
Brixton,

so that the inconvenience and danger of attendance at this office will not, it is thought, be very considerable. This difficulty being, as they hope, removed, the Commissioners will direct the attendance of the candidates at any time that may suit you, and will examine them at once.

I have, &c.

Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

(Extract.)

45, Parliament Street,
4th March 1862.

The subjects for the examination of infirmary nurses to be the same as those for assistant warders. Qualifications of infirmary nurses

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Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

(Extract.)

45, Parliament Street,
10th March 1862.

I propose that the subjects for the examination [of labourers in the Convict Service] be the same as those applicable for civil guards. and labourers.

Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

45, Parliament Street,
31st March 1862.

Sir,

Preparatory to submitting the case of those prison officers who have been appointed to situations in the Convict Department since the passing of the Superannuation Act of 1859, but who have not obtained certificates of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, there are certain offices for which the subjects of examination have not yet been determined upon, namely, Scripture reader, farm bailiff, clerk or foreman of works, and engineer. Qualifications of other prison officers.

I would beg to suggest for consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, the following subjects for the examination of the undermentioned officers.

For Scripture reader.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

For farm bailiff.

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including rule of three, practice, and the arithmetical tables).

For clerk or foreman of works.

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Elementary arithmetic and decimal fractions.

CONVICT SERVICE.

Qualifications of other prison officers.

For engineer.

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Elementary arithmetic.

For messengers in the prisons the same as laid down for assistant warders.

1. Reading, writing, and spelling.
2. Simple addition and subtraction.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Sir Joshua Jebb.

Civil Service Commission,
8th April 1862.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter received on the 2nd instant, relative to the qualifications necessary for certain offices in the Convict Department;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will examine, in conformity with your wishes, the candidates for the several situations whose nominations may be notified to them. They would at the same time suggest, with reference to the examinations proposed for clerks of works, that the combination of "elementary arithmetic" (if understood to mean only the first four rules), with decimal fractions, is somewhat unusual, and that it would seem better either to require the extent of arithmetic ordinarily expected from candidates for clerkships, including proportion, practice, vulgar fractions, &c., or to specify elementary arithmetic only. Perhaps, regard being had to the nature of the situation, it would not be unreasonable to adopt the former alternative.

The Commissioners observe that no limits of age are specified in your letter.

I am, &c.

Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

(Extract.)

45, Parliament Street,
14th April 1862.

IN reply, I beg to state that in my opinion, elementary arithmetic would be sufficient for the office of foreman or clerk of works, as the candidates are usually selected from intelligent and experienced non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, who have a considerable and practical knowledge of the duties required, which I deem to be most important.

With regard to the limits of age, I think that 24 to 40 years in the case of ordinary candidates, and extending them to 45 for those who have been discharged from the army, would be proper.

Mr. Maitland to Sir Joshua Jebb.

Civil Service Commission,
27th February 1862.

SIR,

Local examination of candidates.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st instant, notifying your intention to recommend the candidates therein mentioned for appointment as assistant warder and civil guards provided they obtain certificates from this office, and suggesting the names of clergymen and others willing to undertake the examination of certain of the candidates resident at a distance from London;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they usually entrust the conduct of such examinations either to persons known to them or to officers of the Government Departments. They hope to make some permanent arrangement for the examination of candidates nominated by you, but in the present case they would propose that ——— should be examined by the schoolmaster of Wakefield Prison, and ——— by an officer of your department at Plymouth. For ———'s examination they will be glad to avail themselves of the services of Mr. ———. Full instructions are enclosed in each packet.

Convict Service.

Local examination of candidates.

I have, &c.

Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

45, Parliament Street,
8th March 1862.

Sir,

I beg to submit for consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, the enclosed form of medical certificate which has been drawn up by one of our most experienced medical officers, to be used in the case of applicants for employment in the Convict Service, and trust it will meet with their approval.

Form of medical certificate.

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

Form C.

Medical Certificate required of Candidates for Appointments in the Convict Service.

1. Is the candidate of sound physical constitution?	
2. Is his respiration full and free, his voice clear and distinct?	
3. Is his sight and hearing good, sharp, and quick?	
4. Is the action of his heart natural, and is he free from any nervous complaint, and not subject to fits or headaches?	
5. Is he free from serious rupture and from varicose veins of the legs or internal complaints?	
6. State any circumstances connected with health that may render him unfit for the Prison Service.	

(Signed) _____

Medical Qualification _____

Address _____

Date _____

Mr. Maitland to Sir Joshua Jebb.

Civil Service Commission,
15th March 1862.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing a proposed form of medical certificate;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, they think the adoption of such a form very desirable. They have made a few alterations in the copy which they now return, because there appears to be some advantage in obtaining, as far as possible, categorical answers to each inquiry.

They hope, however, that you will not hesitate to adopt the original form if you prefer it.

I have, &c.

CONVICT SERVICE.

ENCLOSURE.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE required of CANDIDATES for APPOINTMENTS in the CONVICT PRISONS.

Form of medical certificate.

1. Is the candidate of a sound physical constitution?	
2. Is his respiration full and free? Is his voice clear and distinct?	
3. Is his sight good? Is his hearing sharp and quick?	
4. Is the action of his heart natural? Is he free from all nervous complaints? Is he subject to fits or headaches?	
5. Is he free from rupture? Is he free from varicose veins of the legs? Is he free from all internal complaints?	
6. Are there any circumstances connected with his health that can, in your opinion, tend to render him unfit for the Prison Service? If so, please to state them.	

Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

(Extract.)

45, Parliament Street,
3rd April 1862.

* * * * *

Qualifications of night watchman.

I PROPOSE that the subjects of examination, limits of age, &c. [f the situation of night watchman] be the same as at present in force f civil guard and labourer.

Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

45, Parliament Street,
23rd October 1862.

SIR,

Assistant messengers,

I BEG to submit for consideration of the Civil Service Comm sioners the qualifications which should be required of candidates the situation of *assistant* messenger in the convict prisons,—

1. Reading, writing and spelling.
2. Simple addition and subtraction.

Limits of age, from 16 to 24 years.

I am, &c.

Sir Joshua Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

45, Parliament Stre
8th December 186

SIR,

and steward's porters.

As the services of a steward's porter will shortly be require one of the convict prisons, and as no subjects of examination, or li of age, have yet been fixed, I beg to submit for consideration of Civil Service Commissioners the following qualifications, viz.,—

1. Elementary arithmetic, and the tables of weights and meas
2. Reading, writing, and spelling; the same as for assi warders.

Limits of age, from 24 to 40 years.

I am, &c.

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

H. Pyne, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission,
24th March 1862.

Qualifications of messengers.

A VACANCY among the messengers attached to this office has urred.

Before proceeding to fill it up, the Commissioners will feel obliged your informing them whether, by the existing rules of the Civil vice, the person to be appointed must undergo any examination, if so, what ?

Also, if there is any limit as to age for such an office, and what that it is in the case of a new person entering the office, and what is the t of age if a person already employed in the office is appointed to vacancy ?

The limit for clerks is 25 years of age, when not previously loyed, and of 30 for those who having been already employed in office become candidates for clerkships.

The Commissioners will feel obliged by your early attention to this r, as great inconvenience arises in the office for want of a third senger.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Pyne.

Civil Service Commission,
25th March 1862.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, relative to the examina- of candidates nominated to the situation of messenger in the office he Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission ;

am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that by Order in Council under which they act, it is directed that the rules qualification of candidates under each of the four heads specified he order, viz., (1) age, (2) health, (3) character, and (4) knowledge ability, should be settled for each department, with the assistance he Commissioners, according to the discretion of the chief autho- s of the department. The document which I enclose will show arrangements which have been made with most of the public offices o limits of age and subjects of examination for the situation of enger ; but with reference to the former the Civil Service Com- ioners may perhaps be permitted to say that, for reasons which ar in the correspondence appended to their reports,* they think a high maximum is in ordinary cases undesirable.

he Commissioners will be prepared to undertake the examination andidates as soon as the qualifications to be required have been ed.

I have, &c.

Mr. Pyne to Mr. Maitland.

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission,
26th March 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 25th instant, I am directed he Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioners to inform you

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* 6th Report, p. 205. 7th Report, p. 159.

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

that they consider that persons nominated as messengers in this office should be examined in—

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Qualifications of messengers.

They propose that the age of persons so nominated should be between 20 and 35, with an extension to 40 in the case of persons who have been temporarily employed in the Civil Service.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Pyne.

(Extract.)

Civil Service Commission,
31st March 1862.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, for the information of the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioners, that on reference to the document which accompanied my letter of the 25th instant, it will be seen that almost all the public departments have made arrangements for the examination of candidates nominated to the situation of messenger, and that in every case spelling and elementary arithmetic are required.

The Civil Service Commissioners are aware that peculiarities in the position or duties of those who are employed may in some cases render it necessary or desirable that an exceptionally low standard of qualification should be adopted, but as it appears possible in the present case that the difference may not have been intended, they submit for consideration of the Copyhold Commissioners the question whether would not be better that the usual standard should be taken.

With reference to the limits of age, I am to suggest that unless justified by some special reasons, the limitation of the exception to persons who have been *temporarily* employed appears somewhat capricious; and further, that a slight addition is necessary in order to prevent the extension from operating in a way which is not intended. It is, therefore, suggested that the limit might be extended to 40 in the case of persons who have been previously employed in the Civil Service, provided that they have served continuously from a period at which they were within the ordinary limits.

Mr. Pyne to Mr. Maitland.

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission,
3rd April 1862.

SIR,

THE Commissioners having considered the suggestions in your letter of the 31st ultimo, have directed me to inform you that they see no objection to their adoption.

They have nominated ———, aged 28, to be a messenger in the room of the late ———.

I am, &c.

CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS, EXAMINERS OF.

CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS, EXAMINERS OF.

The Examiners of Criminal Law Accounts to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Qualifications of clerks.

GENTLEMEN, 27th January 1862.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have accepted the resignation of a junior clerk in this department,

take effect on the 31st of March next, have directed us to arrange
you the subjects on which we may consider it desirable to examine
didates for junior clerkships in this office.

Criminal Law Accounts, Examiners of.

Ve beg, therefore, to refer you to our communications of the 2nd and
of November ultimo, in which are enumerated the qualifications
ch we think every clerk appointed to this department should
ess. We would observe, however, as to junior clerks, that a less
ngent examination in the elements of criminal law might be required
in the case of second-class clerks, as opportunities will be afforded
them in rising to the higher class of acquiring the requisite
ficiency.

Qualifications of clerks.

Ve see no reason to alter the period limited for age.

I have, &c.

CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY.

Crown Office, Chancery.

Charles Romilly, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Crown Office, 8th January 1862.

Qualifications of clerks.

I beg to inform you that I propose to appoint Mr. ——— to a
or clerkship in my office, upon his obtaining the usual certificate of
lification from the Civil Service Commissioners.

s upon reference to the tables of the Civil Service Commissioners
d that no subjects of examination have hitherto been prescribed
the Crown Office, I think it right to state that I should consider
cient—

1. Exercises to test handwriting, including German text and engrossing hand, and orthography.
2. Elementary arithmetic.
3. English composition.

think also that the limits of age for admission should extend from
o 26.

I have, &c.

CUSTOMS.

Customs.

George Dickins, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Custom House, 24th April 1862.

Lower standard of examination prescribed for examining officers.

With reference to Mr. Gardner's letter, dated the 26th June last,
smitting, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners,
es of amended rules applicable to persons nominated to situations
his department;

am directed to acquaint you that, adverting to the competitive
inations to which candidates for clerkships in the Customs are
subjected, the Board are of opinion that persons who pass those
inations possess a sufficient educational qualification for the situ-
n of examining officer, and that the regulation previously in force
airing that persons nominated to that rank of office and to gauger-
s should show a somewhat greater proficiency in the prescribed
ects than that which is deemed sufficient in the case of clerks,
ht be rescinded.

CUSTOMS.

Lower standard of examination prescribed for examining officers.

The Board have therefore communicated with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the subject, and have issued a minute rescinding so much of Section 2 of Article IV. of the Amended Rules issued in June last as relates to the new regulation, a copy of which minute I am directed to enclose herewith for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

COPY of BOARD'S MINUTE, dated 14th April 1862.

The Board are of opinion that successful candidates at competitive examinations for clerkships in this department possess sufficient educational qualifications for the office of examining officer.

The Board, therefore, rescind so much of Section 2 of Article 4 in the rules for the examination of candidates (Minute, 14th June 1861, General Order, No. $\frac{45}{1861}$) as requires "persons nominated to the office of examining officer and gauger to exhibit a somewhat "greater proficiency than that which will be deemed sufficient in the case of clerks."

ORDERED,

That copies of the said Minute be delivered to the proper officers in London, and transmitted to the collectors at the respective out-ports for their information and government.

Custom House, London, 19th April 1862.

The aforegoing copy of a Minute of the Board of Customs, dated the 14th instant, transmitted to the collector at

By order of the Commissioners,
GEORGE DICKINS.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Appointment to Civil Service of teachers trained at public expense.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary, Education Department.

Civil Service Commission,
6th June 1862.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit accompanying extract from a form filled up by the under-mentio candidate;

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured w any information as to the health of the candidate, and his eligibility respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Cou may possess and may think proper to communicate.

I have, &c.

A. T. Cory, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Committee of Council on Educatio
11th June 1862.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lett the 6th instant.

So far as the records of this office show, Mr. A. B. is eligibl respect of health and character, for employment in the Civil Servi

I am, however, to inform you that he entered the Borough Training College, where he remained until Christmas 1853. account of this training the sum of 25*l.* was paid to the training s out of the Parliamentary Fund. The correspondent of the Bor Road Training School is E. D. J. Wilks, Esquire.

Their Lordships must withhold their sanction to his employment in e Civil Service until the public money spent on his training has been paid, or some reason satisfactory to them has been given for his ange of profession.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Appointment to Civil Service of teachers trained at public expense.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.

Civil Service Commission,
17th June 1862.

IR,

REFERRING to your letter of the 11th instant, relative to Mr. ——— ———, a candidate for the situation of assistant clerk to the enate of the University of London;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit, for e consideration of the Lord President of the Committee of Council n Education, copy of a letter received* from the Registrar of the niversity and its enclosure.

I am, &c.

Mr. Lingen to Mr. Maitland.

Committee of Council on Education,
23rd June 1862.

IR,

ADVERTING to the enclosures in your letter of the 17th instant, I a directed to state that my Lords, allowing to Mr. A. B. $\frac{1}{30}$th of the st of his training for each year and part of a year (being $8\frac{1}{2}$ years) at he has served under inspection, will withdraw their objection to s appointment when he has repaid 17*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* He knew that he as being trained for the profession of a schoolmaster and not for any her purpose, even according to the terms of the advertisement which e quotes.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary, Education Department.

Civil Service Commission,
22nd July 1862.

IR,

REFERRING to former correspondence with reference to the eligility of Mr. A. B., who has been nominated as assistant clerk to the enate of the University of London;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to enclose, for the nsideration of the Commissioners of Privy Council on Education, py of further correspondence, adding that the Civil Service Commisoners will be glad to receive, before coming to a final decision on the bject, any observations with which my Lords may be pleased to vour them, either upon the general question or on the circumstances the particular case which may possibly be considered as distinguishg it from others.

The Commissioners will be much obliged if my Lords will be pleased inform them whether there is any evidence of an express agreement tered into by Mr. ——— to devote himself to the profession of a hoolmaster, and if so, for what period.

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* *See* under "London University," p. 178.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Appointment to Civil Service of teachers trained at public expense.

As the delay may occasion some inconvenience to the Senate, the Commissioners have to request that they may be favoured with an early reply.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

Civil Service Commission, 18th July 1862.

SIR,

MR. A. B., who has been recently nominated as assistant clerk to the Senate of the University of London, having been about the year 1852 the holder of an exhibition in the Normal College, Borough Road, of which you are believed to be the correspondent;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners, at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, to request that you will inform me what degree of engagement as to his future occupation was required from Mr. A. B. by the managers of the college.

I am further to request that you will add any other particulars within your knowledge which may aid the Commissioners in deciding whether the candidate is eligible in respect of character for the public service.

I have, &c.

E. D. J. Wilks, Esq. (Signed) J. G. MAITLAND.

ENCLOSURE 2.

British and Foreign School Society,
London, 19th July 1862.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of yesterday, I beg to say, that at the time when Mr. A. B. entered the training college (*the year* 1853) no signature or express declaration was taken from the candidate as to his intention to continue a teacher, though, no doubt, this was implied and understood, and would be at the time the desire and design of every candidate.

The fact that Mr. A. B. has served nine years in an elementary school is the best illustration of such intention on his part at the time he entered. That he had given such entire satisfaction during that period to all the parties concerned, is of itself a testimonial in his favour.

Having known Mr. A. B. during the whole of that period, I can speak without hesitation or reserve of his fitness, both by his character and qualifications, for the situation of assistant clerk to the Senate of the University of London.

I know the high opinion which the late Charles Hindley, Esq., for some time M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne, had of Mr. A. B., and I believe that his tastes, habits, and attainments render him specially adapted and qualified for the duties of the post in question.

I am, &c.

J. G. Maitland, Esq. (Signed) E. D. J. WILKS.

Mr. Lingen to Mr. Maitland.

Committee of Council on Education,
23rd July 1862.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 22nd instant and its enclosures, I a directed to state, that "there is no evidence of an express agreeme "on the part of Mr. A. B. to devote himself to the profession of "schoolmaster" beyond his having accepted emoluments which it w not possible for him to be receiving without at the same time knowi for what purpose alone they were offered.

His assertion of the contrary is not only inconsistent with Mr. Wilk letter, but is simply incredible to any one cognisant of the charac and daily routine of a normal school.

The plea that by forfeiting his augmentation he has, to the sa amount, repaid the Committee of Council is inadmissible. Teach who leave in the middle of a school year inflict serious inconvenie upon their employers and pupil-teachers, and the forfeiture of augm tation is intended to discourage the practice. A claim is not discha by incurring a penalty for something else.

Public employment differs from private in this, that the ref admits of being enforced without previous surveillance, and tha would be a flagrant contradiction for the State to aid candidates in

rticular career with one hand and out of it with the other, not to ention the injustice which must arise in cases of competition.

My Lords must adhere to their letter of the 23rd ultimo.

I am, &c.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Appointment to Civil Service of teachers trained at public expense.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Lingen.

Civil Service Commission,
25th July 1862.

IR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge e receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, relative to the nomination Mr. ——— as assistant clerk to the Senate of the University of ondon;

And in reply I am to refer to a letter from this office, dated 29th nuary 1859, as explaining the view then taken by the Civil Service mmissioners with regard to cases such as that under consideration. will be in your recollection that by your answer of 16th February, e Lord President requested that on objections from the Education epartment the Commissioners would suspend the admission of candiates to examination, and would at the same time cause the authorities whom the nominations had been made to be informed of the reason the suspension, in order that, if necessary, they might communicate ith my Lords on the subject. In reply the Commissioners stated, at they could not in all cases when the objection was made suspend e admission of candidates to examination, but that they would defer e issue of certificates until the final decision of the nominating partments after consideration of the view entertained by the Comittee of Privy Council should have been communicated to them.

This arrangement has since been acted on, and, as you will be aware, e Treasury when informed of the objections withdraw the nominaons which have been given. It is open to other departments to rsue the same course, and the Civil Service Commissioners will ford them an opportunity of doing so. In the present case the Senate as had an opportunity of considering the objections which were ised. By their resolution of the 16th inst., they have decided that e nominations should not be withdrawn, and the Civil Service Comissioners, retaining the view expressed in the letter of the 29th nuary 1859, have felt that they could not withhold their certificate qualification, which has therefore been sent to the secretary of the niversity. The same course had been, as you will be aware, adopted fore the letter of the 29th January 1859 was written, in the cases of o post office candidates, the Duke of Argyll in one case and Lord lchester in the other having declined to withdraw the nominations.

I have, &c.

Mr. Lingen to Mr. Maitland.

Committee of Council on Education,
26th July 1862.

IR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of e 25th instant.

Their Lordships are obliged to the Civil Service Commissioners for e explanation which you have given of the view taken by the Comissioners of their own duty in Mr. A. B.'s case.

My Lords must leave upon record their protest against Mr. A.B.'s pointment without his first being obliged to repay the cost of

EDUCATION OFFICE.

instruction bestowed upon him, as he perfectly well knows, for another purpose.*

I have, &c.

EXCHEQUER.

EXCHEQUER.

Qualifications of a mechanical attendant.

The Right Honourable the Lord Monteagle to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Exchequer, 1st July 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have authorized the placing on the Exchequer establishment of ———, the mechanical attendant in the weights and measures and gas standard department. He has been temporarily employed in this service since 18th March 1861, and his services will now be permanently required for the special business of the department in attending to and cleaning the mechanical apparatus.

——— will be prepared to attend at your office at such time as you may appoint, with the view of obtaining the necessary certificate.

The limits of age of a person appointed as mechanical attendant in this department should, in my judgment, be fixed at from 20 to 40. He should pass an examination in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, but his chief qualification must be a competency to take charge of the mechanical apparatus of the department.

I beg to add that ——— has satisfactorily performed his duties in this department during the period in which he has been temporarily employed, and that he had been previously employed in similar duties by Messrs. Donkin, the engineers, for a period of twelve months.

I have, &c.

FISHERIES BOARD, SCOTLAND.

FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Alteration of limits of age for fishery officers.

The Hon. B. F. Primrose to Mr. Maitland.

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 13th February 1862.

SIR,

THE Board of Fisheries have had under consideration the limitation of age for candidates for fishery officerships made by them minute of 17th July 1850, which fixes the maximum age at 30, having now had eleven years' experience of this limitation, and of effects upon the list of candidates, the Board are satisfied that not o does it keep the list too low in numbers to secure a sufficient select of men of the first class for vacancies, but that looking to the spe character of the duty of branding barrels of herrings required officers, the knowledge and experience in curing which are essentia the proper performance of this duty, the increased responsibility wh is incurred by the collection of fees upon the brand under the Ac 1858, and the advantage which would be derived from being abl take into the service men who either are or have been head cooper large establishments, a position not often reached at so early an ag

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* *See,* for other correspondence on this subject, under "London University," p.

), it has become necessary to revise the said minute for the purpose f extending the age for admissibility.

FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND).

The minute has therefore been revised, and the Board have now, by inute dated 5th instant, appointed that candidates shall be admissible r allowed to remain upon the list up to the age of 35.

Alteration of limits of age.

They have come to this resolution, not only from the considerations bove stated, but because being obliged by Act of Parliament to make lection for fishery officers exclusively from coopers, and not from the hole trade, but from those only who have been trained in the par- cular business of curing herrings, the sphere of choice is necessarily xtremely limited, and when to this is added that a long apprentice- ip must be served, that many are disqualified from being unsteady in haracter, weak in health, of deficient education, or incapable from ther causes of taking the situation, the Board can practically not fford to lose, as they have been doing, some of the best and most itable men for the service by keeping the age of admission at the w point at which it had been fixed.

In giving five additional years to candidates, they anticipate that the st for choice of officers will only be brought to contain such number f superior men as will secure to the trade, in their appointment to be shery officers, that guarantee of knowledge of the fisheries and ex- erience in curing, which the trade, who pay the branding fee, have a ght to expect; and that on the other hand the age of 35, treated as a aximum, is not at all too old for the Government to obtain from ersons appointed at that age full value for their appointment after it as been conferred.

I am therefore to request that the Civil Service Commission will be leased to give effect to this minute, and recognize the modification hich it has introduced upon the age of candidates.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Primrose.

Civil Service Commission,
IR, 15th February 1862.

* * * *

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, though under ordinary circumstances they would have preferred the xisting limit of 30, they attach due weight to the peculiarities which ou have been good enough to bring under their notice, and that they ill in future consider 35 as the maximum limit for the situation in uestion.

I am, &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

James Murray, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

IR, Foreign Office, 27th January 1862.

Qualifications of clerk in Mixed Commission Court.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to request that you will inform the ivil Service Commissioners, that his Lordship has desired Mr. ———, ho has been nominated to the post of clerk to Her Majesty's Com- issioners in the Mixed Commission Court, at Loanda, to be prepared or examination by the Commission.

Lord Russell is of opinion that it will meet the requirements of this ase if Mr. ——— satisfies the commission :—

1. That he can write a good bold hand, forming each letter dis- tinctly.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Qualifications of clerk in Mixed Commission Court.

2nd. That he can write English quickly and correctly from dictation.

3rd. That he can copy French, and make a fair translation of any French paper.

4th. That he can make a good précis or abstract of any set of papers placed in his hands.

His Lordship does not think it necessary for an appointment of this kind that there should be a special limit of age.

I am to add that as soon as the Commissioners shall have fixed the day and hour on which Mr. ———'s examination is to commence, he will be directed to present himself at the office of the Commission for that purpose.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell, K. G., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Foreign Office, 23rd September 1862.

New regulations for examination of candidates for the Diplomatic Service.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith certain regulations in regard to the nomination, qualification, and examination of candidates for unpaid attachéships in Her Majesty's diplomatic service, which, on consideration of the recommendations of the Diplomatic Committee, I have seen reason to substitute in the place of those hitherto in force.

These regulations are to take effect from the first day of October 1862, in regard to all persons nominated on or after that day, or, with the exception to be specified, presenting themselves for examination after that day, the exception being that persons now serving as unpaid attachés, who were appointed previously to the 1st of January 1861, will be allowed until the 1st of July 1863 to undergo their second examination according to the regulations now in force.

I have to request that you will have the goodness to give effect to these regulations, which, I may add, were, as regards the details of the examination, framed some months ago in communication with Sir John Lefevre.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS for HER MAJESTY'S DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

1. *Nomination, qualification, and examination of Candidates for Unpaid Attachéships.*—Candidates for the situation of attaché in Her Majesty's diplomatic service will continue to be nominated by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and they must be prepared to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners within six months after their nomination, if they elect to undergo only one examination (which single examination will, in that case, exempt them from any further examination previously to their receiving commissions as secretaries), or within three months, if they prefer to undergo two examinations as heretofore. In the latter case, the second examination may be deferred until the candidate is prepared to undergo it.

Candidates on presenting themselves for examination on their nomination must have completed the 21st year of their age and not have exceeded the 26th.

In the case of candidates electing to undergo only one examination, such examination will comprise the following matters:—

a. Orthography and handwriting.

b. General intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which the candidate acquits himself, and specifically by the quickness he may show in seizing the points in papers read to him, or read over by him, once or twice.

c. Précis.

d. The candidate must satisfy the examiners that he is thoroughly well grounded in the Latin grammar, and that he is able to construe and parse a portion of some good classical Latin author, and to give the derivations of words.

e. An accurate knowledge of French grammar, fluency in French conversation, correctness of translation from French into English, and from English into French, and French composition.

f. An accurate knowledge of German grammar, a tolerable degree of fluency in German conversation, and correctness of translation from German into English and from English into German.

New regulations for examination of candidates for the Diplomatic Service.

g. A fair knowledge of the political history of Europe, and of North and South America from the year 1660 to 1860 inclusive, and of the most important international transactions during that period.

h. A general knowledge of geography.

i. The first four rules of arithmetic, and decimal fractions as given with examples in Colenso's arithmetic.

j. The first book of Euclid.

k. A general knowledge of maritime and international law, to be acquired from Wheaton's "Elements of International Law" and the first volume of Kent's "Commentary."

l. Candidates will be allowed, at their option, to be examined in Spanish and Italian, in addition to the above subjects.

In the case of candidates electing to undergo two examinations, the first examination will comprise the following subjects:—

1. Orthography.
2. Handwriting.
3. Précis.
4. Latin.
5. Arithmetic.
6. Geography.
7. General intelligence, except as regards specific tests.
8. An accurate knowledge of French grammar, correctness of translation from French into English, and such a facility of speaking French as may show aptitude for acquiring fluency after a residence abroad.
9. An accurate knowledge of German grammar.
10. A general knowledge of the political history of Europe, and of North and South America from 1790 to 1815, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions of that period.

In either case, candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the universities in Great Britain or Ireland will be exempted from being examined in Latin.

Candidates who shall have elected to undergo two examinations must be prepared to satisfy the examiners, if required to do so, as to their acquaintance with the various matters which come within the single examination (except as regards Latin, geography, and arithmetic, in which such candidates are exempted from being re-examined); and they will, moreover, be required for their second examination to draw up a report on the general commercial and political relations of the several countries in which they may have resided, and on the internal polity and administration, the social institutions, and the character of the people of such countries.

If a candidate offering himself for the single examination should fail to satisfy the Commissioners to the required extent, but should evince such a knowledge of the subjects on which he may have been examined as would have obtained for him a certificate of fitness if he had only offered himself for a first examination, the Commissioners will, in such case, give a certificate as for a first examination, and the candidate will eventually have to present himself again before the Commissioners for the second examination.

2. *Period of Service of Attachés.*—The service of attachés will reckon from the date of the certificate first granted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and will be considered as probationary for four years from that date; during which period the attachés must have been employed for six months in the Foreign Office, and must also have actually resided at one of Her Majesty's embassies or missions abroad, or have been actually employed in the Foreign Office for a further period of three years. If these conditions as to employment and residence have not been fulfilled at the expiration of four years from the date of the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, the probationary period will be prolonged until they have been fulfilled; and it will likewise be prolonged in the case of candidates who may have elected to undergo two examinations until the final certificate of the Commissioners has been obtained.

3. *A Salary of* 150*l. a year will be granted, contingently, to Attachés on completion of their probation.*—A salary at the rate of 150*l.* a year will be granted to attachés on the termination of the period of probation, and on the receipt from the Minister under whom they have last served of a certificate showing that their general character and conduct during the time they have so served have been satisfactory, and that, as far as such Minister has the means of forming an opinion, they understand and speak French well, and also one other foreign language.

4. *Abolition of the designation of Paid Attaché. Commissions as Second Secretaries to be granted to Paid Attachés.*—The designation of first and second paid attachés is abolished, and in lieu thereof will be substituted the designation of Second Secretaries, which will be conferred by commissions under Her Majesty's Sign Manual.

5. *Commissions as Third Secretaries to be granted to Unpaid Attachés on completion of their probation.*—Commissions as third secretaries will also be granted under Her Majesty's Sign Manual to persons now serving as unpaid attachés, or who shall hereafter be appointed unpaid attachés, on the fulfilment of the conditions applicable to such persons, as specified in the present regulations.

It is clearly to be understood that the aforesaid commissions of second and third secretaries will not imply appointment to any particular embassy or mission; but the holders thereof will be subject to the same conditions and liabilities as to removal from one mission to another, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, as those to which attachés of all classes are now liable.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

New regulations for examination of candidates for the Diplomatic Service.

Secretaries of the second and third classes may be indiscriminately attached either to an embassy or to a mission; and the circumstance of having been attached in either of the above capacities to an embassy will not preclude transfers in the same capacity to a mission. Moreover, there may be more than one secretary of either of the above classes attached, at the pleasure of the Secretary of State, to any embassy or mission.

6. *Number of Second Secretaries.*—There will be a fixed number of second secretaries, determined by the nnmber of first and second paid attachés at the date of the issue of these regulations.

The salaries of second secretaries will be fixed at the same rates as those now assigned to first and second paid attachés in the respective embassies and missions; it being understood that such rates have reference to the character of the embassy or mission, and not to the services of the second secretaries, who may be removed, without claim to compensation, from an embassy or mission where the rates are higher to an embassy or mission where the rates are lower.

7. *Rules as to Pensions of the Fourth Class.*—In virtue of Her Majesty's commissions, the service of second and third secretaries will count for their pensions, under the Act of 2 & 3 Wm. 4. cap. 116, from the date of the issue of their first commission; but the amount of pension to be assigned to them will be calculated, so long as they are eligible for a pension of the fourth class only, for each year that has elapsed since the date of their first commission at one-thirtieth part of the last salary of which they were in receipt at the time of the pension being granted; provided that no pension shall continue to be issued to a person not incapacitated by ill-health, medically certified, who may decline active service before he has reached the sixtieth year of his age; after which age no person shall be required to serve as second or third secretary.

8. *Provision for the transfer of the Junior Members of the Diplomatic Service from one post to another, and payment of their expenses of removal.*—Second or third secretaries and attachés, as a general rule, will not be employed for more than two years consecutively, irrespective of the periods during which they may have been absent on leave in the same embassy or mission, unless for special public reasons. Secretaries of embassy or legation, second and third secretaries, and attachés will, on their first appointment, or on any subsequent removal by reason of promotion or otherwise on public grounds, receive such an allowance as shall be sufficient to cover the actual expense of their personal journey by land, or the actual amount paid for their personal passage by sea, either from England to their post, or from one foreign post to another; and in the case of secretaries of embassy or legation, and of second secretaries, a similar allowance for one servant, if they have one; but no allowance will be made under the head of subsistence during a journey by land; neither will any allowance be made for the expense of the journey or subsistence of the families of any such secretaries or attachés. In the event of a passage being afforded to secretaries or attachés on board of one of Her Majesty's ships of war, the allowance made will be in conformity with the Admiralty regulations.

No allowance will be made to the junior members of the Diplomatic Service for journeys undertaken for their own convenience, in pursuance of leave of absence; but in all such cases the expense of the journeys from and on returning to their post will be exclusively at their own charge.

It is understood, moreover, that in the case of any journey of which the expense is to be allowed, secretaries or attachés, unless specially excused from doing so, will be bound to take charge of despatches, if required; and in that case, they will be expected to perform the journey without delaying on the road.

9. *Interchange of employment between Second and Third Secretaries and Junior Clerks in the Foreign Office.*—The Secretary of State will, should he see occasion, for the advantage of the public service, allow second and third secretaries and attachés to interchange for a time their duties with clerks of the three junior classes in the Foreign Office; the several parties being bound for the whole period through which the interchange extends in every respect to perform the duties and to submit to the obligations attaching to the situation which they may temporarily occupy.

The Secretary of State will, moreover, if he sees reason to do so, direct such temporary interchange of duties to be made, irrespective of the wishes of the parties, between second or third secretaries or attachés and clerks in the Foreign Office; or he will direct such persons to be employed for a time, at home or abroad, without any interchange, making in either case such an allowance to the parties as he may consider just and reasonable. In the event of any attaché being so employed in the Foreign Office, the period, over and above the six months which are obligatory, as stated in section 2, during which he shall be actually employed in the Foreign Office, shall reckon towards the three years during which he is by these regulations to reside at an embassy or mission abroad.

In the case of temporary interchanges between secretaries and clerks, they will respectively rank during the period for which the interchange shall last after the junior in the classes of secretaries or clerks to which each of them belongs, the clerk receiving an acting appointment as secretary of such class. The same principle will apply in cases of permanent interchange.

If a clerk in the Foreign Office should be permanently transferred to the diplomatic service, or should be temporarily employed with a special or with an ordinary embassy or mission, he will receive a commission or an acting appointment, as the case may be, as secretary of the second or third class, according to the length of his service in the Foreign Office; but he will, as regards others then in the same class, enter it as the junior.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

10. *Deductions to be made from Salaries of Heads of Missions on Leave of Absence.*—With a view to relieve heads of missions on leave of absence on private grounds, the deduction to be made from their salaries will in future be limited, for a period not exceeding 60 days from the date of their departure from their posts, to the sum required to provide for the allowances of the acting chargés d'affaires according to the present regulations, on the expiration of which period the deduction will be at the rate of one half of their salaries. Such period of 60 days may either be one of 60 consecutive days or of 60 days occurring at intervals in the course of one year, beginning on the 1st of January.

New regulations for examination of candidates for the Diplomatic Service.

11. *Allowances during War or Interruption of Relations.*—Should an ambassador, minister, or secretary, by reason of war or other interruption of diplomatic relations be withdrawn from active service before his services shall have qualified him for a diplomatic pension of the class under which he would otherwise come, the Secretary of State will, as he may see fit, assign to any such person a temporary allowance calculated on the rate of pension assigned to the class to which he belongs, regard being had to the length and general character of his services, such allowance being, however, strictly subject to the condition in regard to employment specified in the 7th section of the Act of 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 116.

12. *Date at which present Regulations shall take effect.*—The foregoing regulations shall take effect from the 1st day of October 1862 ; but unpaid attachés appointed previously to the 1st of January 1861 will be allowed until the 1st of July 1863 to undergo their second examination, according to the regulations now in force; and if, on such second examination, they obtain their certificates, they will retain their present precedence, but not otherwise.

All persons nominated as attachés subsequently to the date of the present regulations will be subject to the provisions as to examination therein contained.

The condition of employment for six months in the Foreign Office will not be enforced with regard to unpaid attachés in the service abroad at the date of these regulations; but such unpaid attachés must have passed both examinations under the existing regulations, must have actually resided for a period of three years at one or more of Her Majesty's embassies or missions abroad, must have completed four years from the time of their entering the service, and must be provided with the certificate from the head of the mission under whom they have last served, specified in clause 3 of these regulations, before they can receive a commission as a secretary of the third class or the salary at the rate of 150*l.* a year assigned to that class. Those persons who continue in the service, or who shall hereafter enter the service as unpaid attachés, will be denominated "attachés."

(Signed) RUSSELL.

Foreign Office, 15th September 1862.

The Civil Service Commissioners to Earl Russell.

Civil Service Commission,
7th October 1862.

MY LORD,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 23rd ultimo, transmitting certain regulations in regard to the nomination, qualification, and examination of candidates for unpaid attachéships in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, which on consideration of the recommendations of the Diplomatic Committee, your Lordship has seen reason to substitute in the place of those hitherto in force.

As we did not receive these regulations officially before their adoption, we had no opportunity of offering, in a formal shape, any suggestions in relation to them, although the details of the examination were framed some months ago, in communication with Sir J. Lefevre. If, however, your Lordship should still desire to have our opinion upon some of the difficulties that may arise in carrying these regulations into effect, we shall be happy to communicate our views on the subject to your Lordship.

I am, &c.

E. Hammond, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

Foreign Office, 9th October 1862.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to request that you will acquaint the Civil Service Commissioners, with reference to your letter of the 7th instant, that he will be happy to receive from them any observations they may desire to offer on the new system of examination for

FOREIGN OFFICE.

candidates for Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, as set forth in the Regulations enclosed in his Lordship's letter of the 23rd of September.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary, Foreign Office.

Civil Service Commission,
5th November 1862.

New regulations for examination of candidates for the Diplomatic Service.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter of the 9th ultimo, which communicated to the Civil Service Commissioners the willingness of Earl Russell to receive from them any observations which they might desire to offer on the new system of examination for candidates for Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, as set forth in the Regulations enclosed in his Lordship's letter of 23rd September;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will be much obliged if you will submit, for the consideration of Lord Russell, the following questions which have suggested themselves to the Commissioners, and as to which it appears desirable that all doubt should be removed before the Regulations are brought into actual operation:—

1. The Commissioners understand that the maximum limit of age is hereafter to be 26. They mention the point only because the limit was previously 25, and they wish to be certain whether a change is intended.

2. The Commissioners will be glad to know whether under requisition (*d*) the choice of a Latin author is left to them, or is to be exercised by the candidate. The rule of the Commissioners in other cases has been not to allow the candidate to choose, and they could not, without some reluctance, depart from this rule; but they will of course act as Lord Russell may wish.

3. The Commissioners have hitherto permitted candidates to offer for examination any subjects not required by the nominating departments, but which appeared likely to be of service to them in their official career. Unless informed to the contrary, the Commissioners will understand that this practice is not intended to be interfered with by paragraph (*l*), which specifies as subjects of voluntary examination the Spanish and Italian languages.

4. With reference to the exemption from examination in Latin conceded to candidates who may have passed the "first public examination "in classics at one of the universities in Great Britain or Ireland," the Commissioners have to request that they may be officially informed in each case, whether the candidate nominated is considered to be entitled to the exemption. The Commissioners have, on one or two former occasions, had to consider whether exceptions similar to that now made were desirable; and the result has been that no exception of the kind has hitherto been introduced into their examinations.

They are not able to say that they have changed their opinion; but they will have no difficulty in carrying out the Regulations, if you will be good enough to give them, from time to time, the information above requested. It would otherwise be necessary for them to ascertain at the outset what examinations in the different universities are considered as satisfying the description given.

5. The Commissioners observe that when the candidate elects to be examined twice, he is, on the first occasion, to be required to show an accurate knowledge of German grammar, and that he will consequently have to show, in addition, when examined for a second time, "a "tolerable degree of fluency in German conversation and correctness "of translation from German into English, and from English into

FOREIGN OFFICE.

New regulations for examination of candidates for the Diplomatic Service.

"German." It has occurred to the Commissioners that a candidate who has so divided his examination may possibly have to spend the interval between the first and second part in a country where fluency in German conversation cannot easily be acquired; or where, to say the least, a knowledge of some other language might be more easily acquired. If, as is probable, this possibility has not been overlooked, the Commissioners will have pleasure in carrying out Lord Russell's wish; but they think it desirable to mention the point, in order that all doubt may be removed.

6. The Commissioners observe that Regulation 9. provides for "interchange of employment between second and third secretaries and "junior clerks in the Foreign Office." They do not know whether the great disparity between the present examination of candidates for clerkships in the Foreign Office, and the examination to which candidates for appointments in the Diplomatic Service will hereafter be subjected, was present to Lord Russell's mind at the time when this Regulation was framed. They think that this disparity may deserve, if it has not already received, his Lordship's consideration in connexion with the contemplated system of interchange.

I am, &c.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Foreign Office, 24th November 1862.

I HAVE laid before Earl Russell your letter of the 5th instant, containing the observations which the Civil Service Commissioners have been pleased to offer upon the subject of the new system of examination for candidates in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, set forth in the memorandum enclosed in his Lordship's letter of the 23rd of September.

I am to request that you will acquaint the Civil Service Commissioners,—

1. That they correctly understand that the maximum limit of age is hereafter to be 26 years complete.

2. That Lord Russell has no wish to interfere with their practice in regard to the choice of a Latin author in which candidates are to be examined.

3. That his Lordship has no wish to interfere with their practice in regard to the voluntary examination of candidates in non-enumerated subjects.

4. That Lord Russell does not desire to enter into the question of what may be held in each university to be the first public examination in classics. It will fully meet his Lordship's intentions if a certificate is exhibited by the candidate to the Civil Service Commissioners from the duly constituted authorities, examiners, or others, as the case may be, in each university, that he has passed the first public examination in classics, in whatever manner that examination may have been conducted, and to whatever points it may have been directed.

5. That Lord Russell is willing that if a candidate going up for his second examination should not, in the interval between the two examinations, have resided a reasonable time, twelve months, for instance, in Germany, he should be at liberty, if he should so desire it, to substitute for conversation in German, conversation in some other foreign language besides French; and a notice to that effect will be appended to the subjects of examination in the paper which will be delivered to each candidate on his first nomination.

6. That Lord Russell considers the experience which a clerk transferred from the Foreign Office to the diplomatic line will have acquired

FOREIGN OFFICE.

during his employment in the Foreign Office, in regard to matters which usually form the subject of discussion with foreign governments, will fully counterbalance any deficiency in the special requirements insisted upon in regard to persons not having such experience.

I am, &c.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

J. Tidd Pratt, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Registry of Friendly Societies,
10th December 1862.

Qualifications of clerks.

GENTLEMEN,

As there is now a vacancy for a junior clerk in my office, the candidates for which will require examination by you, it becomes necessary to fix the subjects of the examination. I have therefore to inform you that in my opinion, considering the duties of the office, it will be sufficient if a junior clerk in this department shall be proficient in reading, writing, orthography, and elementary arithmetic.

Age from 16 to 25.

I am, &c.

HOME OFFICE.

HOME OFFICE.

G. Clive, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Whitehall, 18th November 1862.

Competition for situation of assistant messenger, Convict Service.

SIR,

SECRETARY Sir George Grey having nominated the four candidates named in the margin to compete for the situation of assistant messenger at Dartmoor Convict Prison ;

I am directed to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to cause me to be furnished with the requisite papers for their examination, in order that they may be transmitted to the Governor of the establishment in question, who will be instructed to superintend such examination.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary, Home Office.

Civil Service Commission,
21st November 1862.

SIR,

Suggestion that marks should be assigned for health.

IN reply to your letter of the 18th inst. (53,459), relative to the examination of candidates nominated to compete for the situation of assistant messenger at Dartmoor Prison ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will examine the candidates as requested. They would, however, suggest that as the subjects for examination are very few and simple (reading, writing, and spelling, with simple addition and subtraction), and the qualifications required must be to a considerable extent physical, it would be desirable that a certain proportion of the marks (perhaps one-fourth or one-third of the whole) should be placed at the disposal of the medical officer of the prison, to be assigned by him in such proportion as he may think proper to the different candidates. Of course a candidate physically unfit must under any circumstances be excluded, but it is evident that of those who remain some will be fitter in respect of bodily strength than others, and where physical qualifications are of

primary importance it seems desirable that such superior fitness should be taken into account. HOME OFFICE.

The plan proposed was acted upon in examinations for the Irish Constabulary before those examinations were undertaken by the Civil Service Commissioners. It has also been adopted by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in examinations for dockyard apprenticeships. Suggestion that marks should be assigned for health.

I have, &c.

INLAND REVENUE.

INLAND REVENUE.

T. Sargent, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Inland Revenue, 23rd May 1862.

THE Board have had their attention directed to a difficulty which exists in obtaining candidates for clerkships in the offices of their solicitors in Edinburgh and Dublin, in consequence of Latin forming one of the subjects of examination for such clerkships. Alteration of examination for clerkships in Solicitors' offices.

Adverting to the correspondence which took place with the Civil Service Commissioners in the year 1859, under which it was arranged that the subjects of examination for the Solicitor's Office in England should no longer include Latin; the Board are of opinion that a knowledge of that language should not now be required in candidates for clerkships in the Solicitors' Offices in Ireland and Scotland; and I am accordingly to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to omit that subject in examinations for these situations in future.

I have, &c.

Mr. Sargent to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Inland Revenue, 30th July 1862.

ADVERTING to the arrangement made in October 1857 for the omission of book-keeping from the subjects prescribed for examination of candidates for clerkships in the Legacy Duty Office, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to state, that they have recently had under their consideration the expediency of excluding it also from the subjects of examination for supernumerary surveyorships of taxes, and for those clerkships in this department in which a knowledge of it has, up to the present time, been required. Book-keeping excluded from the examination of clerks and assistant surveyors of taxes.

The Board have satisfied themselves that, practically, a knowledge of book-keeping is only requisite for clerks in the Chief Accountant's Office; and having regard to the objections of the Civil Service Commissioners, as set forth at pages 20 and 4 respectively of their first and second reports, to this branch of knowledge being made a subject for examination in any other instances than those in which it may be indispensable, the Board propose that in future it shall not be required except in cases of nomination to clerkships in the Chief Accountant's Office.

I have, &c.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

W. B. Carpenter, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, University of London, 31st May 1862.

I AM directed by the Senate of the University of London to request that you will cause Mr. ———, who has been nominated to Qualifications of assistant clerk to the Senate.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

the office of assistant clerk to the Senate, to be examined in the following subjects :—

Qualifications of assistant clerk to the Senate.

I. Exercises to test handwriting, and the power to copy correctly in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.
II. Writing from dictation.
III. Précis.
IV. English composition ; especially epistolary.
V. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions and the keeping accounts, but *not* including book-keeping by double entry.

As it is desirable that Mr. ——— should enter upon his duties without delay, I shall be obliged by your fixing the earliest convenient day for the examination.

I should add that the limits of age prescribed for this office are 25 years as the *minimum* and 35 years as the *maximum*.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Dr. Carpenter.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 12th June 1862.

Appointment to Civil Service of teachers trained at the public expense.

REFERRING to your letter of the 31st ultimo, which notified the nomination of Mr. ——— as assistant clerk to the Senate of the University of London ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit for the consideration of the Senate the enclosed copy* of a letter received from the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

I am, &c.

Dr. Carpenter to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, University of London, 14th June 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant and its enclosure ; and with reference thereto I am directed by the Vice Chancellor to forward the enclosed letter from Mr. A. B., by which it will appear that Mr. A. B. entered the Borough Road Training College without the least idea that he thereby incurred any liability in respect to assistance from the public purse towards the expense of his education there, which was ostensibly provided by the British and Foreign School Society alone.

I am further to state that the special duties of the office to which Mr. A. B. has been nominated are so far in accordance with the objects for which he entered the Borough Road Training College, that he can scarcely be said to have changed his profession.

The Vice-Chancellor trusts that on these grounds the objection raised on the part of the Committee of Council on Education to Mr. A. B.'s nomination may be withdrawn.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Mr. ——— to Dr. Carpenter.

DEAR SIR, Burlington House, W., June 14, 1862.

I AM much obliged to you for placing in my hands the letter from the Privy Council Office respecting myself.

As I was never a pupil-teacher and never sat for a Queen's scholarship, it is not clear to me on what grounds "repayment of public money spent on my training" is demanded, my entrance into the Normal College having been a result of the following advertisement, which appeared in the public papers in February 1852 :—

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* See under Education Office, p. 164.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Appointment to Civil Service of teachers trained at the public expense.

"Educational exhibitions for young men.—*The Committee of the British and Foreign School Society are prepared to grant* for the present year *a limited number of exhibitions* to young men of character and talent who may be desirous of adopting the profession of a schoolmaster.

"*The exhibition* will secure immediate *admittance into the normal school*, board and lodging free of cost for 12 months, and the highest educational advantages under able tutors; the object being to enable parties to take certificates of merit at the end of the year." (Then follow directions for sending in applications and testimonials.)

In offering myself as a candidate according to the terms of this advertisement, I had no idea that any other conditions than those expressly stated in it (on the part of the British and Foreign School Society alone) were imposed on successful candidates, of whom I was one; nor was any information given me, either at the time of my admission or subsequently, as to any liability which I might incur from entering into relations with the Privy Council Office.

Had I been given to understand that any such conditions as are implied in Mr. Cory's letter were imposed on the holder of the British and Foreign School Society's exhibition, I certainly should not have desired to avail myself of the advantage which it offered.

With the request that you would be good enough to make known the preceding statements in the proper quarter,

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Dr. Carpenter.

Civil Service Commission,
25th June 1862.

SIR,

REFERRING to former correspondence relative to the nomination of Mr. A. B. as assistant clerk to the Senate of the University of London;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that a copy of your letter of 14th inst. and of its enclosure was forwarded by their desire for the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education. Copy of the answer which has been received is herewith sent. The Civil Service Commissioners, before determining what course they ought to take if the case should be ultimately left in their hands for decision, wish that the Senate should have an opportunity of considering whether, if Mr. A. B. should decline to repay the amount claimed, the nomination should or should not be withdrawn.

I have, &c.

Dr. Carpenter to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, University of London, 17th July 1862.

REFERRING to your letter of the 25th ult. relative to the nomination of Mr. A. B. as assistant clerk to the Senate of the University of London, I have the honour to inform you that the whole correspondence on the subject was yesterday laid before the Senate, and that the following resolution was passed thereupon:—

"That the Senate, after carefully considering the facts connected with Mr. A. B.'s nomination to the post of assistant clerk, feel it their duty to persist in that nomination, and to transmit to the Commissioners of the Civil Service the expression of their full conviction that the grant of a certificate by them to Mr. A. B. ought not to be made conditional on his repayment of the sum demanded from him."

I am directed to request that you will place this Resolution before the Commissioners of the Civil Service, together with the following statement of the reasons which have moved the Senate to come to the conclusion embodied in it:—

1. That the advertisement by which Mr. A. B. was led to become a candidate for the British and Foreign School Society's exhibition contained no intimation whatever, either that any contribution would be made towards it from the public purse or that the recipient of it would incur any kind of liability to the Council Office; and that Mr. A. B.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

was not in any way made aware, either whilst holding this exhibition or subsequently, that he had incurred such a liability.

Appointment to Civil Service of teachers trained at the public expense.

2. That no call can in fairness be made upon Mr. A. B. by the retrospective application of a rule which did not at that time exist, and which could only properly apply to persons who knowingly receive public money, and are made aware of the liability they incur by doing so.

3. That any obligation which Mr. A. B. may be considered to have incurred to the British and Foreign School Society by the training he received in the Borough Road College for the profession of a schoolmaster, he may be considered to have honourably discharged by a service of nearly nine years in that profession.

4. That, as appears from the letter of Mr. A. B., of which I enclose a copy, he has forfeited, by the relinquishment of his former position before the end of the financial year, his claim on the Council Office to a sum exceeding that now claimed from him by the Council Office.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

DEAR SIR, University of London, 15th July 1862.

I SEIZE a brief opportunity of apologizing to you for the trouble which, to my great regret, I am the cause of your being put to, and at the same time of making a few additional remarks on my relations to the Privy Council Office.

I need not re-assert that on entering a normal college I was quite unaware that any public money would be spent on my training, for it is self evident that the authorities of a public society would never have ventured to issue such an advertisement as the one I recently had the honour to lay before you had they for a moment thought that the students they hoped to attract were informed of their private arrangements with the Committee of Council on Education.

I say nothing about the rule which the Privy Council Office seeks to apply in my case, except that, unless I am misinformed, it is of comparatively recent adoption, and therefore retrospective in its operation; and that, to be strictly just, it should not only be universal in its application, *i.e.*, not enforced upon such persons alone as wish to enter the Civil Service, but should also be clearly stated to students on their entrance into a normal college.

One thing that I wish more particularly to say is, that the Privy Council Office is already the gainer (and I, of course, the loser) to the amount of above 20*l.* by my "change of profession." The Council Office accounts with me were made up annually to November 1st, and my claim upon the office amounted to 39*l.*; but leaving Dukinfield, as I did, when nearly seven months of our year had elapsed, I was compelled to relinquish my right to the proportion of the Government grant due for that period.

I should not have mentioned this but for the persistency of the Privy Council Office. I fear, as it is, lest I may be thought to parade whatever temporary sacrifices I may have made in entering on my present engagement, all which, of course, need concern no one but myself. But still, such a loss is to me a serious one; and when I add my very heavy expenses in removing to so great a distance and re-settling in London, to say nothing of current expenses and diminished resources, you will believe me when I say that I am scarcely prepared to meet the later demand of the Council Office.

Once more apologizing for the trouble I am giving you,

I remain, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Dr. Carpenter.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 25th July 1862.

REFERRING to your letter of the 31st May, notifying the nomination of Mr. ——— as Assistant Clerk to the Senate of the University of London, and to subsequent correspondence;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, after further communication with the Commissioners of Privy Council on Education, they have decided on granting their certificate, which I accordingly enclose.*

I am, &c.

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* For further correspondence on this subject see under "Education Office," p. 167.

LUNACY COMMISSION.

Lunacy Commission.

Alteration in examination of clerks.

The Hon. W. C. Spring Rice to Mr. Maitland.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
20th January 1862.

Sir,

The Commissioners in Lunacy desire me to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that, having had under review the qualifications and limits of age now prescribed in reference to candidates for clerkships in this Department, they have resolved that it is expedient to submit every future candidate to an examination in the following subjects :—

1. Exercises to test writing and orthography.
2. Copying from MSS. and writing from dictation.
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis (involving preparation and digest of tabular statements, and of returns into summaries).
5. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
6. Calculation of per-centages and averages.
7. Latin, or any one modern language.

The Commissioners have also resolved that the limits of age of candidates should include a range of from 18 to 30 years.

I am, &c.

MINES INSPECTION.

Mines Inspection.

Examination of an inspector.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

Civil Service Commission,
24th March 1862.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., notifying the nomination of Mr. ——— as Inspector of Mines ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will be prepared to undertake the examination of the candidate in the subjects specified in your letter of the 26th April 1860. They think that the examination cannot be satisfactorily conducted without his attendance at this office, and they will communicate with him as soon as the day can be fixed.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

Civil Service Commission,
9th April 1862.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 1st instant, which notified the nomination of Mr. ——— as Inspector of Mines ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they have examined Mr. ——— in the subjects specified in your letter of the 26th April 1860, and that the result of the examination has been satisfactory.

The Commissioners will be much obliged if you will inform them whether, on consideration of the correspondence referred to, Sir G. Grey wishes that a certificate of qualification should be granted. They will in that case make inquiries as to the age, &c. of the candidate.

I have, &c.

MINES INSPECTION.

Examination of an inspector.

H. Waddington, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Whitehall, 11th April 1862.

* * * * *

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners, that Sir George Grey is desirous that a certificate of qualification should be granted to Mr. ———.

I am, &c.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

Mr. Maitland to the Secretaries, National Education Office, Ireland.

Civil Service Commission,

GENTLEMEN, 28th February 1862.

Extension of age for persons previously in service of Board.

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th January, nominating Mr. ——— and other candidates to compete for the situation of sub-inspector of schools ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that Mr. ——— appears to have passed the maximum limit of age (38), and consequently to be ineligible under the existing regulations. It appears, however, that for 14 years and upwards he has been in the service of the Board of National Education, and if it should be the wish of the Board to introduce a definite extension (say of five years) in favour of those who, being already in the service of the Board, and having served continuously from a period at which they were eligible according to the ordinary rule, may be nominated as candidates for sub-inspectorships, the Commissioners will have no difficulty in concurring, and will be enabled to regard Mr. ——— as eligible in respect of age.

I am, &c.

The Secretaries, National Education Office, Ireland, to Mr. Maitland.

Office of National Education,

SIR, 25th March 1862.

HAVING laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 28th ultimo, they direct us to state that they approve of an extension of age (say five years) in the case of candidates for the office of sub-inspector of schools who are already in the service of the Board ; and that a minute will be drawn up on the subject and transmitted to you for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners.

Meanwhile it is the wish of this Board that the proposed extension of age should be applied to the case of Mr. ———, who has passed the necessary examination, as stated in your letter of the 22nd instant.

We are, &c.

The Secretaries, National Education Office, Ireland, to Mr. Maitland.

Office of National Education,

SIR, 5th April 1862.

REFERRING to your letter of the 28th February, we are directed to state that the Commissioners of National Education approve of the suggestion of the Civil Service Commissioners as to an extension of age (five years) in the case of candidates for the office of sub-inspector of schools who are already in the service of this Board, on the following conditions, viz. :—

1st. That at the time of nomination the candidate be *bonâ fide* in the service of the Board.

2nd. That he has served without any interruption, for at least five years, from a period when he was eligible for nomination to the office in question, according to the existing regulation as to the minimum of age (23 years).

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

In such cases the maximum age at which candidates are eligible for nomination to be 43 years instead of 38.

We are, &c.

The Secretaries, National Education Office, Ireland, to Mr. Maitland.

Office of National Education,
SIR, 4th March 1862.

WE are directed by the Board of National Education to request that the Civil Service Commissioners will, in their forthcoming and future Reports, substitute the term "junior assistant" for that of "boys employed in the office," which has hitherto been used in reference to certain persons employed in this office.

Corrections to be made in Tables A. and B.

We are further directed to request that in the "Memorandum explanatory of the Inspector's Programme," the following correction may be made :—

Under Head II., Arithmetic.—Cornwell and Fitch's Arithmetic may be substituted for Allen and Fitch's, &c.

We are, &c.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Mr. Maitland to M. H. Foster, Esq.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 24th March 1862.

Extension of limits of age for extra clerks.

THE nomination of Mr. ———, now an extra clerk in the office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, to an established clerkship in that office, having been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners by Treasury letter of the 19th instant ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that Mr. ———'s age, being 26, exceeds the prescribed limit, but that in several of the public departments exceptions are made in favour of candidates who have previously served either in temporary or permanent situations. The enclosure will show the terms in which such exceptions are usually stated, and if the Paymaster-General should be inclined to allow an extension of age you will perhaps have the goodness to communicate with me on the subject.

I have, &c.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Maitland.

Paymaster-General's Office,
SIR, 26th March 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 24th inst., respecting the limit of age at which candidates are allowed to be nominated for appointments in the Paymaster-General's Office ;

I am desired by the Paymaster-General to state that it is his opinion that persons who have passed the superior limit of age should still be considered eligible for appointments in the Pay Office, provided they originally entered the public service at an age within the prescribed limits, and since that period have served continuously in some public department.

I am, &c.

POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE.

Employment of a clerk without a certificate.

Mr. Maitland to J. Tilley, Esq.

Civil Service Commission,
10th January 1862.

SIR,

WITH reference to my other letter of this date, enclosing a certificate of qualification for Mr. ———, on his nomination as clerk in the Post Office at ———;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that the candidate was examined on a former nomination to the same situation in December 1859, but then failed to pass, and that he has nevertheless, according to his own account, been retained as clerk to the present time. As the employment appears to have been irregular on the part of the local postmaster, the Commissioners will be much obliged if you will ascertain whether any explanation is given.

I have, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

General Post Office,
23rd January 1862.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before the Postmaster-General your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the appointment of Mr.——— as a clerk in the Post Office at ———, and I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that no person who is rejected by them shall in future be employed temporarily in the situation for which he has been examined.

I am, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

General Post Office,
11th February 1862.

SIR,

Clerkships in Solicitor's office to be filled up without competition.

IN transmitting the enclosed certificates of the age, health, and character of Mr. ———, who has been nominated to a junior clerkship in the Solicitor's office of this department, I am to inform you that, as a person for such a situation should be accustomed to copy legal documents, and to write a legal hand, great difficulty is found in obtaining candidates to compete for the appointment, and the Postmaster-General has therefore decided that the examination shall not be competitive.

* * * *

I am, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

General Post Office,
17th April 1862.

SIR,

Request for certificates for postmasters without examination.

IT happens from time to time that the salary of a postmaster who is not entitled to pension is increased so as to bring him within the class of persons who are so entitled, and it then becomes necessary that he should, in conformity to the Superannuation Act, obtain a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners; and, as it appears from the recent debate in the House of Commons upon competitive examination, that the Civil Service Commissioners have, in somewhat similar cases, granted certificates upon the representation of the head of the department that the candidates have proved themselves to be competent to perform the duties upon which they have been employed, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to request that you will be

good enough to inform me whether the Commissioners would be prepared to grant certificates upon the same terms to postmasters, who, owing to an advance of salary, may become entitled to pension.

I am, &c.

POST OFFICE.

Request for certificates for postmasters without examination.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Tilley.

Civil Service Commission,
23rd April 1862.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 17th instant, enquiring whether, under the circumstances which you mention, the Civil Service Commissioners will be prepared to grant certificates for postmasters on official reports, and stating that the persons in whose behalf application is made, have proved themselves to be competent to perform the duties assigned to them;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster-General, that the statement referred to in your letter as having recently been made in the House of Commons if accurately reported in the public journals, did not fully explain the practice of the Commissioners. It is true that certificates have in a considerable number of cases been granted upon reports from heads of the public departments without actual examination of the candidates, but it is believed that this course has been adopted only where the candidate was nominated to a junior situation recognized as within the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, after having served continuously in the department from a date preceding that of the Order.

The following figures, which give the number of such certificates granted in different years, show that as the cases of this description have diminished in number, the practice has been gradually disused.

21st May 1855 to 31st December 1856	99
1857	50
1858	23
1859	23
1860	22
1861	3

It must be added in order to prevent misapprehension that the class of cases in which certificates have been granted without examination is also limited in other ways, and especially by a rule requiring that the subjects of examination prescribed for the situation which the candidate seeks, and those for the situation which he is holding, should have been the same at the time of his entrance into the service.

With reference to postmasterships, it will be remembered that in 1856 the Postmaster-General expressed an opinion that they are not junior situations, and that consequently no rules as to age, health, character, or knowledge and ability, (the four points specified in the Order in Council,) have been established.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners do not at present see how they can grant certificates of qualification, but if it should be the pleasure of the Postmaster-General to favour them with further explanation, and to lay down such rules as the Order in Council requires, the difficulty will be removed.

I have, &c.

Post Office.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

General Post Office,
30th April 1862.

Request for certificates for postmasters without examination.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, I beg leave to acquaint you that you are quite right in supposing that country postmasterships are not considered in the light of junior appointments.

They are appointed upon the terms described in my letter of the 7th of May 1856, the situation of their house being an important consideration, and the reasons then urged for not subjecting them to examination, and which were admitted by the Civil Service Commissioners, still hold good.

No change as regards the qualifications of a postmaster has since been made, but under the Superannuation Act of the 19th April 1859, such postmasters whose salaries are above a certain amount, are considered to be entitled to be pensioned on the ground that their whole time is given up to the service.

It occasionally, though rarely, happens, owing to an increase in postal business in a town, that a postmaster has his salary raised, and is then brought within this class, but the Act, as you are aware, requires that he shall have a Civil Service certificate for the purpose of superannuation.

The duties of the two classes of postmasters are precisely similar except in magnitude, and it would obviously be impossible to cancel the appointment of an efficient postmaster whose income is advanced because he did not happen to come up to some particular standard of health or education.

Under these circumstances it appeared to the Postmaster-General that the course which he suggested, was the only one which could be adopted.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Tilley.

Civil Service Commission,
27th June 1862.

Early re-nomination of a candidate who had failed.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 25th instant, notifying the nomination of Mr. ———, as clerk in the post office, at ——— ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that the candidate was examined on a former nomination to the same situation in the course of last month, and that by letter from this office of the 29th of that month it was intimated that he had failed to pass.

The Commissioners do not in general think it desirable that candidates so situated should be nominated again after very short intervals, and they believe that the same view is taken by the authorities of several of the public departments, the ordinary rule of the Treasury, for example, being understood to be that three months should elapse before re-nomination where there is no competition. As, however, there may be some peculiarity in the present case the Commissioners will have no difficulty in re-examining Mr. ———, at once, but they think that under all the circumstances it will be better that he should attend at this office.

* * * *

I have, &c.

Mr. Horace Mann to Mr. Tilley.

Civil Service Commission,
18th September 1862.

Irregularity in conduct of local examination.

Sir,

With reference to the case of ———, a candidate for the situation of rural post messenger at ———, who has recently been examined by

the postmaster at that place, and whose examination papers were received back with your letter of the 15th instant; Post Office.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that there appears from a memorandum enclosed with the papers (copy of which is annexed), to have been some irregularity in the examination. The Commissioners will therefore be glad to be informed whether, after having seen the arithmetic paper and worked the sums wrongly, the candidate was allowed "an afternoon to improve," and then permitted to return to the paper. This is the only inference which the Commissioners are able, without further explanation, to draw from the memorandum referred to, taken in connexion with the appearance of the arithmetic paper on which wrong figures, written in pencil, are plainly visible under the correct figures. I am to add, that if this was so, the Commissioners will be unable to regard the result of the examination as satisfactory, and will transmit a fresh arithmetic paper for ———, requesting at the same time that the postmaster may be directed to adhere strictly in this and in all future cases to the printed instructions which are forwarded for the guidance of persons conducting local examinations. Irregularity in conduct of local examination.

I have, &c.

Enclosure.

Sir, 12th September 1862.

I have examined ———, has found him to be moderate in the addition, but gave him an afternoon to improve, which he has done. I then gave him the four questions to add, which he did. In reading the writing was good.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
(Signed) ———

Mr. Hill to Mr. Maitland.

General Post Office,
Sir, 25th September 1862.

With reference to your letter of the 18th instant, I beg to enclose a copy of a report from the postmaster of ———, explaining the way in which the examination, in arithmetic, of ———, nominated to a rural messengership in that office, was conducted.

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

Sir,

In answer to the attached, dated 18th instant, was simply thus:—When ———, the ——— messenger, arrived from his delivery, I presented the four addition questions to add, but instead of him putting down the units and carrying the 10, he did it thus, say,—

9	8	7	4
8	7	6	9
3	8	5	6

20.23.18.19.

I told him how addition should be, he not having done any addition for some time before. He then recollected.

I told him to practise that afternoon, so that I might answer the questions.

The questions on the *sheet sent* he was *not allowed to see* until the following day. I then answered accordingly.

I am, &c.

Prisons Board (Scotland).

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Mr. Maitland to J. H. Burton, Esq.

Civil Service Commission,
30th January 1862.

Qualifications of prison officers.

Sir,

Referring to recent correspondence as to the examination of officers employed under the Prison Managers (Scotland);

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to enclose copies of letters received from Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, and of the answer thereto, adding, that if the Prison Managers approve of the different standards established for the English department of convict prisons, the Commissioners will take measures for the examination of the candidates whose nominations have been notified.

I am, &c.

Mr. Burton to Mr. Maitland.

Office of Prison Managers, Edinburgh,
25th February 1862.

Sir,

Limits of age for prison officers.

The Prison Managers (Scotland) have had under their consideration the papers relating to the qualifications of prison officers, communicated to them in your letter of the 30th January.

The only remark they have to make refers to the proposed limits of age for male warders. They are of opinion that instead of being "a "general rule," the limits should be absolutely fixed, but that there should be an exception in favour of persons who have been employed on certain duties, on which they have entered within the limited age. They propose that this exception should comprehend,—

1. Prison officers,
2. Constables or policemen,
3. Military non-commissioned officers.

The Managers are not inclined to press this point, and desire, for the sake of uniformity, to concur in the arrangement for England, stipulating probably for some relaxation in favour of officers who have already entered on their duties under the nomination of the Secretary of State.

If then they are informed that arrangements on the basis referred to are to be adopted for the English convict prisons, they will suggest to the Secretary of State the propriety of extending them to Scotland, at the same time laying before him a scheme for raising the remuneration of Government prison officers in Scotland, so as to bring it nearer to the scale adopted in England, as there would be little chance of persons who must obtain a civil service certificate accepting offices so slenderly remunerated as those in the General Prison at Perth.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Burton.

Civil Service Commission,
27th February 1862.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, continuing the correspondence relative to the qualifications of prison officers;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they fully concur in the objection which has suggested itself to the Prison Managers, and that they had in fact expressed the same opinion on the subject to Sir Joshua Jebb. It is possible that another letter may be received from the Convict Department, but the extent of the exception

at present proposed will be seen on reference to the enclosed extract. The Commissioners believe that Sir J. Jebb will approve of the proposal made, and they will be glad if it also meets the views of the Prison Managers, but any alteration which may be suggested will of course receive their best consideration.

Prisons Board (Scotland).

Limits of age for prison officers.

I am to add, that as limits of age are now being fixed for the future, the Commissioners will feel at liberty to deal exceptionally with appointments previously made.

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

Civil Service Commission,
19th February 1862.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they hope they will carry out your wishes if retaining the ordinary maximum of age at 40, they admit an exception in favour of those who have served in the army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of works, foremen of works, or storekeepers in the Convict Department, considering such candidates as eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40 and has since been continuous.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. G. Maitland.

Major-General Sir J. Jebb, K.C.B.

Mr. Burton to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, Edinburgh, 1st March 1862.

The Prison Managers (Scotland) have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th current, relating to the limits of age of persons employed in Government prisons.

As already stated, they are desirous for the sake of uniformity to accept of the standard established for England. They, however, expect to be supplied with their most valuable officers from the class who have been employed in county prisons. They, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to the Civil Service Commissioners whether it might not be expedient instead of the words "clerks of works, foremen of works, or "storekeepers in the convict department," to substitute the words "prison officers," or the words "persons employed in prisons."

This would in a great measure serve the object desired in Scotland, and would include the classes whom it is deemed expedient to render eligible in England.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Burton.

Civil Service Commission,
Sir, 5th March 1862.

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, continuing the correspondence with reference to the limits of age for appointments to Government prisons;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they willingly assent to the proposal of the Prison Managers, to substitute in the regulations for appointments under the Board, "prison officers" for "clerks of works, &c." but that they would prefer not re-opening the question with Sir Joshua Jebb. If the Commissioners are rightly informed as to the functions of the two departments, such a difference in the regulations of the two will be quite justifiable.

I am, &c.

Mr. Burton to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, Edinburgh, 27th March 1862.

Referring to your letter of the 5th March, and to the previous correspondence on the same subject, the Prison Managers (Scotland)

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Qualifications of prison officers.

presuming that the arrangements for the qualifications of officers in the convict prisons in England are now completed, are desirous to be placed in a position to report to the Secretary of State similar qualifications for officers in the General Prison at Perth.

They enclose what they understand to be the result of the correspondence, and request you to state whether the document meets the approval of the Civil Service Commissioners, or to return it with any suggested alterations.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

PROPOSED QUALIFICATIONS for certain OFFICERS in the GENERAL PRISON for SCOTLAND at PERTH.

Female Teachers (Schoolmistresses in England).

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including rule of three and practice).
4. Elementary grammar.
5. Religious knowledge (the Bible).
6. School management.
7. Elementary geography.

Limits of age 25 to 40 years.

Scripture Readers.

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

Limits of age 25 to 40 years.

Female Warders (Matrons and Assistant Matrons in England).

1. Arithmetic (simple addition and subtraction).
2. Exercises to test fair handwriting and orthography.

Limits of age 24 to 36 years.

Male Warders.

1. Arithmetic (simple addition and subtraction).
2. Exercises to test fair handwriting and orthography.

Limits of age 25 to 40 years, but may extend to 45 years in the case of one who while under 40 years of age entered on and continued in service in the army, or as an hospital attendant, or a prison officer.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Burton.

Civil Service Commission,
4th April 1862.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, continuing the correspondence with reference to the qualifications of prison officers employed under the Prison Managers (Scotland);

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that the result of the correspondence transmitted to the Prison Managers, taken in connexion with your letter of the 1st ultimo and my reply of the 3rd ultimo, appears to be stated with perfect correctness in your enclosure.

A letter received from Sir J. Jebb since the Commissioners last had the honour of communicating with you, reduces the inferior limit of age for assistant warders and civil guards under the Convict Department from 25 to 24.

I am, &c.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Qualifications of chamber keeper and messenger.

Arthur Helps, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Privy Council Office,
7th March 1862.

SIR,

ON the 28th March 1861, Mr. ——— was appointed by the Lord President of the Council to the office of messenger in this department.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

It was not then known that candidates for such subordinate appointments were required to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners.

Qualifications of chamber keeper and messenger.

It was through inadvertence, therefore, that Mr. ———'s appointment was not communicated to the Civil Service Commissioners, with a view to his being subjected to the usual examination.

Since the date of his appointment, now nearly a year ago, Mr. ——— has discharged his duties with such efficiency and intelligence, that the Lord President has selected him to fill the office of Council Chamber keeper, vacated by the promotion of Mr. ——— to the post of office keeper.

The Lord President is desirous that the oversight in regard to Mr. ———'s examination on his first appointment should be rectified on the occasion of his promotion; and I am therefore to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to give the necessary directions for that purpose.

The Lord President requests that no objection may be made to Mr. ——— on account of his age (51 at the time of his appointment). His Lordship proposes, however, that the limits of age for such appointments shall in future be between 25 and 45; and he is of opinion that the subjects of examination should be reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic.

I am further to inform you that the Lord President has appointed Mr. ——— (aged 34) to the junior messengership vacated by Mr. ———'s promotion; and I am to request that you will be so good as to inform me when and where the two above-mentioned persons shall attend for the required examination.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Helps.

Civil Service Commission,
8th March 1862.

SIR,

* * * *

Objections to a high maximum limit of age.

I AM at the same time to submit, with reference to the superior limit of age, that it is higher than that fixed for similar situations by any other of the public departments; and that independently of other considerations, the principle on which the Superannuation Act is framed appears to render a lower maximum desirable. The Lord President will be aware that under the Act referred to the maximum pension attainable is two-thirds of the salary previously enjoyed; and that for the attainment of this pension 40 years' service is required. A person appointed at the age of 45 will not acquire this claim unless his life should be unusually prolonged; and there will in all probability be a very considerable period during which he is, on the one hand, becoming less and less efficient, while, on the other hand, he is annually gaining a title to increased superannuation. Under these circumstances it will be difficult to press his retirement, and it will be still more difficult to do so if, as is not very unusual, the failure of strength should begin at 60, when the superannuation allowance will be only one-fourth, or at 65, when it will be only one-third of the salary which he has been enjoying. Of course the risk of premature failure of strength cannot be altogether avoided; but the inconvenience is less likely to occur in the case of a public servant who enters at an early age.

The limits fixed by other departments are subjoined.

* * * *

I have, &c.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Objections to a high maximum limit of age.

ENCLOSURE.

Admiralty	20–35
Audit Office	21–35
Customs	20–35
Foreign Office	40
Police Courts	25–39
Paymaster General's Office	20–35
Prisons Department	20–40
Trade, Board of	40
Treasury	21–35
War Office	20–35
Irish Offices	20–35

Edmunds S. Harrison, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Privy Council Office,
10th March 1862.

SIR,

I HAVE submitted to the Lord President of the Council your letter of the 8th instant, and I am directed by his Lordship to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that in accordance with the suggestion of the Commissioners, his Lordship has consented to fix the limits of age for candidates for the situation of messenger in this office between 25 and 40.

* * * *

I am, &c.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS.

Age of messengers.

Mr. Maitland to Augustus F. Bayford, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L.

(Extract.)

Civil Service Commission,
15th May 1862.

As the Judge of the Court of Probate is good enough to give the Civil Service Commissioners their choice between 36 and 40 as the superior limit of age for messengers, they will take the former, considering it, for various reasons, the better of the two.

I am, &c.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

Qualifications of housekeepers.

W. H. Walton, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

The Queen's Remembrancer's Office,
20th December 1861.

GENTLEMEN,

* * * *

I BEG leave to recommend that the limits of age for housekeepers in this office should be between 25 and 45, and the subjects of examination for admission to the appointment should be—

Reading,
Writing, and
Elementary arithmetic.

A very moderate degree in each of these acquirements would be sufficient.

I am, &c.

REFORMATORIES' INSPECTION.

Reformatories' Inspection.

Horatio Waddington, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Whitehall, 20th March 1862.

Qualifications of a clerk.

Sir,

Secretary Sir George Grey having been pleased to appoint Mr. ——— to a clerkship in the office of the Inspector of Reformatories, subject to his obtaining a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, I am directed to acquaint you that Mr. ——— has been instructed to present himself to the Commissioners for examination ; and that it will not be necessary to examine him in any higher subjects than those of an ordinary English education,—arithmetic, English grammar and composition, spelling, and writing.

I am, &c.

Mr. Waddington to Mr. Maitland.

Whitehall, 31st March 1862.

Sir,

Having laid before Secretary Sir George Grey your letter of the 26th inst., stating that Mr. ———, who was nominated for appointment to the office of chief clerk or assistant in the Office of the Inspector of Reformatories, being above 25, is not within the limits of age prescribed in the Department, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that Mr. ——— is not a clerk, but has been appointed to superintend the office business of the Inspector, who is frequently absent on tours of inspection, and that 35 is the limit of age which Sir George Grey thinks should be adopted in this case.

I am, &c.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).

Registrar-General's Office (England).

George Graham, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

General Register Office,
8th March 1862.

Alteration of age of messengers.

Sir,

I will thank you to state to the Civil Service Commissioners that, upon further consideration, I am disposed to think that the limit of age at which messengers may be nominated to this office may with advantage be changed from 25 years, as at present fixed, to 21 years.

If the Civil Service Commissioners see no objection and concur in this view I shall be glad if this change may be made forthwith.

I have, &c.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Science and Art Department.

Norman McLeod, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Science and Art Department,
12th March 1862.

Qualifications of assistant book-keeper.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that the Lord President has nominated Mr. ——— to be assistant book-keeper in the Science and Art Department, and I am to request that Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

will be so good as to make arrangements for his examination in the following subjects, namely,—

Qualifications of assistant book-keeper.

Spelling.
Transcribing in good writing.
Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
Book-keeping of all kinds.

I am, &c.

Mr. McLeod to Mr. Maitland.

Science and Art Department,
19th March 1862.

SIR,

* * * *

Age of assistant book-keeper.

THE assistant book-keeper of the Science and Art Department must be under 30 years of age on his appointment.

I have, &c.

Mr. McLeod to Mr. Maitland.

Science and Art Department,
8th July 1862.

SIR,

Qualifications of assistant curator.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that Mr. ——— has been nominated to the post of Assistant Curator in the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street; and I am to request that Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners will be so good as to make arrangements for his examination in the following subjects, namely,—

Spelling.
Transcribing in good writing.
Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
English composition; précis writing.
Geography.
British History.
Latin, French, or German.

Sir Roderick Murchison will certify to his special qualifications for this duty.

I am, &c.

Mr. McLeod to Mr. Maitland.

Science and Art Department,
26th July 1862.

SIR,

* * * *

Age of assistant curator.

THE limit of age fixed by their Lordships for assistant curators at the Museum of Practical Geology is from 20 to 35 years.

I am, &c.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Mr. Maitland to J. R. McCulloch, Esq.

Civil Service Commission,
18th July 1862.

SIR,

Extent of examination in arithmetic.

WITH reference to your letter of the 7th instant, relative to the examination of Mr. ———, and to my letter of this date, enclosing his certificate of qualification;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, when arrangements were made with the Lords Commissioners of

Her Majesty's Treasury for the establishment of preliminary test examinations, it was thought desirable that, as far as the character of the different clerkships to which nominations are given by their Lordships would allow, an uniform standard should be adopted.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Extent of examination in arithmetic.

Accordingly, "Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions," which had previously been required in almost all the offices connected with the Treasury, was made a test subject for clerkships generally, and no candidate not reported to have passed in it is nominated by their Lordships as a competitor for such an appointment.

As, however, the situation to which Mr. ——— has been nominated is not a clerkship, the Commissioners have, in compliance with your wish, abstained from examining him in decimal fractions, and if, after this explanation, you continue to think it desirable, they will adopt the same course on future nominations to appointments of the same class.

I am, &c.

TREASURY.

TREASURY.

Grant of certificates and pensions to viewers.

Referred to the Civil Service Commissioners by Treasury Endorsement of October 22, 1862.

SIR, War Office, 19th September 1862.

"WITH reference to recent correspondence relative to the superannuation regulations of the Military Store Department, and to Mr. Peel's letter of 1st August last, authorizing viewers at fixed rates of pay being classified amongst the persons and operatives eligible for the grant of future superannuation, I am directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to transmit the copy of a report from the Military Store Officer in charge at the Tower, dated the 4th instant, relative to the present restriction in regard to age, which limits the eligibility of a viewer to a future superannuation grant, unless he should have entered the service before attaining the age of 35; and I am to state that Sir George C. Lewis, being of opinion that it is not desirable to exclude from the benefit of the Act practical tradesmen, though their age may be somewhat in excess of the limit prescribed, he would propose, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in this case and such of a similar character as may arise, to consider specially on the merits of the case whether the person irrespective of age is a fit subject for future superannuation, his claim thereto being however subsequently established by an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, as required by the regulations and the Superannuation Act of the 19th April 1859.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"EDWARD LUGARD."

ENCLOSURE.

Military Store Office, Tower,

DIRECTOR OF STORES, 4th September 1862.

"ADVERTING to War Office letter of the 18th June last (24,147/200), notifying that, viewer ——— being beyond the age laid down, is ineligible for the benefits of the Superannuation Act;

"I beg to submit, with regard to the viewers generally, that it is inexpedient to place limits of age to these appointments, inasmuch as the greater experience an artizan has at his trade the greater will be his efficiency.

"As provision appears to have been made in 'Circular 709' for exceptions to the rule as to limits of age, and as it is not always possible to obtain the men most qualified for these situations at the ages prescribed for others, I would recommend that the case be taken into consideration with a view to this restriction being removed, a course which I am convinced will conduce to the public interests.

"The reasons for admitting the claims of the viewers to superannuation have already been set forth in minute paper (24,147/220), and the same arguments are equally applicable to this question.

"C. K. CLEEVE,
for S.S."

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary, Treasury.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 3rd November 1862.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to submit, for the consideration of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the

TREASURY.

Grant of certificates and pensions to viewers.

following observations on the War Office letter of 19th September 1862, and its enclosure, referred by indorsement of the 22nd ultimo, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

The Order in Council under which the Civil Service Commissioners act requires them, before granting any certificate, to ascertain (*inter alia*) that the candidate is within the limits of age prescribed in the department to which he desires to be admitted. The Superannuation Act 1859 refers to the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, and makes it, except in certain cases, a requisite for superannuation, but does not alter the terms on which it is to be granted.

The Commissioners have always considered that the language of the Order in Council requires that some limits of age should be fixed for permanent appointments, and this construction has been, they believe, generally adopted by the public departments. On the other hand it is clear that the limits are to be fixed at the discretion of the chief authorities of the public departments, and with that discretion the Commissioners have not interfered further than by suggesting that with reference to the Superannuation Act, as well as on other grounds, it is important that the maximum should not be unnecessarily high.

The Commissioners are in the present case perfectly willing to recognize any limits which the peculiar duties of the situation may be considered to render expedient; but they submit to their Lordships that the proposal contained in the War Office letter, which in fact dispenses with limits altogether, could hardly be adopted consistently with the Order in Council under which their certificates are granted.*

I am, &c.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

H. R. Drewry, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Candidates who have twice failed to pass will not be renominated.

SIR, War Office, 15th May 1862.

SECRETARY Sir George C. Lewis having had under his consideration the regulations in regard to the admission of candidates for permanent clerkships in this Department, has decided that in future, in the event of candidates who may be nominated on two occasions by the Secretary of State for War failing on each such occasion to qualify according to the standard fixed for the establishment, they should, unless under very peculiar circumstances (the force and validity of which would be determined by the Secretary of State), be held disqualified for a further examination for permanent appointments to the establishment of this office.

I am to add that it is not intended to exclude such candidates as are subjected to a competitive examination, unless they should on two occasions actually fail to pass such an examination as would enable them to obtain a qualifying certificate for the establishment; and I am therefore to request that in all future competitive examinations the Commissioners will be good enough to state, on the return furnished to this Department, the names of those candidates who have failed to qualify according to the standard fixed for the establishment.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 19th May 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 15th instant, stating the intention of Secretary Sir George Lewis with reference to future nominations to permanent clerkships in the War Office;

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* For other correspondence on this subject, *see* p. 199.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they learn with satisfaction the determination at which Sir George Lewis has arrived. It will, they hope, be productive of great advantage to the public service. WAR OFFICE.

I am, &c.

Mr. Horace Mann to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Civil Service Commission,
23rd September 1862.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 18th instant, requesting that steps may be taken for the competitive examination of Messrs. ———, ———, and ———, for the appointment of a third-class clerkship on the establishment of the Manufacturing Departments; Repeated nominations of certain candidates.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to refer to your letter of 15th May last, announcing the decision of Sir George Lewis that in future, in the event of candidates who may be nominated on two occasions by the Secretary of State for War failing on each such occasion to qualify according to the standard fixed for the establishment, they should, unless under very peculiar circumstances (the force and validity of which should be determined by the Secretary of State), be held disqualified for a further examination for permanent appointments to the establishment of the War Office; and I am to acquaint you that the three candidates above mentioned have each been examined on previous occasions for situations in the War Office, with the following result:—

Mr. A———.

14th December 1858.	For a clerkship in the Military Store Service. Failed in spelling, arithmetic, handwriting, English composition, geography, and history.
15th March 1859.	For a clerkship in the Military Store Service. Failed in spelling, geography, and history.
23rd August 1859.	For a temporary clerkship at Woolwich. Failed in spelling.
24th January 1860.	For a temporary clerkship at an out-station. Passed.
15th April 1862.	For a clerkship in one of the Manufacturing Departments. Failed in spelling.

Mr. B———.

31st May 1860.	For a temporary clerkship at an out-station. Passed.
23rd October 1860.	For a clerkship in the Royal Laboratories. Failed in spelling, geography, and history.
15th April 1862.	For a clerkship in one of the Manufacturing Departments. Failed in spelling.

Mr. C———.

10th May 1860.	For a temporary clerkship at an out-station. Passed.
7th May 1862.	For a clerkship in one of the Manufacturing Departments. Failed in spelling, arithmetic, English composition, geography, and history.

Mr. C——— had also failed on two previous examinations for appointments in other departments, viz., in August 1857, for temporary employment in the Admiralty, and in November 1858 for a clerkship in the Customs.

As the above particulars respecting the candidates may possibly have escaped notice, the Civil Service Commissioners, before making any

WAR OFFICE. further arrangements, think it best to inquire whether, under the circumstances, it is the wish of the Secretary of State that the competition should proceed.*

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

War Office, 8th February 1862.

SIR,

Grant of certificates to and superannuation of labourers, &c.

IN transmitting the enclosed list of labourers, &c., employed in the Military Store Department at Gibraltar, I am directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to state that, with a view to establish the claims of these individuals to future superannuation under the provisions of the Superannuation Act of 19th April 1859, it is necessary that they should obtain the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The enclosed Circulars (709 and 729) will explain the regulations on the subject which have been approved by the Secretary of State and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and, assuming that the Commissioners would propose to conduct the examination of these men by means of papers, to be sent to an officer of the Department at the station, with instructions as to the manner in which he should proceed, I am to request that such papers as may be required may be transmitted to this Department.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Circular No. 709.

War Office, 29th August 1861.

SIR,

I AM directed by Secretary Sir G. C. Lewis to transmit for your information and guidance the enclosed rules in regard to the superannuation of artificers, labourers, and others who are in the receipt of daily or weekly wages, and who have entered the service since the passing of the Superannuation Act of 19th April 1859.

And as the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are desirous of being furnished with lists of the individuals or class of persons who will be eligible under these regulations, I am to request that you will transmit a return thereof at the earliest opportunity.

(Signed) B. HAWES.

Officers in charge of Departments, &c.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration the regulations which should be adopted to give effect to the Superannuation Act of 19th April 1859, in regard to the allowances to be issued to such artificers, labourers, and others in the receipt of wages, as have been appointed since the date of the Act in question; and having further considered "the proper manner of applying the provisions "of the Act" in question, with reference to the nature of the remuneration given, either by means of a total compensation for service in the grant of a market rate of wages, or by a rate inferior thereto, which in the course of years is made up by "steady employ-"ment," and the prospect of superannuation, have determined—

I. That no persons are entitled to superannuation who are in receipt of the full market rate of wages.

II. That persons receiving less than the full market rate of wages may be admitted to the service in an established capacity, and become entitled to superannuation on the following terms:—

III. That the maximum age of admission to the service in an established capacity shal not exceed 35, except in special cases, in which the Secretary of State may, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, consent to make an exception.

IV. The 17th Section of the Act requires that all persons not appointed directly by the Crown, shall before appointment pass a satisfactory examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, and receive a certificate of competency. The service of such persons will reckon towards superannuation from the date of the certificate of the Commissioners, or from the date (when a subsequent one) of the commencement of their duties.

V. With a view to give effect to the 4th item of these regulations, Sir G. C. Lewis has decided that the examination shall embrace the following subjects:—

Reading,
Writing and
Arithmetic (first four rules).

Each person will also be required to produce evidence of physical fitness, and the necessary proof of good character.

VI. All artificers, labourers, and others employed in the Colonies who are not of the English race, but who may be nominated for permanent appointment, will not (unless they desire it) be subjected to the educational examination above referred to. If, how-

* No proceedings were taken on these nominations.

ever, they should be exempted from this test, they will be required to serve a period of five years on probation, prior to appointment on establishment; and the necessary proof of age, good character, physical fitness, and aptitude for their duties must be furnished, in order that the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, as required by the 17th Clause of the Superannuation Act, may be obtained.

(Signed) B. Hawes.

War Office.

Grant of certificates to and superannuation of labourers, &c.

Circular No. 729. Home and Foreign.

War Office, 17th December 1861.

With reference to Clause III. of Regulations relative to Superannuation Allowances, embodied in Circular 709, I am directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to state that, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the maximum age for office keepers, foremen, labourers, &c., who have been appointed on the permanent establishment since the 19th April 1859, and subsequently to their discharge to pension from the army, has been raised, so far as the Military Store Department is concerned, to an age not exceeding 42, and the Royal Engineer and Barrack Departments to an age not exceeding 45.

I am, however, to state, with reference to Clause I. of the regulations which are attached to the circular, that the rate of wages paid at a station at which men are found willing to engage themselves for employment must be taken to be the "full market rate," it being optional with the men to accept or refuse such wages.

Should there, however, be any men at your station engaged since the passing of the Act (19th April 1859), who have really entered the department on a clear understanding, or with a well-grounded expectation, that they would, if they conducted themselves well and remained in the employment of the department, receive future superannuation, Sir George C. Lewis will (on receiving the full particulars of each case) consider whether such cases should be transmitted for the special consideration and decision of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

(Signed) B. Hawes.

Walter W. Veasey, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, War Office, 27th August 1862.

I am directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to acquaint you that revised Regulations relating to the Military Store Department being in course of preparation, draft rules in regard to the superannuation of foremen and others employed in that service, which it is proposed to embody in the Revised Regulations, have been prepared, and having been submitted to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, have received their Lordships' approval; and I am accordingly to transmit, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of the rules in question, with reference to the letters from this office of the 8th February last and the 15th ultimo, in regard to the examination of foremen, &c.

Grant of certificates and pensions to foremen and others in the Military Store Servi

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

1. Foremen, viewers, master artificers, labourers, &c. appointed on the establishment prior to the 19th April 1859, will upon retirement, reduction, or being disabled for further service by injuries received whilst engaged on public duty, be recommended to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by the Secretary of State for War for the grant of a superannuation allowance, under the provisions of the Regulations of 1818 and 1832, and the Superannuation Act of 1859, 22 Vict. cap. 26, provided that the necessary certificates of diligence and fidelity, &c. can be furnished by the officer under whom they may have been serving.

2. Mechanics and labourers appointed since the 19th April 1859, have no claim to superannuation allowances, but in the following exceptional cases application for such allowance may be made with a view to their being submitted for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, viz., where it may be certified that the individual has been compelled to quit the public service by reason of injury, occasioned without his own default, and in the discharge of his public duty.

Such applications are to be accompanied by a medical certificate, describing the nature and extent of the injury, and by the usual superannuation form, filled in with the particulars of the man's service, character, and conduct.

3. Master artificers, viewers, foremen, armourers, and others admitted to the service in an established capacity at *fixed* rates of pay, irrespective of market rates, may become entitled to superannuation allowance on the following conditions, viz.:—

1st. That their age on appointment do not exceed the following:—

Civilians, 35 years.
Pensioners from the cavalry, 43 years.
Pensioners from other arms of the service, 42 years.

WAR OFFICE.

Grant of certificates and pensions to foremen and others in the Military Store Service.

2nd. That they pass a satisfactory examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, and receive from them a certificate of competency in reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic.

3rd. That they produce evidence of physical fitness, and proof of good character.

The service of such persons will reckon towards superannuation from the date of the certificate of the Commissioners, or from the date, when a subsequent one, of the commencement of their duties.

4. Should an artificer or labourer be promoted after attaining the age of 35, 42, or 43, as the case may be, but before attaining the age of 55, he will not be excluded from the benefit of superannuation, provided he were appointed to the permanent establishment in the inferior capacity before 35, 42, or 43 respectively; that his services have been continuous, and that he obtained the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners described in the foregoing article.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 17th November 1862.

Alteration of the upper limit of age for viewers, &c.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, and to your letter of the 3rd instant,* addressed to the Secretary to the Treasury, a copy of which, by direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, has been forwarded to this department, I am directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to state that, having had the subject under his further consideration, he has decided, for the reasons already given, to raise the maximum age of candidates for the permanent appointments of viewers in the Military Store Department to 45, and that they should, in regard to age, be eligible, provided that they have been appointed and continued to serve in the department previous to attaining the age of 45.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 20th November 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 17th instant, relative to the superior limits of age for viewers in the Military Store Department;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will consider the limit of age to be that now named (45), and that they will feel at liberty to deal exceptionally with nominations already given.

As it is presumed that certificates will hereafter be requested (according to the terms of the Order in Council) for those who are "proposed to be appointed," and consequently before appointment the Commissioners will understand the qualifying provision at the close of your letter, as referring to service in some other capacity.

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 24th November 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I am directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to acquaint you, that the concluding clause of the letter of the 17th instant, relative to the maximum age of viewers, had reference to the cases of men who might be temporarily appointed to this department, when within the required limits of age, but who might not, from the absence of vacancies, be placed on establishments as viewers until that limit is passed.

I am therefore to state that these men will, as in the cases of the individuals referred to in the 4th paragraph of the regulations communicated to you on the 27th August last, be eligible for appointment to establishments in regard to age, provided that on entry into the service they did not exceed 45 years of age, and that their appointment to

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* *See* p. 195.

permanent positions as viewers takes place before they attain the age of 55. WAR OFFICE.

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 6th March 1862.

THE attention of Secretary Sir George C. Lewis having been drawn by the Inspector of military prisons to the cases of the warders and other subordinate prison officers who have entered the service subsequent to the passing of the Superannuation Act of 1859, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that Sir George C. Lewis has decided that the following should be the subjects of examination and limits of age for candidates for these appointments. Qualifications of warders, &c. in the military prisons.

Warders and Assistant Warders.—Reading, writing, and simple addition and subtraction.

Night Watchmen, and other subordinate Prison Officers.—Reading, and writing simple words.

Age, from 25 to 45.

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 28th March 1862.

WITH reference to previous correspondence relative to the examination of candidates for appointment as military prison warders, &c., I am directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to transmit herewith a list of candidates furnished by the Inspector General, who has represented that it is desirable, "with a view to prevent inconvenience or "unnecessary delay in filling up vacancies as they arise," that "a few "candidates should be examined" in order that they may, if qualified, "be ready in anticipation of vacancies." Examination of candidates in anticipation of vacancies.

* * * *

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 3rd April 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting a list of candidates for appointment as military prison warders, and communicating a representation made by the Inspector General that it is desirable that a few candidates should be examined in order that they may, if qualified, be ready in anticipation of vacancies;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, although anxious to avoid delay, they doubt whether, consistently with the Order in Council under which they act, they can accede to the proposed arrangement. It is important that each certificate should correctly state the date of actual entrance into the public service, and it is of course necessary that certificates should be forwarded on recent evidence, as they might otherwise be untrue, owing to changes in health or in character occurring in the interval. Objections to examinations in anticipation of vacancies.

The Commissioners believe that one great occasion of delay will be removed if those whom it is intended to nominate are early desired to procure the necessary evidence of age. The Commissioners have

WAR OFFICE.

Objections to examinations in anticipations of vacancies.

printed instructions on the subject, and although such instructions may be liable to be misunderstood by candidates if placed in their hands without explanation, they think that mistakes would rarely occur if each applicant, having stated his age and place of birth, were told what evidence would, in his particular case, be required.

On being informed that the persons mentioned in your letter are nominated to existing vacancies, the Commissioners will send papers for their examination.

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 7th June 1862.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 5th instant, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to acquaint you, that it has been decided not to examine candidates for military prison wardership, &c., in anticipation of vacancies occurring, but only on their actual nomination to existing vacancies, when they will proceed to the station to which they may be appointed, there to undergo the prescribed examination in the manner already adopted with respect to the warders previously in the service. The difficulty therefore felt by the Commissioners in regard to the list of candidates forwarded in the letter from this office of the 28th March last will thus be disposed of.

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 19th April 1862.

Exceptions to rule as to age in cases of engineer office keepers, &c.

ADVERTING to the arrangement made with the Civil Service Commissioners, for the admission of warders, &c. to the operations of the Superannuation Act of 1859, although beyond the maximum age prescribed, provided they entered the service previous to the positive determination of the limits of age; I am directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to state that he proposes, with the concurrence of the Commissioners, to apply the same rule to the cases of engineer office keepers, messengers, &c., and to allow those who have been appointed prior to the rules in regard to age being circulated, (see copy of circular of 17th December 1861, herewith), to be examined with a view to establish their claim to future superannuation without reference to the precise limit of 45.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Home and Foreign.

War Office, 17th December 1861.

WITH reference to clause III. of Regulations relative to Superannuation Allowances, embodied in Circular 709, I am directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to state that, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the maximum age for office keepers, foremen, labourers, &c., who have been appointed on the permanent establishment since 19th April 1859, and subsequently to their discharge to pension from the army, has been raised, so far as the Military Store Department is concerned, to an age not exceeding 42, and the Royal Engineer and Barrack Departments to an age not exceeding 45.

I am, however, to state, with reference to clause I. of the Regulations which are attached to the Circular, that the rate of wages paid at a station at which men are found willing to engage themselves for employment must be taken to be the "full market rate," it being optional with the men to accept or refuse such wages.

Should there, however, be any men at your station engaged since the passing of the Act (19th April 1859) who have really entered the department on a clear understanding, or with a well-grounded expectation that they would, if they conducted themselves well and remained in the employment of the department, receive future superannuation,

Sir George C. Lewis will (on receiving full particulars of each case) consider whether such cases should be transmitted for the special consideration and decision of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. WAR OFFICE.

(Signed) B. HAWES.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Civil Service Commission,
23rd April 1862.

* * * *

THE Commissioners also observe that the governors of military prisons have in some cases affixed their names to declarations in the statutory form as magistrates or persons otherwise qualified to take such declarations. They think it probable that this power may be given by law, and they will be much obliged if you will refer them to the Act of Parliament. If not, perhaps you will have the kindness to communicate with the governors in order that delay and embarrassment may be avoided. Governors of military prisons not entitled to take declarations.

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 6th May 1862.

* * * *

IN regard to the 3rd paragraph of your letter relative to the governors' names being affixed to the statutory declarations, I am to point out to you the powers vested in these officers by the provisions of clause 29 of the Mutiny Act, page 73.

I am however to add that whenever the chief officer of the prison is not a governor, but a warder in charge, the declaration should be made before a visitor.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Fort Clarence, Rochester	Governor	Major Manners.
Aldershot	Ditto	Major Miller.
Gosport	Ditto	Captain Curtin.
Weedon	Ditto	Captain Boyle.
Greenlaw	Ditto	Major Campbell.
Dublin	Ditto	Major Rutherfurd.
Cork	Ditto	Captain Barnim.
Montreal	Ditto	Major Campbell.
Gibraltar	Ditto	Captain Brome.
Malta	Chief Warder	Mr. Murphy.
Vido	Ditto	Mr. Forsyth.
Devonport	Ditto	Mr. Braid.
Athlone	Ditto	Mr. Wilson.
Limerick	Ditto	Mr. Rampton.
Quebec	Ditto	Mr. Scott.
Bermuda	Ditto	Mr. Lomer.
Barbadoes	Ditto	Mr. Welch.
Halifax, Nova Scotia	Ditto	Mr. Lessine.
Mauritius	Ditto	Mr. Paton.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 19th May 1862.

IN reply to that part of your letter of the 6th instant which relates to the competence of governors of military prisons to take statutory declarations;

WAR OFFICE.

Governors of military prisons not entitled to take declarations.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that the section of the Mutiny Act referred to (§ 29) gives to every inspector, visitor, and governor of a military prison, subject to the regulations and for the purposes mentioned in the Act, "all the powers and authorities, as well in respect of administering oaths as otherwise, which any inspector, visiting justice, or governor of a county gaol or house of correction may respectively exercise as such." It would therefore seem that the governor of a military prison cannot, under this Act, take a declaration unless the governor of a county gaol or house of correction possesses that power. The Civil Service Commissioners are not aware that this is the case, but they do not venture a positive opinion.

Perhaps the question may not be altogether unimportant as affecting the administration of the military prisons in other ways, and if so, it will be desirable that it should be settled upon sufficient authority.

I have, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 10th July 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 19th May last, I am directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to enclose, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the copy of a letter addressed to the governors or chief warders in charge of the military prisons relative to statutory declarations.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

War Office, 10th July 1862.

THE attention of Secretary Sir George C. Lewis having been drawn to the circumstance that in some instances, in which it has been necessary for warders or other prison servants to make statutory declarations, the documents have been signed by the governors, the declaration having been made before them, I am directed to acquaint you, that governors do not as such possess a legal qualification to act as magistrates under clause 29 of Mutiny Act, and I am, therefore, to request that all future declarations of this description may be taken and signed by one of the visitors.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. R. DREWRY.

To Governors and Chief Warders in charge of Military Prisons at home and abroad.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 3rd November 1862.

Examination of a schoolmaster warder.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Cornewall Lewis to request you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to cause the necessary steps to be taken for the examination of ———, schoolmaster warder, appointed on probation to the military prison, Aldershott, in the subjects prescribed for the examination of warders, with a view to his establishing a claim to future superannuation if his qualifications admit of his obtaining the certificate of the Commissioners.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 6th November 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, relative to the examination of ——— on his nomination as schoolmaster warder;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that papers are sent with the ordinary covering letter of this date. The

subjects of examination for warders in general are, as Sir George C. Lewis will be aware, "reading, writing, and simple addition, and sub-"traction," and although these subjects are deemed sufficient for the candidates now nominated as schoolmaster warder, it is presumed that the amount of proficiency required should be somewhat greater than that necessary in other cases. WAR OFFICE. Examination of a schoolmaster warder.

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 12th November 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, in regard to the examination of ——— on his nomination as schoolmaster warder;

I am directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to acquaint you that he concurs in the views expressed by the Civil Service Commissioners as conveyed in your letter, in regard to the degree of proficiency to be required of ——— in the subjects prescribed for the examination of prison warders.

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 4th July 1862.

IN transmitting for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners the accompanying copy of a Royal warrant relating to the reorganization of the Military Store Department, together with the copy of an explanatory circular on the same subject; Reorganization of the Military Store Department. Examination of candidates.

I am directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to acquaint you, that under the reorganization of the Military Store Department, candidates entering that branch of the service will, for the future, be examined in accordance with the provisions of the Royal warrant and circular above referred to, instead of in the subjects specified at page 33 of the Appendix to the Civil Service Commissioners' Report of 1861; the limits of age being also altered from 18 and 25 to the limits specified in clause 3 of the Royal warrant.

I am to add, that as no officer has entered the military store service since the date of the Royal warrant of the 23rd April 1861, its provisions in regard to the examination of candidates for that department have not as yet been required to be brought into operation.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS our Secretary of State for War has submitted to us a proposal for the reorganization of that portion of the Civil Establishment of our army known as the Military Store Department, and for placing it upon a footing similar to that of the other departments attached to our army; and whereas we are pleased to approve of the same, it is our will and pleasure that from and after the 1st day of April instant our warrant, dated the 25th day of February 1857, in the 20th year of our reign, relating to the said department shall be cancelled, and the following rules be established for the future admission, promotion, and retirement, and for the pay, half pay, retired pay, relative rank, and allowances of the officers of our said department.

2. The duties of our Military Store Department shall be directed and superintended by the director of stores, acting under orders from our Secretary of State for War.

3. It is our will and pleasure that the officers of our Military Store Department shall hereafter hold commissions under our sign manual. The age of admission, as a general rule, shall be between 18 and 23 years, subject to passing an examination by our Civil Service Commissioners in such subjects as our Secretary of State for War for the time being shall think expedient; nevertheless our Secretary of State for War may, with the concurrence of the General Commanding-in-Chief of our army, recommend to us for commissions in the said department any officers now serving in our army, or other person who shall have passed through the usual course of study in our military college of Sandhurst, such officers and others not being above 25 years of age.

WAR OFFICE.

Reorganization of the Military Store Department. Examination of candidates.

4. The officers of our Military Store Department shall bear the designations and hold relative rank in our army is follows:—

Principal superintendent of stores to rank as	Colonel.
Superintendent of stores	Lieut. Colonel,
And after five years' service on full pay in that rank as	Colonel.
Deputy superintendent of stores to rank as	Major.
Assistant	Captain.
Deputy assistant	Lieutenant.

5. Such relative rank shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds (except as regards the presidency of court-martial); and the quarters and military allowances, and also prize money, pensions for wounds, and allowances to widows and families of officers of our said department, shall be regulated accordingly.

6. In promoting from one rank to another, due weight is to be given to the claims of officers on the score of long and faithful service, but the primary ground of advancement in the service will be personal merit, as evinced by zeal, ability, and general good conduct.

7. The rates of pay of the different ranks of officers shall be regulated according to the following:—

SCALE OF FULL, HALF, AND RETIRED PAY.

Rank.	Ordinary Full Pay.			Charge Pay per Day.	Half-pay.	Retired Pay.	Length of Full-pay Service to give a Claim to Retirement.	Age at which, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, Retirement shall be compulsory.
	On attaining the Rank.	After Five Years' Service on Full Pay in the Rank.	After Ten Years' Service on Full Pay.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Principal Superintendent of Stores.	2 4 0	—	—	—	1 2 0	1 13 0	30	65
Superintendent of Stores.	1 10 0	—	—	0 7 6	0 15 0	1 2 6	30	60
Deputy Superintendent of Stores.	1 0 0	1 4 0	—	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 18 0	30	60
Assistant Superintendent of Stores.	0 13 6	0 16 6	—	0 3 6	0 8 3	0 12 3	30	60
Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores.	0 5 6	0 8 0	0 10 6	0 2 6	0 5 3	0 7 6	30	60

8. The senior military store officer serving with an army in the field shall receive a special rate of pay, proportionate to the magnitude of the charge.

9. Officers serving on the western coast of Africa shall receive double ordinary pay while at the station, and be allowed to reckon every two years' service as three for increase of pay and retirement

10. No increase of pay shall be given for length of service, except upon the certificate of the Director of Stores that the officer has served the prescribed period, and has performed his duties with zeal and ability.

11. Officers shall be permitted to draw the usual allowances of their rank, and if horses are required for the efficient performance of their duties, shall receive forage for such number as may be necessary.

12. Officers upon whom may devolve the charge of a station, in consequence of the absence of their superior, shall be permitted to draw the allowances of the rank next above their own, and receive the charge pay of such rank from the date of receiving responsible charge, until the re-transfer be effected.

13. Any officer removed from full pay in consequence of a reduction of establishment, or from any other cause (except misconduct), shall be entitled to the rate of half-pay prescribed for his rank in the above Schedule; but after 30 years' full pay service he shall, in lieu of superannuation allowance, be granted a retired pay, according to the rate also prescribed in the Schedule referred to.

14. In the absence of exceptional circumstances retirement shall be compulsory at the age of 65 years for principal superintendents of stores, and at 60 years for officers of the other ranks.

15. Officers now serving who may be in the receipt of higher rates of pay than are provided for in the above scale, shall continue to receive such higher rates until by the increase accruing from length of service, or by promotion, or other causes, they become entitled under these regulations to an equal amount; and any officer now serving abroad who may under existing regulations be in the receipt of foreign pay, which under this our warrant is abolished, shall continue under the above limitations to draw such foreign

pay, until in the ordinary course of duty he shall be removed to other stations, at which under present regulations, he would not continue to be entitled thereto.

Reorganization of the Military Store Department. Examination of candidates.

16. Any officer on the present establishment, not being below the rank of deputy military storekeeper, who may prefer retaining his present position and superannuation allowances to accepting commissions under the conditions of this warrant, shall have the option of doing so.

17. A roster shall be observed of home and foreign service, which shall not be departed from except in cases of manifest advantage to our service. Those officers who entered the service before the 1st of January 1857 shall continue in possession of the advantages which they enjoy, under existing regulations, in respect to the conveyance of their families and baggage on removal from one station to another, either at home or abroad.

18. On any reduction of the establishment, the junior of each rank respectively shall, as a rule, be first reduced; and on restoration to full pay, the senior officers on the reduced list shall be first restored. This rule shall not be departed from except in cases of manifest advantage to our service.

19. With a view of relieving the officers of the department from a portion of the mere clerical duty, and of affording them opportunities of acquiring a full and practical knowledge of the various descriptions of stores and proportions of munitions required for the several kinds of arms used in our service, and also of holding out a boon to deserving non-commissioned officers of our army, it is our will and pleasure to establish a subordinate class of clerks to be selected from pensioners of our army, as a reward for steadiness of character and good conduct whilst serving as soldiers, the said clerks to be designated "military store clerks," and to be divided into classes with rates of pay and relative rank as under:—

1st class, pay	4*s.* 6*d.*	a day, to rank as	serjeant-major.
2nd „	4*s.* 0*d.*	„	serjeants.
3rd „	3*s.* 6*d.*	„	„

And such clerks serving at foreign stations shall be entitled to the military allowances of their respective ranks.

Given at our court at St. James's, this twenty-third day of April 1861, in the twenty-fourth year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,

HERBERT.

Home and Foreign.

War Office, 12th June 1861.

1. I AM directed by Lord Herbert to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying Royal Warrant for the re-organization of the Military Store Department, granted by Her Majesty with a view to increase the efficiency of the service, and to improve the position of the officers.

2. I am to state that the Warrant is to take effect from the 1st day of April last, and that the pay of each officer falling under it is to be adjusted from that date, in accordance with the scale prescribed in Article 7 of the Warrant, subject to the exceptions provided for in Article 15. In addition to such pay, each officer serving at home stations who accepts a commission under this Warrant will be entitled to servant allowance at one shilling a day, under the regulations established in Circular No. 193. This allowance will also be paid from 1st April.

3. In lieu of the rates of house rent prescribed in Schedule B. of the Royal Warrant of 28th February 1857, officers of the Military Store Department will hereafter be entitled to the same rate of lodging money as is authorized by the regulations for other officers of corresponding rank serving on the staff, viz.:—

Principal superintendent of stores	5*s.* 6*d.* a day.
Superintendent of stores, after five years' service	5*s.* 6*d.* a day.
Superintendent of stores, under five years' service	4*s.* 6*d.* „
Deputy superintendent of stores	4*s.* 6*d.* „
Assistant superintendent of stores	3*s.* 0*d.* „
Deputy assistant superintendent of stores	2*s.* 3*d.* „

4. Officers who may be in the occupation of public quarters will be entitled to the usual issues of fuel and light fixed for other officers of their rank, or to a commuted allowance in lieu. This allowance, and all other allowances of a local nature, will, in accordance with the practice of the service, be admitted from the date of this circular at home stations, and from the promulgation of the Warrant in the several commands abroad.

5. The officers of the department will also become entitled to pensions for wounds, and in case of death pensions will be granted to their widows, and compassionate allowances to their children, agreeably to the scales laid down for the families of other officers of the same relative rank in Royal Warrants of 15th June 1855, and 18th July 1857.

6. Upon an officer completing a period of service entitling him, under the provisions of this Warrant, to an increase of pay, application for such additional pay should be addressed to the Under Secretary of State for War.

7. As clause No. 16 of the Warrant permits officers, not being below the rank of deputy superintendents of stores, the option of accepting commissions under this warrant, with the attendant advantages, or of continuing in their present position, such officers, serving at home, who may prefer the latter course, are to communicate their wishes within one

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month from the date hereof, and such as are serving abroad, within one month from the receipt of this warrant in the respective commands.

8. Commissions will be immediately prepared to bear date respectively from the day on which the several officers entered their present classes, and the officers will hereafter take rank and precedence accordingly. Upon the commission of each officer being gazetted, he will be required to pay the amount of the stamp duty thereon ; at home, to the senior officer of the department at the station, and abroad, into the treasury chest through the military accountant.

9. Candidates for commissions in the Military Store Department, with the exceptions provided for in clause 3 of the Warrant, will in future be required to pass an examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, in the following subjects, viz.:—

English composition.
Latin or one modern language (French or German).
Elements of history.
Geography.
Handwriting.
Arithmetic.
Algebra, to simple equations; and
The first six books of Euclid.

10. It is expected that all military store officers will avail themselves of the advantages proposed to be given them under the provisions of clause 19 of the Warrant, and that they will, by sedulous attention in the discharge of their duties, acquire a full and practical knowledge, not only of the various descriptions and proportions of military stores and munitions of war required for the several services, but also of the nature and qualities of the materials of which such stores and munitions are composed. It is only by these means that an efficient and intelligent body of officers can be formed; and it is desired that officers in charge will, so far as is consistent with the discharge of the current duties of the department, afford those serving under them all the opportunities in their power for acquiring this knowledge, and also encourage them in its pursuit. With reference to this subject, particular attention is directed to the following extract from Circular No. 499:—

"2. I am to refer in particular to the 18th clause of the 'Regulations' for the inspectors of warlike stores and firemasters, relative to the series of patterns and drawings of new and altered stores, which from time to time will be placed in your charge; and to desire that the military store officers and clerks belonging to the department under your charge will make themselves thoroughly acquainted with all changes in these and other descriptions of stores, especially such as constitute the munitions of war, so as to be perfectly familiar with the latest patterns.

"3. It is to be understood that this knowledge must not be superficial, but of that practical and minute character which will enable them to give the fullest detail of the different uses and services to which the various kinds of stores may be applied, and to distinguish clearly such as have become obsolete from those which are still current in the service.

"4. The Secretary of State for War desires that you will impress upon the officers serving under you that, as military store officers, their future advancement will much depend upon the extent and accuracy of their acquaintance with these important particulars, and their general knowledge of the regulations which govern the duties of their department.

"5. This practical knowledge is the more imperative as the officers of the Military Store Service will in future accompany the army to the field, in the place of the commissaries of the Field Train Department."

11. A note and remark book is to be kept, recording in detail the information referred to in paragraph 10, which book the Director of Stores will periodically call for and examine.

12. All deputy assistant superintendents of stores are to undergo an examination touching their practical knowledge previously to being reported fit for promotion.

13. Officers in charge of departments abroad where temporary clerks are now employed, will, with the sanction of the general or other officer commanding the troops, communicate with commanding officers of regiments for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are any non-commissioned officers or soldiers who have completed their period of service entitling them to a pension, and who can be recommended as in all respects fit for a military store clerkship. If such be found, they should be required to pass the examination prescribed for military staff clerks in Circular No. 321, and the result, together with the examination papers, forwarded for the consideration and orders of the Secretary of State.

14. Lord Herbert, with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, relying on the zeal and integrity of the officers of the department, has been pleased to dispense in future with the security bonds heretofore given by officers in charge, except in the case of any officers who, under clause 16 of the Warrant, may decline to accept commissions. The bonds entered into on behalf of officers by the British Guarantee Society will be allowed to expire, but the officers will be required to repay premiums which may have been advanced by the department in renewal of such bonds.

15. In the case of the death of any of the officers of the department, either at home or abroad, the settlement of their effects and credits will be governed by the regulations prescribed by Article 31 of the Articles of War.

16. Confidential reports, in the annexed forms, are to be transmitted half yearly.

B. HAWES.

The Officers of the Military Store Department.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT on Mr. , the Senior Military Store Officer at , dated at 1st April or 1st October 18 .

Age.	State of Health.	Date of present Commission.	Former Commissions or Appointments, with Dates.	Pay.	House or Allowance in lieu.	Other Allowances.

1. How many days has he been absent during the last six months; sick, leave?
2. Are the stores in his charge well arranged and cared for, and are the proper proportions maintained?
3. Does he show a thorough knowledge of the nature and use of the stores under his charge, as well as of the latest patterns, and improvements of the same?
4. Does he maintain proper discipline in the department?
5. Does he act cordially with the officers of the various services?
6. Does he support his position as an officer, both in his official and private capacity?
7. Does he evince intelligence, zeal, and activity in the discharge of his duties?
8. State, in general terms, your opinion of him as a public servant?
9. Is he in all respects fully qualified for promotion to a higher rank in his department?

(To be signed by the officer commanding the troops).

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT on Mr. , at , dated at 1st April or 1st October 18 .

Age.	State of Health.	Date of present Commission.	Former Commissions or Appointments, with Dates.	Pay.	House or Allowance in lieu.	Other Allowances.

1. Is he punctual in attendance to the official hours?
2. How many days has he been absent during the last six months; sick, leave?
3. Does he maintain and support his position as an officer, both in his official and private capacity?
4. Has he acquired a thorough knowledge of the duties of the department?
5. Does he evince intelligence, zeal, and activity in the discharge of his duties?

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6. State what knowledge he possesses of the several stores and munitions of war, together with their proportions, as supplied to the different equipments, including—
   - Guns and ammunition, shot, shell, fuzes, and all combustible stores.
   - Carriages, field, garrison, and naval, with their side arms.
   - Harness and saddlery.
   - Camp equipage, and intrenching tools.
   - Barrack and hospital stores.
   - Small arms and accoutrements.
   - Clothing and necessaries.
7. Does he keep the note book prescribed by Circular No. 690 in a satisfactory manner, and have you inspected it from time to time?
8. Is he acquainted with the duties which would devolve upon him were he attached to an army in the field, and does he know the departments from or through which demands would be made when on active service?
9. If a deputy assistant superintendent of stores, has he undergone the examination alluded to in Circular No. 690?
10. State, in general terms, your opinion of him as a military store officer.
11. Is he in all respects fit for promotion to the rank above him?

(To be signed by the senior military store officer).

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Civil Service Commission,
11th July 1862.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing copy of a Royal warrant relating to the re-organization of the Military Store Department, together with copy of an explanatory circular on the same subject.

In reply I am to state, that the Commissioners will be prepared to conduct the examinations of candidates in accordance with section 9 of the circular. They would at the same time be glad to know whether, regard being had to the provisions of the Royal warrant, the case is one in which certificates are considered to be required by the Order in Council under which the Commissioners act, or whether it is only desired that they should report to the Secretary of State for War the result of examinations held under their directions.

Certificates not required for Military Store officers.

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

War Office, 16th July 1862.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 11th instant, and to acquaint you in reply, that as the officers of the Military Store Department do not come under the Superannuation Act of 1859 in regard to retired allowances, Sir George Lewis is of opinion that it will be sufficient for the Civil Service Commissioners to report to this office the results of the examination held under their directions, without requiring from them a

certificate in the case of every candidate for admission to the Military Store Department. WAR OFFICE.

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 16th June 1862.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to acquaint you, that early in 1855 the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for War, sanctioned an establishment of clerks to conduct the duties of the registry of the War Office with special rates of pay, it being at the same time understood that these appointments were of a temporary nature, and that the registry clerks would have no claim to future superannuation on reduction. Qualifications of registry clerks.

The majority of those employed as registry clerks under this arrangement were appointed before the date of the Order in Council constituting the office of the Civil Service Commissioners, and those who have been subsequently employed have, with three exceptions, undergone the usual examination required of temporary clerks in this office; but in the cases of Messrs. ———, ——— and, ———, in which there was an exception to this rule, the examination was omitted, in consequence of their appointments having been made after the date of the Order in Council, but before it was decided that candidates for temporary appointments in this office should be required to obtain the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having now given their sanction to a revision of this establishment of registry clerks, Sir George C. Lewis considers it desirable that the cases of Messrs. ———, ———, and ——— should be brought under the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, with a view, should they see no objection, to these gentlemen being examined in the subjects prescribed for candidates for temporary appointments in this department.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 3rd July 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, relative to the examination of registry clerks employed in the War Office; Registry Clerks hold temporary appointments.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they do not collect with certainty whether the appointments for which they are to examine are temporary or permanent, and that a doubt having arisen in one of the cases as to physical competence, they will be much obliged if you will let them know what is intended.

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 5th July 1862.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 3rd instant, and to acquaint you in reply, that although the duties on which the registry clerks are employed is permanent, the engagement of the individuals is temporary, as shown by the following extract of a letter to the Treasury, dated the 15th May 1855, in which revised arrangements for the conduct of the

WAR OFFICE. registry business of this office were proposed and approved by their Lordships.

Registry clerks hold temporary appointments.

"The remainder of the clerks (*i.e.* the registry clerks) required for the transaction of the business should be under quarterly engagements, liable to be increased or diminished in number according to the requirements of the service, without entailing any charge on the public for superannuation allowances."

"In order however to give sufficient inducement to such temporary or extra clerks to retain their situations, it is proposed that the salary on appointment shall be 90*l.*, and increase to 180*l.* at the rate of 5*l.* a year for the first 10 years, and at the rate of 10*l.* a year after that period of service; the maximum will thus be attained after 14 years' service."

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 9th April 1862.

Qualifications of junior assistant in Chemical Department.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to state that he has nominated Mr. ——— as junior assistant in the Chemical Department, and I am to request you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to cause this gentleman to be examined on any day subsequent to the 12th instant. As for this class of appointment no syllabus or limits of age have been previously fixed, I am to state that Sir George Lewis has approved of the following syllabus of subjects:—

Inorganic chemistry.
The elements of French or German.
Arithmetic to decimal fractions.

The limits of age to be between 17 and 25.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 12th April 1862.

* * * * *

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will be prepared to examine Mr. ——— and any candidates who may hereafter be nominated, in the subjects specified; and that they will consider 17 and 25 as the limits of age. They will assume, unless informed to the contrary, that tolerable handwriting and moderately correct spelling are to be required.

* * * *

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 21st May 1862,

* * * *

I AM to add, with regard to the examination in the language (French, in this instance), the extent of qualification required is simply the possession, on the part of the candidate, of sufficient competency "to "understand and put into tolerably correct English, passages from "chemical works."

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for War.

WAR OFFICE.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 15th August 1862.

Men in the army reserve force must, on admission to the Civil Service, repay amount received.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that W———, the person mentioned in my letter of the 1st instant, offers, if appointed to the situation which he now seeks, to repay by instalments the money which he has received in the reserve force. The Civil Service Commissioners, before declining to grant their certificate, will be glad to know whether the proposal made by the candidate can be accepted.

I am, &c.

Major-Gen. John Crofton to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 9th August 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that a man enrolled in the army reserve force, must attend training for twelve days annually when required, and is also liable to serve continuously in time of war or tumult, and unless ———, the man to whom you refer in your letter, were employed under conditions of being allowed to attend training and to join a corps, if found requisite, he could not be appointed an assistant warder in the Convict Prisons Department.

I am, however, to add that on his repaying the money he has received in the reserve force, the man can be released from his engagements therein.

I am, &c.

Major-Gen. Crofton to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 25th August 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that before ———, late of the East Indian Service, can be released from his engagement in the army reserve force, he will be required to repay to the staff officer of pensioners, either in one sum, or by two or three quarterly instalments, the amount of 4*l.* 16*s.*, which he has already received on account of that force.

* * * *

I am, &c.

Mr. Veasey to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 21st August 1862.

Qualifications of accountant.

THE Secretary of State for War having had under his consideration the arrangements necessary to enable this Department to audit and prepare for annual presentation to Parliament, balance sheets, and profit and loss accounts of the several manufacturing establishments of the War Department, has, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, appointed Mr. ——— as accountant in this office; and I am to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to cause Mr. ——— to be examined in the following subjects, viz:—Book-keeping by double entry, and account states, which have been approved by the Secretary of State as the special subjects of qualification for this appointment.

WAR OFFICE.

Qualifications of accountant.

I am to add that Mr. ——— (whose age is 34) has been directed to attend to any directions which he may receive from the Commissioners on the subject of his examination.

I am, &c.

Mr. Veasey to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 28th August 1862.

* * * *

THE limits of age fixed for the special appointment of accountant are from 18 to 40.

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, War Office, 27th November 1862.

Foremen not to be examined when made storeholders.

WITH reference to the letters from this Department of 6th, 7th, and 13th instant, relative to the examination of the persons therein named for the appointments of storeholders in the Military Store Department;

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Cornewall Lewis to acquaint you, that having had the subject further under his consideration, he has decided not to subject the individuals referred to to an examination, inasmuch as these men having entered the service previous to the passing of the Superannuation Act of 1859, they have already acquired a claim, under the Regulations, to a superannuation allowance on retirement; and as the appointments to which they are now nominated are conferred upon them in consequence of the qualifications they possess, and which they have acquired by their experience in the service as foremen, no further test is necessary to afford evidence of their fitness for the situation in question.

The papers transmitted in your two letters of the 17th instant for the examination of the storeholders at Devonport and Portsmouth are herewith returned; and the Military Store officer at Woolwich has been informed that the storeholders at that station, referred to in my letters of 6th and 12th instant, will not require to be examined.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 10th December 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of 27th ultimo, relative to candidates whose nomination as storeholders in the Military Store Department had been notified, and for whose examination papers had been sent;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that in order to prevent the risk of misapprehension with regard to the necessity of certificates in such cases, they will be much obliged if you will bring under the consideration of Secretary Sir George Lewis the observations which follow.

The Order in Council of 21st May 1855, applies to all junior situations in the Civil Establishments of the Crown, and requires that each person proposed to be appointed to any junior situation should receive a certificate of qualification "for such situation," that is, for the situation to which he is at the time nominated. It appears clear, from the language of the Order, that previous public service does not render it

unnecessary that a certificate should be obtained, and this construction, which was early adopted by the Treasury, has been generally accepted by the public departments. War Office.

Foremen not to be examined when made storeholders.

The Superannuation Act, 1859, does not, by its 17th section, in any way alter or enlarge the functions of the Civil Service Commissioners, although it imposes a species of forfeiture on those who, not being within its exception, enter the service without certificates. In the present case it seems clear that the candidates are nominated to appointments in the Civil Service, as they could not otherwise acquire a claim to pension under the General Superannuation Act; and if this be so, the Order in Council appears to render certificates necessary; but it is of course possible that circumstances not known to the Commissioners, may have induced Sir George Lewis to arrive at the conclusion notified in your letter. Their object is, as has been stated, to prevent the risk of misapprehension in future.

I have, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 22nd December 1862.

I AM directed by the Secretary Sir George C. Lewis, to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, with reference to your letter dated the 10th instant, on the subject of the examination of persons appointed storeholders, that their position is simply that of a superior class of foremen with an annual salary instead of a daily wage, and the appointment is strictly speaking nothing more than a promotion from one class of foremen to another, but with a different title; indeed the storeholders who have recently been appointed entered the service prior to the Superannuation Act of 1859, and have gradually risen, owing to the zealous and efficient performance of their duties, from the position of labourers or foremen, to their present rank, and moreover by a communication from the Treasury of 6th April 1861, their Lordships decided that where a previous claim to superannuation existed (as in these cases) the examination in order to obtain a certificate under the 17th clause of the Superannuation Act was unnecessary to substantiate a claim to future superannuation.

Under these circumstances Sir George C. Lewis is of opinion that in cases of this description the examination need not be proceeded with.

I am, however, to add that in the event of a man not promoted from the rank of foreman being appointed storeholder, or who entered the service subsequently to the Act of 1859, he would of course be liable to undergo the examination prescribed before the Civil Service Commissioners with a view of obtaining the requisite certificate.

I am, &c.

Earl de Grey and Ripon to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 20th November 1862.

Extension of age for commissariat storekeepers, &c. appointed to African stations.

'ADVERTING to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, on the subject of the eligibility of ———, for the appointment of assistant storekeeper at Sierra Leone, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that in view of the great difficulty experienced in obtaining properly qualified subordinates on the Coast of Africa, the Secretary of State proposes to extend the limit of age for the class mentioned in War Office letter of

WAR OFFICE.

Extension of age for commissariat storekeepers, &c. appointed to African stations.

the 19th November, from 30 to 35, the exception applying solely to the stations on the African Coast, and Sir George Lewis is satisfied that the Commissioners will concur in the expediency of the change.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Civil Service Commission,
21st November 1862.

SIR,

* * * *

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will in future consider the limit for those stations to be that mentioned in your letter, viz., 35.

I am, &c.

WAR.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Major-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., to Mr. Maitland.

Horse Guards, 16th May 1862.

SIR,

Qualifications of messengers.

HAVING had under my consideration the subject of qualifications required from messengers in my department, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that I consider that such individuals should undergo an examination in reading, writing, the first four rules of arithmetic; but that, in consideration of the class of person from whom these appointments are made (viz., civilians, or discharged soldiers), I would not wish the examination to be enforced *rigidly*.

I would also propose that the limits of age should be from 30 to 50, in order to meet the cases of soldiers discharged after 21 years' service.

* * * *

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Adjutant-General.

Civil Service Commission,
26th May 1862.

SIR,

Objections to a very high limit of age.

IN reply to your letter of the 16th instant, relative to the subjects of examination and limits of age for the situation of messenger in your department;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will examine candidates in the subjects which you have specified, and that they will comply with your wish by requiring, as in other examinations of the same description, only a very moderate degree of proficiency.

With reference to the proposed limits of age (30 and 50), I am to observe that they differ very much from those of other public departments. Many, among which the War Office is included, have named 20 and 35; and in no case has a higher maximum than 40 been adopted.

This being the case, and there being reasons which will no doubt suggest themselves to you, for preferring the ordinary limits, the Commissioners would submit, for your consideration, the question whether it would not be better to take these limits, making an exception, if you think proper, in favour of discharged soldiers, and fixing 50 as the maximum in their case.

* * * *

Major-General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett to Mr. Maitland.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SIR, Horse Guards, 7th June 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, relative to the examination of the messengers of my department.

Limits of age fixed, with extension for discharged soldiers.

I feel obliged for the observations made on the part of the Civil Service Commissioners, and I entirely agree that it will be well to fix the ages of the candidates for these situations between 20 and 35, making an exception in the instance of discharged soldiers whose age may range within the limit of 50.

I have fixed this advanced age, assuming that the rule will be administered with discretion, as it will meet cases where there is much to recommend a candidate of good military service.

The class of men who best probably perform what is commonly required of a messenger are soldiers of good conduct (non-commissioned officers and privates), arising from their habit of regularity, punctuality, obedience, and general discipline, and the salary which is tenable with the military pension renders the post really valuable to such men.

One of the present candidates is in the 48th year of his age, and, taking him as a fair specimen of the class, I am induced to believe that, by fixing the age of military candidates at 50, a sufficient margin will be obtained in the choice of a suitable candidate for the future.

I have, &c.

WAR.—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

Major-General Forster, K.H., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Horse Guards, 5th September 1862.

Qualifications of messengers.

THE General Commanding-in-Chief having nominated ——— to the appointment of messenger on the establishment of this office, I am directed by his Royal Highness to request you will be so good as to cause this man to be examined in reading, writing from dictation, and the first four rules of arithmetic.

* * * *

I have, &c.

Major-General Forster to Mr. Horace Mann.

SIR, Horse Guards, 9th September 1862.

Age of messengers.

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by the General Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Royal Highness has decided that the limits of age for the appointment of messenger to the Commander-in-Chief's Office shall be between 25 and 35, an extension to 45 being allowed in the case of discharged soldiers.

I have, &c.

WAR.—QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Colonel the Hon. Percy E. Herbert, C.B., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Horse Guards, 3rd February 1862.

Subjects of examination for clerks at Dublin.

I HAVE it in command to transmit for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners the accompanying correspondence which

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Subjects of examination for clerks at Dublin.

has taken place relative to the standard of examination, and of the ages of candidates for clerkships in the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General in Ireland being made the same as those required for this office. The return of the enclosures is requested.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

Quarter-masterGeneral's Office, Dublin Castle,
14th January 1862.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, to bring to your notice, that, by the stitched book of Civil Service Commissioners, "Tables "showing the limits of age and subjects of examination prescribed for the various de- "partments," dated "October 1860;" candidates for clerkships in the Deputy Quarter-master-General's Office in Dublin, (which is one of the "Military Offices in Dublin," specified in page 41 of that book), are subject to a more stringent examination than is required for those in the Quarter-master-General's Office at the Horse Guards, the former being examined in Latin, or in some foreign language, whilst the latter are not ordered to be so examined.

This, Sir George Brown thinks, bears hardly on our candidates. The standard for this office was originally settled by Field Marshal Lord Seaton with the War Department in 1855, without any knowledge of the requirements which had been prescribed for your office.

Under these circumstances, Sir George Brown would be glad if you would have the kindness to bring the matter under the notice of the War Department, with a view of the standard of examination and of the ages of the candidates being made the same for the Quartermaster-General's Office in Ireland that they are in England.

By the enclosed paper it will be seen that Mr. ———, who was a temporary clerk in this office, and who was nominated to a permanent clerkship in it, has been rejected on account of his failure in French, a subject not required from similar candidates in your department.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. WYNELL MAYOW,
Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B.,
Quartermaster-General to the Forces.

Enclosure 2.

SIR,

Horse Guards, 16th January 1862.

I HAVE the commands of the General Commanding-in-Chief to transmit, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, the enclosed letter from the Deputy Quartermaster-General at Dublin, requesting that the examination of candidates for the permanent establishment in his office may be assimilated to that required for the permanent establishment of this office, which is as follows, viz.:—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English history.

And I am directed by His Royal highness to recommend that the examination for both offices may be assimilated, and that Latin, or one foreign language, now required by the office in Dublin, may be dispensed with.

The age of the candidates for the permanent establishment should be from 16 to 23.

I have, &c.
(Signed) PERCY E. HERBERT,
D. Q. M. General.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

ENCLOSURE 3.

SIR,

War Office, 1st February 1862.

IN reply to the Deputy Quartermaster General's letter of the 16th (received on the 18th) ultimo, transmitting the enclosed correspondence relative to the subjects of examination and ages of candidates for appointments to clerkships in the office of the Deputy Quartermaster General in Ireland, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Cornewall Lewis to state that he sees no objection to the course to be pursued, but that as the subjects, &c. as previously determined, were communicated to the Civil Service Commissioners by the General commanding in Ireland, by letter dated 29th December 1855, and as the qualifications required are best known to the officers at the head of the military departments, Sir George Lewis considers it would be preferable that any further communication on the subject with the Civil Service Commissioners should be addressed direct to them by the military authorities.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD LUGARD.

The Quartermaster-General.

Mr. Maitland to the Quartermaster-General.

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Civil Service Commission,
5th February 1862.

SIR,

* * * *

Subjects of examination for clerks at Dublin.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they are prepared to accede to the proposed alterations, and that they will regulate accordingly their decisions as to the eligibility of candidates. The enclosures which accompanied your letter are herewith returned.

I have, &c.

WAR.—MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND).

MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND).

General the Right Hon. Sir George Brown, G.C.B., K.H., to Mr. Maitland.

Subjects of examination for clerkships.

Commander of the Forces Office, Royal Hospital,
Dublin, 7th February 1862.

SIR,

WITH reference to Field Marshal Lord Seaton's letter of the 27th December 1855, and to the recent correspondence between the Quartermaster-General of the Forces and the Civil Service Commissioners relative to the standard of examination for clerkships in the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General in this country, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Commissioners, that I am of opinion the examination for permanent clerkships in the military offices in Dublin should in future not be extended beyond—

1. Writing from dictation,
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions),
3. English composition,
4. Précis,
5. Geography,
6. English history,

Latin, or one foreign language being dispensed with; but that the examination for temporary clerkships should continue as heretofore, viz. :—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.

I also consider it advisable that the limits of age for permanent clerkships should be altered from "18 to 25" to "16 to 23" years of age, the inferior limit being also reduced to 16 in the cases of temporary appointments.

I am, &c.

Appendix III.

SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION PAPERS USED IN ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

1862.

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EXERCISES IN HANDWRITING.

(A.) Used in examinations which are not competitive.

Copy the following Paper in your best Handwriting, or as much as you can in half an hour. N.B.—Good Handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the Alphabet.*

According to the returns of live stock, there were 600,693 horses in Ireland in 1857, being an increase over the number enumerated in the previous year of 27,285; of which, 16,606 were horses used for agricultural purposes, 2,466 for traffic and manufactures, 2,469 for amusement or recreation; 1,779 were yearlings, and 3,956 under one year old. Cattle increased by 30,686 between 1856 and 1857; the number returned in the latter year being 3,618,544: of these, 1,602,908 were milch cows, 801,875 two years old and upwards, 616,015 were under one year old, and 597,746 were one year old and under two years. These last decreased in 1857 by 23,361 compared with the same class in 1856. Pigs increased 333,627 since 1856; the number for that year having been 918,525, and for 1857, 1,252,152. The increase is made up of 34,037 one year old and upwards, and 299,590 under one year. Sheep show a decrease of 245,618 in 1857, of which, 119,391 were ewes, 41,714 tups and wethers, and 84,513 lambs. The decrease in sheep may, I conceive, be attributed to a satisfactory cause—their increased exportation, which is now so much facilitated by railway communication.

(B.) Used in competitive examinations.

Instructions as in Specimen (A.) Time allowed, one hour.

The following tabularized account of the admissions to the workhouse during the last year, in comparison with those of the two preceding years, shows that the recent increase in the proportion of cases admitted in sickness is still kept up, and that the usefulness of the workhouses in their character of hospitals, both for acute and chronic disease, continues to be recognized by the poorer part of the population.

Year ended 29th Sept.	Number of Paupers in Workhouse at the commencement of the Year.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						Number of Births in the Workhouse during the Year.	Total Number of Persons relieved in the Workhouse during the Year.	Number of Deaths in the Workhouse during the Year.
		Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not Sick.	Total Number admitted during the Year.			
		Suffering from Fever or other contagious Disease.	Suffering under other Diseases.	Suffering from accidental Injury.	Total Number admitted in Sickness.					
1858	39,838	11,104	33,880	2,531	47,515	87,398	134,913	2,454	177,205	9,395
1859	36,836	9,553	32,600	2,107	44,260	70,334	114,594	2,276	153,706	8,022
1860	35,206	9,107	36,456	2,025	47,588	85,312	132,900	2,443	170,549	9,677

With regard to those poor persons who, having become destitute through sickness, or who, having contracted dangerous contagious disease, either resort to the workhouse for curative treatment, or enter it as a permanent asylum, it has always been the desire of the Commissioners to remove, as far as practicable, every prejudice against this form of relief which may exist, from any cause, in the minds of the lower classes.

SPECIMENS OF EXERCISES IN WRITING FROM DICTATION.

[In writing from dictation, candidates are cautioned by a notice printed at the top of the paper on which they write, that "*attention "should be paid to clear and legible handwriting, to correct spelling, "and to proper punctuation.*"

The following extract from a memorandum sent to examiners in the country will show the method pursued in dictating :—

The examiner is requested to read over the passage marked, "For dictation," *first, that the candidates may gather its general purport: a second time, slowly, that they may have ample time to write it down: a third time, that they may have an opportunity of correcting and punctuating what they have written. Ruled lines should not be allowed.*]

(1) If the importance of the subjects of which it treats be any test of the interest of a science, Political Economy will be found to have the strongest claims on the public attention. It points out the means by which the necessaries, comforts, and enjoyments that constitute wealth may be most easily and cheaply produced ; it ascertains the laws by which they are divided among the different classes of the community, and the mode in which they may be most advantageously consumed. Its intimate connexion with all the best interests of mankind is consequently obvious. No other science comes so directly home to our every-day occupations and business. The consumption of wealth is indispensable to existence, but the eternal law of Providence has decreed that it can only be procured by industry ;—that man must earn his bread in the sweat of his brow. This two-fold necessity renders the attainment of wealth the principal object of the exertions of the vast majority of the human race; it has subdued the natural aversion of man from labour, giving activity to indolence, and armed the patient hand of industry with zeal to undertake, and perseverance to overcome, the most irksome and disagreeable tasks.

Such being the circumstances under which society is placed, the science which teaches how the production of wealth may be most effectually promoted, and which also unfolds the principles that govern its distribution, must certainly deserve to be carefully studied and meditated. There are none to whom it can be considered extrinsic or superfluous. Even the few who, having inherited ample fortunes, are exempted from any necessity of attending to the means by which they may be further augmented, must notwithstanding feel interested in many of the inquiries pertaining to this science. All of them involve considerations deeply affecting the well-being of numerous individuals or of the public.

---

(2) Throughout this memorable day Napoleon's tactics, which had so often proved terribly effective against second-rate troops, were foiled by the matchless skill of Wellington, and the heroic steadiness of a part of his army. His method of charging in dense masses, and of launching cavalry to seize a point in the enemy's centre, was useless against the British and Germans, whose deadly fire tore columns to pieces, and whose serried squares defied alike lancer and cuirassier.

On the other hand, the tactics of Wellington, and the heroism of a part of his troops, never shone with more conspicuous lustre. For a space of nearly six hours he baffled all Napoleon's attacks without the aid of a single Prussian, and with not more than one half of his army. Though the arrival of part of the allied force gave him relief, the long delay of the rest of the Prussians, and the desperate energy of the French commander, exposed him to a tremendous pressure; yet his squares emerged from the fiery trial, and even after the repulse of the Old Guard his reserves were far from being exhausted, as was shown by the magnificent advance of the British army to close the battle. In fact, though he never would have risked the encounter unless assured of the support of the Prussians, and though no one can doubt that the ruin of Napoleon was caused by their co-operation, it is very probable that, even unaided, the Duke would have kept his enemy at bay, notwithstanding his great inferiority in strength; and it is certain that the skilfulness of his manœuvres, and the wonderful steadiness of two thirds of his troops, redressed the balance which wavered for a time on account of the non-arrival of the Prussians. Napoleon himself, though hating him bitterly, could not help bearing reluctant testimony to the "extraordinary firmness and coolness" of the Duke, and to the "unconquerable tenacity" of his infantry.

[The "Exercises to test Orthography" usually include an exercise in dictation and an orthographical exercise: but in the case of candidates nominated to the Foreign Office, or for "Preliminary test examination," a second exercise in dictation is given, instead of an orthographical exercise.]

SPECIMENS OF ORTHOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES.

[*The candidate is required to copy the passage set before him clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling and grammar, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.*]

(1) The faite of the infortunet royel familley, after this difeet, was suficiantley singuler to diserve ricording. Margeret, flying with her son into a forrist, were she indevored to conseel hirself, was biset, during the darknesse of the nite, by a gang of robars; who, eather ignarant or rigardless of her quallaty, dispoiled her of her jewills and ornements, and treeted her with the outmost indignaty. The partishion of there vallueble bootey razed a quarrell among them; and while there atenshion was thus ingaged, she seazed the opurtunity of makeing her iscape with her son into the depths of the forrist, where she romed for sum tyme, exausted with fateag and hungar, and ovarwelmed with terrour & aflicktion. Wile in this wretchid condishion, she saw a robar aproche with his nakid sorde; & findeing that she had no meens of iscape, she suddanley imbraiced the ressolution of trusteing intyrely for protecktion to his gennarossity. She advanced towords him, & prisenting to him the yuthfull prinse, exsclamed—"Here, my friend, I "comitt to your caire the saftey of your king's son." The man, whos umaneity & gennarous spirret had bin obskured, but not wholey exstingueshed, struck by the singalarrity of the sercomstence, & charmed

by the confedanse riposed in him, vowed not only to abstane from all injerry agenst the prinsess, but to divote hisself intyrely to her service. By his ayde she rimaned sum tyme conseeled in the forrist, and was at last conduckted to the see-coste, whence she affected her flite into Flandars. She past thence into her farther's coart, where she livved sevarel yeeres in privesy & rityremant. Her husbend was not so fortunet or not so dexstarous. Sum of his freinds convayed him saifely into Lancasshire, but he was at last ditected, delivvared up to Edward, & throne into the Towar. The saftey of his purson was oweing less to the magnannimaty of his ennimys, than to the contemt they entirtaned for his curreje & his carecktar.

---

(2) Gebralter is a forteress bilonging to Great Britton, in the suthern part of the Spanish penninsular, ajoining the narowest part of the straight which seperates Urup from Affrika and coneckts the Atlantic with the Meddetirranian. The sittadel stands on the westarn syde of a mountanous prommontary, which progects about three myles into the see. The nothern exstrematy of this rock, frunting the low narow ismus which coneckts it with the maneland, is perpindiculer, and wholely unaccessable. The eestarn and suthern sydes are steap and ruggid, and exstreamly difucult of acsess, so as to rendar any atack upon them, evan if they were not fortefyed, next to impossable ; it is therfor onely on the western side, where the rock diclines towards the see, that it can evvar be assayled with the sleightest prospickt of sucsess. Here howevar the strenth of the artefishial forteficashions is such, that the forteress is comonly deamed impregnible, evan though atacked by an ennimy having the comand of the see. Vast galerys have been exscavvaited in the sollid rock, and mounted with hevvy canon : & comunecations have been estabbleshed bitween the differant baterys by passiges cut in the rock, to screan the difenders from the fire of their asaylents. In fact the hole surface is lyned with the most formedible baterys, from the baise to the summet ; so that, if proparly vitalled and garisoned, the plaice may be said to be impregnible.

As a comurciel station Gebralter is of considdareble importence. Having been made a free port at the biginning of the last sentuary, subject to no dutys nor restrictions, it surves as a convenient deppot for Inglish & forrin artecals destyned to supply the naboring provences. But the advantege which Great Britton derives from the possession of this cellebrated forteress is almost wholly of a polliticle carecktar. It is, as it were, the quay of the Meddetirranean ; and whyle its occupation gives us the miens of efecktuelly anoying our ennimys in war, it afoards equel fecilaties for the protecktion of our comarce and shiping in tyme of piece.

SPECIMENS OF EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC.

A. (Compound Addition.)

[N.B.—An exercise in compound addition is given, with few exceptions, to *every candidate.*]

(a.) Used in examinations not competitive.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed ($\frac{1}{2}$ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

It is important that the addition should be quite *correct;* additional credit will also be given for *rapidity.*

£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
786178	2	4	197314	5	6	273144	9	9
810769	2	2	34232	1	11	65211	6	8
152836	1	9	361211	6	7	110732	17	1
538097	1	2	593621	4	5	90486	3	7
82163	9	10	19109	19	10	426409	12	8
86752	15	3	90473	16	5	214321	18	9
74573	2	4	318019	3	8	721403	7	3
90574	2	1	297215	9	5	859276	3	8
531067	13	8	627412	3	7	23997	5	2
98278	17	6	418203	2	3	36197	11	7
99374	5	7	945642	1	8	189603	2	5
113257	8	11	536408	13	10	92485	9	7
23276	5	9	86631	7	7	8542	18	9
381397	7	1	60123	7	7	91376	2	11
423925	4	11	83641	8	9	264103	7	7
213884	3	2	961403	5	5	26179	5	8

£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
219432	2	6	181437	9	8	211618	7	10
9632	2	6	91467	1	3	127433	9	5
41708	7	7	671646	3	11	25672	3	4
23109	19	10	156917	11	9	239416	9	8
612356	1	2	879	6	1	181528	3	6
711791	6	1	159673	1	0	109786	16	11
83479	2	8	42361	8	2	274032	12	1
94712	3	3	16391	1	4	514376	15	10
32752	15	3	471067	13	8	83215	9	5
836729	6	7	692765	1	2	14239	2	5
234526	1	1	754739	2	1	352376	0	9
617173	8	6	927	6	8	319107	4	8
753276	5	9	416228	10	9	2489	6	7
11835	0	3	92176	5	5	13789	9	8
74321	18	9	90704	8	8	96738	4	6
14203	5	6	95316	2	2	310397	8	7

(b.) The papers used in competitive examinations are of the same character, but of greater length; containing twelve columns, instead of six.

B. (Elementary.)

Time allowed, 2 hours.

You are requested—

(1) *to write your name at the* top *of each of your papers;*
(2) *to put the* number *to each question;*
(3) *to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

---

1. Write down in figures Four hundred and one thousand three hundred and one.
2. Write down in figures Two hundred millions eight thousand and eleven.
3. Write out in words the number 90105003.
4. Add together—

10099003	
10584769	
86537981	
12569921	
969789	
2694153	

5.—

£	*s.*	*d.*
5322	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$
304	12	$3\frac{3}{4}$
6736	9	10
8713	8	$10\frac{1}{2}$
917	3	$6\frac{3}{4}$
4831	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$

6.—

From	200175685
Take	181589478

7.—

£	*s.*	*d.*
30709	14	$2\frac{1}{2}$
27876	16	$7\frac{1}{4}$

The working of the following is so be shown up:

8. Multiply 5301201 by 57023.
9. Multiply 429772 by 370010.
10. Multiply 4288*l.* 6*s.* $4\frac{3}{4}$*d.* by 7.
11. Multiply 3509*l.* 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* by 39.
12. Multiply 4156*l.* 11*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.* by 620.
13. Divide 573747025786 by 5.
14. Divide 697457274930 by 341.
15. Divide 107107648961 by 5037.
16. Divide 2682076*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* by 12.
17. Divide 3059678*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* by 133.

N.B.—In working the above *correctness* is of the greatest importance. Additional credit, however, will be given for doing them *quickly.*

C. (Including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice.)

Time allowed, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. In 2306090 ozs. how many tons, cwts., &c.?
2. A ton of potatoes cost 7*l.*; what would have been the price of 24 lbs.?

3. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 1740*l.* 5*s.* at 14*s.* 2*d.* in the pound.
4. In 6 furlongs 4 poles 5 yards 2 feet how many inches ?
5. A man walks 17 miles 1650 yards in 3 hours and 45 minutes ; what is his rate per hour ?
6. Find (by Practice) the price of 9 quarters 2 bushels 1 peck at 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per quarter.
7. Reduce 600 half guineas to half crowns.
8. A bankrupt pays a dividend of 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound ; what is the loss of the creditor to whom he owes 750*l.*?
9. Find (by Practice) the rent of 23 acres 3 roods 15 perches at 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the acre.

D. (Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)

(a.) Used in preliminary test examinations, and others which are not competitive.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers ; to put the* number *to each question ; to send up the* working *as well as the answers ; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set ; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. How many lbs., ozs., &c. are there in 721572 grains of gold ?
2. A ton of potatoes cost 7*l.* ; how many pounds might have been bought for 3*s.* ?
3. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 1430*l.* 12*s.* at 13*s.* 4*d.* in the pound.
4. Find the simple interest on 435*l.* 15*s.* for 2 years at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

---

5. Add together $8\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{9}{14}$, $4\frac{5}{21}$, and $2\frac{17}{42}$.
6. Subtract $3\frac{4}{45}$, from $8\frac{1}{30}$.
7. Multiply $9\frac{5}{11}$ by $4\frac{1}{8}$.
8. Divide $72\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$.

---

9. Add together ·813, 420·91, ·00093, 7·043, and 12560.
10. Subtract 59·87 from 506·222.
11. Multiply 757·04 by 15·8.
12. Divide 22·097 by 543·14 to 3 places of decimals.
13. Find the value of 2·625 of a pound sterling.

---

14. In 5864542 inches how many miles, furlongs, &c. ?
15. If a horse trots $23\frac{3}{4}$ miles in 2 hours and a half, what is his rate per hour ?
16. Find (by Practice) the price of 7 ozs. 14 dwts. 21 grs. of gold at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ounce.
17. Find the amount of 2700*l.* for 4 years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

---

18. Add together $12\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{7}{15}$, $\frac{47}{20}$, and $\frac{7}{45}$.
19. Subtract $\frac{19}{52}$ from $4\frac{3}{26}$.
20. Multiply $18\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{13}{15}$.
21. Divide $1\frac{7}{22}$ by $8\frac{2}{7}$.

---

22. Add together 50004, ·46, ·579, and 1201·043.
23. Subtract 19·9876 from 75.
24. Multiply 45·267 by 7·045.
25. Divide 15·96 by ·065.
26. Reduce 18*s.* $8\frac{1}{4}$*d.* to a decimal of 2*s.* 2*d.*

---

27. Reduce 5 acres 13 poles to square feet.
28. If $4\frac{1}{8}$ cwts. of sugar cost 21 guineas, what is the price of $195\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.?
29. Find (by Practice) the price of 34 cubic yards 3 feet 288 inches of earth, at 3*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* per yard.
30. In what time will 2220*l.* be doubled at 6 per cent. simple interest?

---

31. Add together $\frac{7}{16}$, $6\frac{5}{48}$, $\frac{17}{6}$, and $\frac{13}{24}$.
32. Subtract $7\frac{15}{20}$ from $11\frac{3}{4}$.
33. Multiply together $\frac{19}{20}$, $11\frac{1}{9}$, and $3\frac{21}{33}$.
34. Divide $7\frac{7}{11}$ by $3\frac{3}{55}$.

---

35. Add together ·2764, 1824, 176·09032, and ·47.
36. Subtract 7·20147 from 872·70032.
37. Multiply 7·045 by 974·01.
38. Divide 1·765 by 2470 to five places of decimals.
39. Reduce 1*s.* 2*d.* to the decimal of 12*s.* $8\frac{1}{4}$*d.* to four places.

(b.) Used in competitive examinations of candidates who have not been previously tested.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

Instructions same as in Specimen (a).

1. In 3 lbs. 10 ozs. 4 dwt. 12 grains, how many grains troy?
2. How many acres will 34 men reap in the time that 10 men take to reap 23 acres?
3. Find (by Practice) the price of 2 cwt. 1 qr. $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of soap at 3*s.* 9*d.* per stone of 14 lbs.
4. Find the simple interest on 73*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* for 5 years 6 months at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

---

5. Add together $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{7}{12}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, and $\frac{4}{5}$.
6. Subtract $\frac{29}{60}$ from $1\frac{4}{15}$.
7. Multiply $\frac{21}{26}$ by $\frac{20}{51}$.
8. Divide $\frac{51}{120}$ by $\frac{7}{19}$.

---

9. Add together 802·573, 31·095, 9·7235, and ·507.
10. Subtract 11·709 from 12·0954.
11. Multiply 34·742 by 3·25.
12. Divide 169·24 by 549 to 3 places of decimals.
13. Find the value of 2·0875 of 1*l.*

---

14. In 2771443 seconds how many weeks, days, &c. ?
15. A fortress is provisioned for 3 weeks, at the rate of 15 ozs. a day for each man: If only $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. are served out daily to each man, how long can the place hold out ?
16. Find (by Practice) the amount of a man's wages for 3 weeks, 4 days, 8 hours, at 6*s.* 8*d.* a day ; reckoning 10 hours to a day.
17. Find the amount of 2700*l.* for 4 years at 6 per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

---

18. Add together $\frac{1}{12}$, $5\frac{3}{15}$, $\frac{2}{20}$, and $4\frac{5}{16}$.
19. Subtract $5\frac{1}{16}$ from $8\frac{1}{24}$.
20. Multiply $20\frac{4}{5}$ by $1\frac{3}{23}$.
21. Divide $2\frac{1}{12}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$.

---

22. Add together ·024, 1000, ·00565, and 2·432.
23. Subtract ·099095 from 1·007.
24. Multiply ·51904 by 60·504.
25. Divide 24·1 by ·0025.
26. Reduce 2*l.* 11*s.* $6\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to a decimal of 1*l.* 10*s.*

Miscellaneous.

N.B.—*You are not required to answer any of the following questions; but if you have time (after finishing the preceding ones) it will be well for you to do as many as you can.*

a. If by selling wine at 15*s.* a gallon I lose 10 per cent., at what price must I sell it to gain 15 per cent. ?
b. Find the cube root of 134217728.
c. Multiply ·0$\dot{0}$2$\dot{1}$ by 48·026.
d. The content of a cistern is the sum of two cubes whose edges are 10 inches and 2 inches, and the area of its base is the difference of two squares whose sides are $1\frac{1}{9}$ and $1\frac{2}{5}$ feet. Find its depth.
e. If a man rows 10 miles in 2 hours and a half against a stream, the rate of which is 3 miles an hour, how long would he be in rowing 5 miles with the stream ?
f. What must be the rate of interest in order that the discount on 1936*l.* 18*s.* payable at the end of 3 years may be 207*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*?
g. If 48 pioneers, in 5 days of $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours long, can dig a trench 139·75 yards long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards deep ; how many hours per day must 90 pioneers work during 42 days in order to dig a trench $4910\frac{1}{16}$ yards long, $4\frac{7}{8}$ yards wide, and $3\frac{1}{5}$ yards deep ?

(c.) Used in competitive examinations of candidates who have passed a preliminary test examination.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. If a steamer makes the passage from New York to Liverpool (say 2,760 miles) in 9 days 14 hours, and a train goes from London to Edinburgh (say 405 miles) in 18 hours : compare the rates of the steamer and the train.
2. Find the square root exactly of $2515\frac{2}{3}\frac{9}{6}\frac{4}{1}$.
3. Extract the cube root of 5·78 to three places of decimals.
4. Multiply by the method of duodecimals 3 ft. 1 in. 11 pts. by 2 ft. 6 in. 7 pts., and the product by 1 ft. 7 in.

5. Express the result of the last question in cubic feet, cubic inches, and a fraction of a cubic inch.
6. Divide $4\cdot0\dot{3}$ by $\cdot1\dot{4}0\dot{7}$.
7. Find the average of $21\frac{2}{3}$, $73\frac{4}{5}$, 0, $3\cdot065$, 82, $17\frac{3}{20}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, $9\frac{5}{12}$; express the fractional part decimally.
8. A person sells as many 3 per cent. consols at $98\frac{5}{8}$ as produce 2,000*l.*, and invests this sum in railway stock, paying $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., at $93\frac{3}{4}$. How is his income affected?
9. A person buys coffee at 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. and chicory at 2*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* per cwt., and mixes them in the proportion of two of chicory to five of coffee. He retails the mixture at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. What is his gain per cent.?
10. Find the true discount on 512*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* due 52 days hence at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per cent. a day.
11. If 5 men can perform a piece of work in 12 days of 10 hours each, how many men will perform a piece of work four times as large in a fifth part of the time, if they work the same number of hours in the day, supposing that 2 of the second set can do as much work in an hour as 3 of the first set?
12. A canal 10 miles long is 8 yards wide at the top, 6 yards wide at the bottom, and 5 feet deep. How soon would the excavation of it be completed by 800 men, each removing on an average 15 cubic yards per day?
13. The rate of a clock is $\cdot0375$ *per cent.* too fast. How much will the clock gain in a week?
14. A vessel whose speed was $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles per hour started at 8 o'clock to go a distance of 74 miles. A second vessel, whose speed was to that of the first as 8 to 5, starting from the same place, arrived 5 minutes before the first. When did the second vessel start?
15. At a siege it was found that a certain length of trench could be dug by the soldiers and navvies in 4 days, but that when only half the navvies were present it required 7 days to dig the same length of trench. What proportion of the work was done by the soldiers?

E. (Averages and Per-centages.)

Time allowed, 2 hours.

1. Find the average of $13\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{5}$, 21, $7\frac{3}{4}$, $\cdot0023$, $3\frac{1}{8}$, 0, $106\frac{1}{2}$, and $57\frac{7}{20}$; express the fractional part decimally.
2. If by selling wine at 15*s.* a gallon I lose 6 per cent., at what price must I sell it to gain $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?
3. Of 32 selected candidates for the East Indian Civil Service in 1859, 3 were above 20 years of age when they went to India, 4 above 21, 12 above 22 and 23 respectively, and 1 above 24. From these data find what is the average age at which the men went to India.
4. A merchant has teas worth 4*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. respectively, which he mixes in the proportion of 3 lbs. of the former to 2 of the latter, and sells the mixture at 4*s.* 4*d.* per lb.; what does he gain or lose per cent.?

5. Between the years 1841 and 1851 the population of England increased 14·2 per cent. In the latter year it was 21,121,290. What was it in the former year?

6. A person invests 5,460*l.* in the 3 per cents at 91, he sells out 2,000*l.* stock when they have risen to 93½, and the remainder when they have fallen to 85; he then invests the produce in 4½ per cents at 102. What is the difference in his income?

7. What must be the market value of 6 per cent. stock, in order that, after deducting the income tax of 10*d.* in the pound, it may yield 6½ per cent. interest?

8. If the Roman Catholics are 3 to 1 of the population of Ireland, and the Protestant Dissenters bear the proportion of 2 to 3 to the members of the Established Church, find the proportion *per cent.* which the Protestant Dissenters bear to the Roman Catholics.

F. (Purchase of Stock, and Exchange.)

Time allowed, 2 hours.

1. When a 3¼ per cent. stock is at 93, find what price a 4½ per cent. stock must bear that an investment may be made with equal advantage in either stock.

2. A person sells Midland stock paying 6½ per cent. at 128½, and invests in Great Western stock paying 3 per cent. at 72½: By how much per cent. will the interest of his investment be altered?

3. A person invests 5,000*l.* in the new 6 per cent. Turkish Loan issued at 68 per cent. at 2½ premium: How much stock will he have, and what rate of interest will the investment give?

4. What must be the market value of 3 per cent. stock, in order that, after deducting an income tax of 10*d.* in the pound, it may yield 3½ per cent. interest?

5. What is meant by the *par of exchange* between two countries? When is the exchange said to be against a country? Explain briefly why the course of exchange between two countries varies.

6. If 3£=20 Thalers; 25 Thalers=93 Francs; 27 Francs=5 Scudi; and 62 Scudi=135 Gulden; how many Gulden=1£?

7. A trader in London owes a debt of 1,000 pistoles to one in Cadiz; find what he gains by sending it to him through France, the exchanges being 1£=25·4 Francs; 19 Francs=1 Spanish Pistole; 4 Spanish Pistoles=3£.

8. A person in London owes another in St. Petersburg 920 roubles, which must be remitted through Paris. He pays the requisite sum to his broker, at a time when the exchange between London and Paris is 25·15 francs for 1*l.*, and between Paris and St. Petersburg 1·2 francs for 1 rouble. The remittance is delayed until the rates are 25·35 francs for 1*l.* and 1·15 francs for 1 rouble. What does the broker gain or lose by the delay?

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN BOOK-KEEPING.

One of the two following papers, (A.) or (B.), is set to *every candidate* who is examined in book-keeping, along with a special paper adapted to the office for which he is a candidate. In either case the following "Instructions" are given.

(*a*) *You are advised to read the Instructions and Directions, and to examine the books supplied to you before you commence your work.*

(*b*) *Attention should be paid in this Exercise to neat writing, to perfect correctness, and to speed.*

(*c*) *No part of the work is to be recopied, but every entry is to be written at once into the books provided.*

(*d*) *No erasures are to be made. If any correction is necessary, it can be made by drawing the pen through the part which is erroneous, and then making a fresh entry.*

(*e*) *The calculations in the Examination Paper need not be checked.*

(A.) Time allowed, 1¼ hour.

1. Copy the following transactions into the Sales book and Invoice book provided, putting all amounts for wine in the column headed "Wine," and so with spirits and beer. All the details must be given.
2. Post the transactions from these books into the Ledger, opening personal accounts only. The amount to be posted is that in the total column, and no details are to be given in the Ledger. Each Ledger entry must therefore be in the words "To" or "By" "Wine," "Beer," "Spirits," or "Sundries."

The folio column in the Sales book and Invoice book is to be supplied with figures referring to the page of the Ledger to which each item has been carried; and the corresponding column in the Ledger is to be supplied with figures referring to the page of the Sales book or of the Invoice book from which each entry has been brought.

[The Ledger is not to be balanced; and no index to the Ledger need be made.]

1854.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Jan. 3. Bought of Edward Bryan :			
4 hhds. Brandy, 216 gallons, @ 10/ - -	108	0	0
4. Sold James Brown :			
1 hhd. Brandy, 55 gallons, @ 10/6 - -	28	17	6
5. Bought of Thomas Browne :			
101 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/ - -	15	3	0
„ Sold John Browne :			
21 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/6 - -	3	13	6
6. Bought of O'Brien & Sons :			
3 pipes Port @ 63*l.* - - - -	189	0	0
7. Sold Frederic Brown :			
1 pipe Port @ 70*l.* - - - -	70	0	0
„ Sold Edward Bryan :			
6 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/6 - -	1	1	0
8. Bought of Brien, Son, and Co. :			
150 doz. qts. Stout @ 4/6 - - -	33	15	0
50 doz. pts. Stout @ 2/6 - - -	6	5	0

1854.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 8.	Sold Edmond Brown :			
	2 pipes Port @ 68*l.* - - - -	136	0	0
	1 hhd. Brandy, 53 gallons, @ 10/9 - -	28	9	9
	25 doz. qts. Stout @ 5/ - - -	6	5	0
10.	Sold James Brown :			
	1 hhd. Brandy, 54 gallons, @ 10/6 - -	28	7	0
	50 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/6 - -	8	15	0
	20 doz. pts. Stout @ 2/9 - - -	2	15	0
12.	Bought of Edward Bryan :			
	8 quarter casks Pale Brandy, 215 gallons, @ 10/ - - - - -	107	10	0
„	Sold John Brown :			
	2 quarter casks Pale Brandy, 54 gallons, @ 10/6 - - - - -	28	7	0
13.	Bought of John Brien :			
	1 hhd. Brandy, 54 gallons, @ 10/ - -	27	0	0
15.	Sold John Browning :			
	1 hhd. Brandy, 54 gallons, @ 10/6 - -	28	7	0
	2 quarter casks Pale Brandy, 53 gallons, @ 10/9	28	9	9
	25 doz. qts. Stout @ 5/ - - -	6	5	0
	21 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/6 - -	3	13	6

Sales Book (*for Entries of Goods Sold*).

Date.	*Name and Particulars.*	*Rate.*	*Wine.*			*Beer.*			*Spirits.*			*Ledger Folio.*	*Total.*		
1858.	*SPECIMEN.*														
Jan. 30	*John Brown.*														
	1 Butt Sherry, at	*£50*	*50*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	1 Doz. Stout, at	*5/6*	—	—	—	—	*5*	*6*	—	—	—				
	1 Quarter Cask Pale Brandy, 26 gns. at	*12/–*	—	—	—	—	—	—	*15*	*12*	—		*65*	*17*	*6*
Jan. 30	*John Brown.*														
	6 Doz. Pale Ale, at	*3/3*	—	—	—	—	*19*	*6*	—	—	—		—	*19*	*6*

Invoice Book (*for Entries of Goods Bought*).

Date.	*Name and Particulars.*	*Rate.*	*Wine.*			*Beer.*			*Spirits.*			*Ledger Folio.*	*Total.*		
1858.	*SPECIMEN.*														
Jan. 24	*James Williams.*														
	2 Butts Sherry, at	*£55*	*110*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		*110*	—	—

(B.) Time allowed, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour.

Instructions (*as above.*)

1. Copy the following transactions into the Bought Day Book and Sold Day Book provided, putting all amounts for the same person on the same day together, as in the specimens (which refer to the entries printed in Italics). It may be assumed that all the goods received have been "Bought" from the persons delivering them, and that the goods delivered have been "Sold" to the persons receiving them. All the details must be given.

2. Post the transactions from these books into the Ledger, opening personal accounts only. The amount to be posted is that in the total column, and no details are to be given in the Ledger. Each Ledger entry must therefore be in the words "To" or "By" "Wine," "Beer," "Spirits," or "Sundries."

The folio column in the Bought Day Book and Sold Day Book is to be supplied with figures referring to the page of the Ledger to which each item has been carried; and the corresponding column in the Ledger is to be supplied with figures referring to the page of the Bought Day Book or of the Sold Day Book from which each entry has been brought.

[The Ledger is not to be balanced; and no index to the Ledger need be made.]

WAREHOUSE BOOK—WINE.

1856.		£	s.	d.
July 1.	*Received from John Jones:*			
	10 doz. Sauterne @ 40/	20	0	0
	20 „ Chablis @ 42/	42	0	0
„	*Delivered to John Clerk:*			
	5 doz. Chablis @ 44/	11	0	0
2.	Received from R. Lewis:			
	10 doz. Rudesheimer @ 60/	30	0	0
4.	Delivered to Nathaniel Harriss:			
	3 doz. Sauterne @ 45/	6	15	0
	2 „ Chablis @ 46/	4	12	0
5.	Delivered to James Lowe:			
	5 doz. Chablis @ 48/	12	0	0
„	Delivered to Ronald Harison:			
	1 doz. Chablis @ 45/	2	5	0
	1 „ Sauterne @ 48/	2	8	0
6.	Received of John Jones:			
	3 butts Sherry @ 30*l.*	90	0	0
„	Delivered to George Harries:			
	2 butts Sherry @ 35*l.*	70	0	0
„	Received of John Low:			
	15 doz. Champagne @ 60/	45	0	0

WAREHOUSE BOOK—SPIRITS.

1856.		£	s.	d.
July 1.	*Received from John Jones:*			
	1 hhd. Pale Brandy, 54 gallons, @ 10/	27	0	0
2.	*Received from John Jones:*			
	1 hhd. Pale Brandy, 54 gallons, @ 10/	27	0	0
„	Received from R. Lewis:			
	1 hhd. Pale Brandy, 54 gallons, @ 10/6	28	7	0
5.	Delivered to James Lowe:			
	1 hhd. Pale Brandy, 54 gallons, @ 10/9	29	0	6
„	Delivered to Harrison & Sons:			
	1 hhd. Pale Brandy, 54 gallons, @ 10/10	29	5	0
„	Received from George Harries:			
	2 quarter casks Brandy, 53 gallons, @ 10/	26	10	0

WAREHOUSE BOOK—BEER.

1856.		£	s.	d.
July 2.	Received from James Lewes:			
	101 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/	15	3	0
	50 doz. qts. Stout @ 4/9	11	17	6

1856.		£	s.	d.
July 3.	Delivered to Frederic Harris :			
	20 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/6 - - -	3	10	0
4.	Delivered to Harrison & Sons :			
	20 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/3 - -	3	5	0
„	Received from Lewns & Son :			
	50 doz. qts. Stout @ 5/ - - -	12	10	0
	100 doz. pts. Sout @ 2/6 - - -	12	10	0
„	Delivered to Nathaniel Harriss :			
	10 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/6 - - -	1	15	0
„	Delivered to James Lowe :			
	10 doz. qts. Stout @ 5/6 - - -	2	15	0
	10 doz. pts. Stout @ 2/9 - - -	1	7	6
5.	Delivered to James M^{c}Aulay :			
	25 doz. pts. Stout @ 2/9 - - -	3	8	9
„	Delivered to George Harries :			
	6 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 4/ - - -	1	4	0
	6 doz. pts. Stout @ 3/ - - - -	0	18	0
6.	Delivered to David Murray :			
	10 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/6 - - -	1	15	0

Bought Day Book (*for Entries of Goods Bought*).

	SPECIMEN.								
1856.									
July 1	*John Jones.*								
	10 Doz. Sauterne - -	*40/*	*20*	—	—				
	20 Doz. Chablis - -	*42/*	*42*	—	—				
	1 Hhd. Pale Brandy, 54 Gallons - @	*10/*	*27*	—	—		*89*	—	—
„ 2	*John Jones.*								
	1 Hhd. Pale Brandy, 54 Gallons - @	*10/*					*27*	—	—

Sold Day Book (*for Entries of Goods Sold*).

	SPECIMEN.								
1856.									
July 1	*John Jones.*								
	5 Doz. Chablis - @	*44/*					*11*	—	—

BOOK-KEEPING BY SINGLE ENTRY.

Time allowed, ½ hour.

1. Enter in a Cash Book as many of the following transactions as you can :—

1861.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	Cash in hand - - - - -	25	1	9
„	Cash at Bank of England - - - -	416	3	8
3.	Paid John Jones - - - -	14	7	0
„	Received of Edgar Poynton - - -	73	10	0
„	Received of James Mills - - - -	54	2	6
4.	Paid Hector Clinton - - - -	24	0	0
„	Paid into Bank - - - - - -	100	0	0

1861.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 6.	Received of Hunter & Co. their acceptance at 3 months	325	0	0
8.	Accepted draft of Jacob Marley at 2 months	134	10	9
9.	Paid John Smith	2	3	7
10.	Paid Johnstone & Syme by cheque	40	0	0
11.	Gordon & Duff paid into Bank of England to my account	53	17	2
15.	Received of R. Hepworth (allowing him 50/ discount)	46	10	0

2. One side of a Cash Book is greater than the other. Which is it?

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

(a.) Used in preliminary test examinations for the Inland Revenue.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

Instructions—

A. *Figures must be put into the proper column of the Journal referring to the Ledger folio to which an entry has been posted, and in the Ledger referring to the folio in the Journal from which an entry has been derived.*

B. *The calculations in the printed paper need not be checked.*

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1. (*a*) Journalize the following transactions.
(*b*) If you cannot journalize, enter the transactions into any books which can be substituted for the Journal, preserving the system of Double Entry :—

1859.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	In hand—			
	3 butts sherry (duty paid) at 70*l.*	210	0	0
„	Debts due to me—			
	Albert Savage	42	7	6
	Francis Romer	119	2	8
„	Debt owing by me—			
	John Porter	68	3	5
5.	Bought of E. H. Wedgwood—			
	6 pipes port at 60*l.*	360	0	0
„	Sold William John Ross—			
	1 butt sherry at 80*l.*	80	0	0
7.	Sold James Hagger—			
	2 butts sherry at 71*l.*	142	0	0
8.	Received of William John Ross his acceptance at 2 months	80	0	0
10.	Received of James Hagger (cash)	138	9	0
	For the amount of his $^{8}/_{9}$ — £142 0 0			
	Less discount — 3 11 0			
11.	Sold A. W. Hemming—			
	5 pipes port at 65*l.*	325	0	0
12.	Received of Francis Romer	119	2	8
„	Paid into Bank of England	170	0	0
13.	Accepted draft of E. H. Wedgwood at 1 month	360	0	0

1859.			£	s.	d.
Jan. 15.	Paid duty (by cheque) for A. W. Hemming on 1 pipe port		31	1	9
„	Drew cheques for clerk—				
	On $^{a}/_{c}$ of petty cash	£10 0 0			
	As advance of salary	12 0 0			
			22	0	0
16.	A. W. Hemming paid into my account at Bank		31	1	9

2. Post the above transactions into the Ledger given herewith. No index to the Ledger need be made.
3. Balance and close the Ledger. One pipe of port is on hand, and it is to be valued at cost price.
4. (*a*) Is the owner of these books solvent or insolvent, and by how much ? (*b*) What has been his gain or loss on goods ? (*c*) What has been his total gain or loss ?

(b.) Used in competitive examinations for the Inland Revenue.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

Instructions—

The answers to questions 1 *and* 2 *should be as carefully written as if they were entries in real Account Books.*

1. Journalize the following transactions :—

1857.			£	s.	d.
July 1.	Edward Whitty and W. P. Dickson agreed to carry on business in partnership.				
„	Borrowed by Edward Whitty of John Whitty, for purposes of the business, but on his own responsibility		250	0	0
„	W. P. Dickson paid into bank to $^{a}/_{c}$ of the firm		155	4	6
2.	Paid into bank		250	0	0
8.	Bought of Misa y Bertimati 13 butts sherry @ 28*l.*		364	0	0
„	Sold John Smith 7 butts sherry @ 35*l.*		245	0	0
„	Paid Misa y Bertimati (by cheque)—				
	being	364 0 0			
	less discount	4 11 0			
			359	9	0
„	Received of John Smith his acceptance at 1 month		245	0	0
10.	Paid John Smith's bill into bank for discount—				
	Bill	245 0 0			
	Amount of discount	1 0 6			
			243	19	6
„	Paid duty (by cheque on 3 butts sherry for J. Smith		93	7	10
„	Paid to our account at bank by J. Smith ($^{a}/_{c}$ of duty)		50	0	0
„	Drew cheques on bank—				
	For cash in hand	25 0 0			
	For petty cash	10 0 0			
			35	0	0
„	Drew cheque on bank for W. P. Dickson		4	3	7
17.	Received of J. Smith—				
	Balance of amount paid for duty	43 7 10			
	Interest for 7 days	0 0 10			
			43	8	8

1857.		£	s.	d.
July 25.	Bought of Sandiman & Co.—			
	3 pipes of port @ 45*l.* - - -	135	0	0
27.	Sold James Simpson—			
	1 pipe port @ 52*l.* - - - -	52	0	0
	4 butts sherry @ 32*l.* - - -	128	0	0
31.	Wrote off from profits as a per-centage to cover future bad debts - - - -	2	10	0
„	Sundry small expenses paid by clerk during month - - - - -	2	7	1
„	Paid salary of clerk for month - - -	6	13	4

2. Post the above transactions into the Ledger given herewith. No index to the Ledger need be made.
3. Balance and close the Ledger. There are on hand 2 butts of sherry and 2 pipes of port which may be valued at cost price.
4. By how much is the firm solvent or insolvent? How much has been gained or lost on goods in the period taken? What has been the total gain or loss?
5. What errors can exist in a set of books after the Ledger has been balanced?
6. Assume that a set of books kept by the above firm includes a private ledger, and that entries which it is desired to treat as confidential appear in it, and not in the ordinary trade ledger: *the trade ledger being balanced by itself as usual.* Suppose, further, that stock $^{a}/_{c}$ and profit and loss $^{a}/_{c}$ are kept in the private ledger, and that the entries on the 1st, the last entry of the 10th, and the first entry of the 31st are to be carried there:—
   (*a*) What should be the journal entries and the private journal entries for the transactions just named?
   (*b*) If it were decided that no transfers should be made in the ledger except as posts from the journal, what journal entries and private journal entries should be made to close the ledger as you have done in answer to question 3.

(c.) Set to candidates for Clerkships in the Admiralty.
Time allowed, 2 hours.

Instructions—

The questions should be answered, as far as possible, in the order in which they stand. No credit will be given for statements which are not strictly in answer to the questions proposed.

1. Rule paper for a cash book, and enter in it as many of the following transactions as should be placed there:—

1862.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	In hand - - - - - -	542	7	4
„	At bank - - - - -	33	2	7
2.	Paid into bank - - - - -	500	0	0
„	Paid John Syme - - - - -	26	2	9
3.	Paid Ronald Jukes (by cheque) - - -	137	8	6
„	Allowed by Ronald Jukes (as discount) - -	2	11	6
4.	Received of W. Ansted - - - -	47	10	0
„	Allowed to W. Ansted (as discount) - -	2	10	0
7.	Bought of James Mackenzie goods - -	317	8	7
10.	Accepted draft of James Mackenzie at 3 months -	317	8	0
„	Received of James Browne - - -	24	0	0
„	Hector Murray paid into my account at bank -	200	0	0

2. Why is "book-keeping by double entry" so called?
3. (*a*) What check upon the correctness of the books is furnished by "double entry?" (*b*) How far is this check incomplete? (*c*) Has the system any further advantages?
4. Rule paper for a journal, and journalize the transactions given in question 1.
5. Rule paper for a ledger, and post into it from the journal made in answer to the last question.
6. Describe the mode of balancing a ledger, giving an account of all the transfers which must be made, and stating, when it is possible, to which side each balance will be transferred.
7. Divide the following of my ledger accounts into groups according to their nature, assign to each group a name (if you are able to do so), and state for each group in what particulars the accounts included in it agree:—

   Cash, profit and loss, John Jones, stock, Great Western Railway Co., petty cash, Smith Brothers & Co., bills payable, goods, commission, "house in Sackville Street," James Brown, bills receivable, "ship Maria," bank.

8. Give the journal entries for the following transactions:—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Jan. 15.	Paid duty on 1 pipe port for John Smith -	50	0	0
18.	Received of John Smith (being repayment of amount advanced for duty and interest) my bill on Jabez Jones due Feb. 1, for - £43 7 2			
	Cash - - 6 16 10			
		50	4	0

SPECIMENS OF SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION, OR CORRESPONDENCE.

[N.B.—In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style:* and that *the composition should fill not less than two folio pages.*]

(A.) Used in examinations which are not competitive.

(1.) A letter to a friend, giving an account of any journey you ever made.
(2.) The proposed Memorial to the Prince Consort.
(3.) On the International Exhibition of 1862.
(4.) On Pride.

[Two such subjects are usually given, and the candidate is at liberty to write on either, or on both. Time allowed, 1½ hour.]

(B.) Used in competitive examinations.

(1.) Our National Defences.

[You may give your own view as to the most effectual means of defence, or an account of any recent discussions on the matter, or you may treat the subject in any way that you prefer.]

(2.) Explain the meaning and discuss the truth of the saying, "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

[One such subject is usually given. Time allowed, 2 hours.]

SPECIMENS OF QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY.

[In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*]

(A.) Set to candidates for the Customs.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. On the accompanying outline map of England insert the names of the chief bays and headlands; trace the course of the Severn, Trent, Medway, Exe, Mersey; and mark by asterisks, with the names written near them, the situations of Blackburn, Birkenhead, Guildford, Doncaster, Newark, Cardiff, Kendal, Boston, Canterbury, Durham.
2. Draw a map of France, as large as your paper will permit; showing the chief physical features, and the position of any twelve important towns.
3. In what counties are the following towns?—Sunderland, St. Albans, Banbury, Preston, Lichfield, Hastings, Jedburgh, Hamilton, Athlone, Belfast.
4. Name the chief rivers that run into the sea on the east coast of Britain, and the counties through which they flow.
5. On what rivers are the following towns?—Nottingham, Manchester, Hexham, Hereford, Stirling, Cork, Vienna, Lyons, Delhi, Montreal.
6. Where are the following places, and what do you know about any of them?—Corfu, Smyrna, Nice, Madras, Beyrout, Chicago, Antwerp, Tours, Dantzic, Odessa.
7. Describe the course of the rivers Rhine, Tagus, and Indus, mentioning the countries through which they flow, and the chief towns on their banks.
8. Where are the Morea, the Pampas, Bermuda, Borneo, the White Sea, the Red Sea, Mont Blanc, Mount Ararat, the Tigris, the Hudson?

(B.) Set to Cadets of Constabulary, Ireland.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. On the accompanying outline map of England and Wales mark the names of the chief bays and headlands; of the counties on the coast between Boston and Falmouth, and the chief town of each; trace the course of the Thames, Mersey, Wharfe, Wye, Tees; and mark by asterisks, with the names written near them, the position of Carlisle, Grimsby, Dover, Kendal, Hereford, Swansea, Oxford, Birmingham, York, Bedford.
2. On the accompanying outline map of Ireland insert the names of the chief bays and headlands; trace the course of the Barrow, Foyle, Liffey, Shannon, Slaney, and the line of the most important ranges of hills; and place Clonmel, Mullingar, Naas, Newry, Lifford, Thurles, Enniskillen, Castlebar, Trim, Tullamore.

3. Name the chief harbours on the west coast of Ireland, and the county in which each is situated.
4. Describe any one of the great lines of railway in Ireland; naming in order the counties through which it runs, and the most important stations upon it.
5. Name the chief rivers, and two or three of the most important towns, in each of the following counties:—Cavan, Galway, Kilkenny, Mayo, Waterford.
6. Name the capital towns of the following countries:—Spain, Austria, Bohemia, Hanover, Scotland, Brazil, China, Massachusetts, Denmark, Greece.
7. Where are the following places; to whom do they belong; and what do you know about any of them?—Moscow, Cairo, Damascus, Richmond (U.S.), Dresden, Lyons, Turin, Delhi, Ning-po, St. Helena.
8. Explain fully the meaning of *latitude, longitude, promontory, bay, river, island, strait, continent, lake, ocean.*

(C.) Set in cases where "British Geography" is required.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. On the accompanying outline map of England and Wales mark the names of the chief bays and headlands; of the counties on the coast between Berwick and Portsmouth, and the chief town of each; trace the course of the Severn, Eden, Tyne, Tees, Exe; and mark the position of Appleby, Carlisle, Falmouth, Gloucester, Hexham, Cardiff, Crewe, Peterborough, Salisbury, Windsor.
2. Name the chief islands that lie off the west coast of Great Britain, and the county to which each is opposite.
3. Draw a map, as large as your paper will allow, *either* of Scotland *or* of Ireland; insert on it the names of the chief bays and headlands; trace the course of any four great rivers, and mark the position of any eight important towns.
4. Which of the West Indian Islands belong to Great Britain?
5. Write a geographical description of Canada.
6. How is Australia divided? What are the chief towns in it? What is known of the interior of the island?
7. On what rivers are York, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Bristol, Newark, Huntingdon, Dumfries, Stirling, Drogheda, Limerick?
8. Write as full a description as you can of any one county of the United Kingdom: its boundaries, physical features, chief towns, &c. &c.

(D.) Set to all other Candidates who are examined in Geography.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. On the accompanying outline map of Europe insert the names of the chief bays, headlands, and islands; trace the course of the Elbe and Rhone, and their chief tributaries; and place Aranjuez, Augsburg, Cracow, Dunkirk, Grenoble, Marseilles, Prague, Rotterdam, Talavera, Trieste.

2. Write a general description of the coast line of Europe from Gibraltar to Hamburg, mentioning any striking features which it presents, the most remarkable places upon it, and where the chief rivers run into the sea.
3. Write a brief geographical description of Bohemia, Greece, and the State of Maine.
4. Where are the following places; to whom do they belong; and for what are any of them remarkable?—Boston (U.S.), Cordova, Darien, Elsinore, Ghent, Luxemburg, Ravenna, San Marino, Trebizond, Vellore.
5. Where are Navarre, Croatia, Nepaul; the rivers Pruth, Ravee, La Plata; Lakes Maggiore, Ladoga; the bay of Fundy, of Carpentaria?
6. Draw up as complete a list as you can of the States of America, naming the capital of each, and distinguishing the Federals of the North from the Confederates of the South.
7. Explain the terms *ecliptic, monsoon, equatorial currents, prairie, geyser, lagoon.*

(E.) Set to Candidates for the Diplomatic Service, who were required to show a knowledge of "*so much of McCulloch's 'Geographical "Dictionary' as relates to the country to which they are about to "proceed.*"

STATISTICS, &c. OF RUSSIA.

1. Trace the boundaries of the Russian empire; estimate roughly its extent, and the proportion (1) of cultivated land, (2) of forest, which it contains.
2. Describe the position of the Valdai Hills; what is their greatest height, and what rivers rise in them?
3. Enumerate the chief rivers of Russia, mentioning into what sea they flow, and the chief towns on their banks.
4. How is Russia divided for purposes of government? By whom and when was the division made?
5. Give a full account of the state (1) of agriculture, (2) of manufactures in Russia.
6. Enumerate the chief Russian ports, and the chief articles of export and import.
7. Give a brief sketch of the history of Russia, showing (with dates) the most important epochs.
8. Give an account of any peculiarities in the condition (1) of the Russian clergy, (2) of the peasantry.
9. What are the chief means of internal communication throughout the country at different seasons?
10. Mention any circumstances of interest which attach to the following places, and describe their position:—Nijni Novgorod, Toula, Petrozavohsk, Kiachta, Poltava, Irkutsk, Kharkoff, Tobolsk.
11. Give an account of the different councils by means of which the government of Russia is administered.

SPECIMENS OF QUESTIONS IN HISTORY.

[In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression;* and that *in all cases dates should be given.*]

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. When did the Romans first enter Britain? When did they finally leave it? Mention some of the chief benefits which we have derived from their occupation.
2. Give a sketch of the reign of Henry VII., and examine his title to the English throne.
3. How did the house of Stuart come to the English throne? Name the English Sovereigns of that line, and give in a few words the character of each.
4. From what occasion do you date the origin of the House of Commons in its present form? What kinds of assembly were there in earlier times out of which it may be supposed to have grown?
5. Who were the Roundheads, the Covenanters, the Jacobites, the Non-jurors, the Fifth-Monarchy men; and why were they so called?
6. Give the dates and results of the most important battles fought between Charles I. and his Parliament, and a description of one of them.
7. What do you know of Protector Somerset, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Hotspur, Halifax, Margaret of Anjou, Lord Peterborough, Burke, Charles Fox?
8. Give the history and the principal enactments of the Bill of Rights, the Union between England and Ireland, the Habeas Corpus Act.
9. Mention any important occasions on which foreign powers have interfered, or tried to interfere, in the domestic affairs of Great Britain.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Which were the great sea-faring nations of antiquity? What do you know of the nature and extent of their voyages?
2. Give a brief account of the Athenian expedition to Sicily, and its results.
3. Write a general sketch of the state of Greece during the reign of Philip of Macedon.
4. Give an account of the Wars between Rome and Samnium, till the final subjugation of the latter.
5. Give some account of the Roman system of governing their provinces, (1) under the Republic, (2) under the Empire.

6. Describe the taking of Saguntum by the Romans, of Rome by Alaric, of Constantinople by the Turks.
7. Give a general sketch of the state of Europe about the year 1500, A.D.
8. What were the "Pragmatic Sanction,"—the "Holy Alliance,"—the "Berlin Decrees"?
9. What was the first occasion on which Napoleon I. greatly distinguished himself? Sketch the leading events of his first Italian campaign.
10. Narrate the circumstances of the captivity of Charles I.
11. Sketch briefly the internal history of England during the reign of Anne.
12. Describe the battles of St. Alban's, Culloden, the Nile.

MODERN HISTORY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Mention any battles in which Kings of Scotland have fought against English armies, giving in each case the results of the battle and the circumstances which led to the war.
2. Give a brief sketch of the state of Europe (1) in the year 800 A.D., (2) in the year 1800.
3. For what historical events are the following places memorable :—Lepanto, Saratoga, Assaye, Basle, Torres Vedras, St. Jean d'Acre? Give a brief account of the events you mention.
4. What do you know of Charles Martel, Bernadotte, Wallenstein, Attila, Sir R. Walpole, Charles the Bold of Burgundy?
5. Narrate the circumstances connected with the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, the Mutiny at the Nore, the Revolution of the 9th Thermidor, the Siege of Londonderry.
6. What led to the war of the Spanish Succession? What were the chief events of it, and what was its result?
7. Give some account of the trial of Warren Hastings; the Peace of Ryswick; the Bill of Rights.
8. Sketch briefly the history of the rise and fall of the Florentine Republic, and the Dutch Republic.
9. Narrate briefly the principal events in the Peninsula in the year 1810.

MODERN HISTORY.—(Russell.)

Set to candidates for the Diplomatic Service.

1. Give an account of the state of affairs in Europe in the beginning of the years 1811 and 1830, and of the leading events of those years.
2. What do you know of Suwarrow, Necker, Huskisson, Mirabeau, Ney, Capo D'Istria, Ibrahim Pasha, Dost Mohammed, Davoust?
3. Between whom, and on what occasions, were the following battles fought, and what were their results :—Eylau, Marengo, Sobraon,

Fuentes D'Onor, Valmy, Camperdown, Buxard, Vinegar Hill, Rolica, Bergen-op-Zoom ?

4. Give some account of the war between the Turks and the Russians from 1808 to 1812. By what peace, and on what terms, was it concluded ?
5. Write a short account of the events of "the hundred days" in 1815.
6. Give the origin, events, and issue of the war between England and the United States in 1812.
7. Give some account of the revolution of 8th and 9th Thermidor; the Spanish marriages; the trial of Peltier; the Chouan war; the Tugendbund.
8. At the end of the year 1796, France had six affiliated republics at her side. What were their names, and what territories did each include ?
9. Give a full account of the treaties of Vienna (1815). How far have they since been modified ?
10. What were the most important events in the *domestic* history of England between 1815 and 1848 ?

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.—(Hallam and May.)

Set to candidates for the Parliament Office.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What persons had any claim to the throne on the death of Elizabeth ?
2. Give a short history of the Law of Treason.
3. What were the Statute of Drogheda, the Petition and Advice, the Conventicle Act, the Triennial Bill, the Aylesbury Election Case, and the Stockdale Case ?
4. Give the history and object of the Royal Marriage Act. What questions have at any time arisen under it ?
5. "Hereditary descent is characteristic of the Peerage." How far is this true ? What attempt at change in this respect has recently been made, and for what reason ?
6. What were the principal defects in the Electoral system before the Reform Bill ? Show how any of them arose.
7. Give some account of Lord Seymour of Sudeley, Whitgift, Sancroft, Sir W. Temple, Sir Edward Coke, and the Earl of Sunderland.
8. How was the influence of the Crown increased in the reign of George III. ?

SPECIMENS OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

Interim certior factus P. Sulla, quem discedens castris præfecerat Cæsar, auxilio cohorti venit cum legionibus duabus, cujus adventu facile sunt repulsi Pompeiani. Neque vero conspectum aut impetum nostrorum tulerunt; primisque dejectis, reliqui se verterunt et loco cesserunt. Sed insequentes nostros, ne longius prosequerentur, Sulla revocavit. At plerique existimant, si acrius insequi voluisset, bellum eo die potuisse finiri. Cujus consilium reprehendendum non videtur: aliæ enim sunt legati partes, aliæ imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad præscriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet. Sulla, a Cæsare castris relictus, liberatis suis, hoc fuit contentus, neque prœlio decertare voluit, (quæ res tamen fortasse aliquem reciperet casum) ne imperatorias sibi partes sumsisse videretur. Pompeianis magnam res ad receptum difficultatem adferebat. Nam, ex iniquo progressi loco, in summo constiterant: si per declive sese reciperent, nostros ex superiore insequentes loco verebantur: neque multum ad solis occasum supererat temporis: spe enim conficiendi negotii prope in noctem rem duxerant. Ita, necessario atque ex tempore capto consilio, Pompeius tumulum quemdam occupavit, qui tantum aberat a nostro castello, ut telum tormentumve missum adigi non posset. Hoc consedit loco atque eum communiit omnesque ibi copias continuit.

CÆSAR.

Turnus ad hæc:
O soror, et dudum agnovi, quum prima per artem
Fœdera turbasti, teque hæc in bella dedisti;
Et nunc nequidquam fallis dea. Sed quis Olympo
Demissam tantos voluit te ferre labores?
An fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres?
Nam quid ago? aut quæ jam spondet Fortuna salutem?
Vidi oculos ante ipse meos, me voce vocantem,
Murrhanum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,
Oppetere, ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum.
Occidit infelix, ne nostrum dedecus Ufens
Adspiceret; Teucri potiuntur corpore et armis.
Exscindine domos (id rebus defuit unum!)
Perpetiar? dextra nec Drancis dicta refellam?
Terga dabo? et Turnum fugientem hæc terra videbit?
Usque adeone mori miserum est? Vos O mihi Manes
Este boni, quoniam Superis aversa voluntas.
Sancta ad vos anima, atque istius inscia culpæ
Descendam, magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum.
Vix ea fatus erat: medios volat, ecce, per hostes
Vectus equo spumante Saces, adversa sagitta
Saucius ora, ruitque implorans nomine Turnum:
Turne, in te suprema salus; miserere tuorum.
Fulminat Æneas armis, summasque minatur
Dejecturum arces Italûm, excidioque daturum;
Jamque faces ad tecta volant. In te ora Latini,
In te oculos referunt; mussat rex ipse Latinus,
Quos generos vocet, aut quæ sese ad fœdera flectat.

VIRGIL.

Cicero, Or. Philipp. II., § 11.—Sed hæc . . . . appulisset.
Livy, XXIII. 27.—Postquam neque . . . . deditionem venit.
Tacitus, Hist. III. 37.—Invenio . . . . passuros.
Horace, III. Carm. V. 13–40.—Hoc caverat . . . . ruinis.

Two such passages are usually given, one from a prose writer, the other from a poet. The time allowed is two hours, and the candidate is expected to translate both passages.

SPECIMEN OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

Time allowed, one hour.

Antiochus fled to Sardes, and thence to Apamea, the same night, hearing that Seleucus had gone thither before. He left the custody of Sardes and the castle there to one whom he thought faithful; but the townsmen and soldiers were so dismayed with the greatness of the overthrow, that one man's faith was worth nothing. All the towns in those parts, without expecting summons, yielded up themselves by ambassadors, whom they sent to the Romans while they were still on the way. Neither were many days spent ere Antiochus' ambassador was in the camp; having none other errand than to know what it would please the Romans to impose upon the King his master. They required no more than they had lately done, which was that he should quite abandon his dominions on this side of Taurus. For their charges in this war they required fifteen thousand talents; five hundred in hand, two thousand and five hundred when the Senate and people of Rome should have confirmed the peace, and the other twelve thousand in twelve years next ensuing by even portions.

The examinations in GREEK are of the same character as the examinations in LATIN.

SPECIMENS OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH.

C'est à vous que je m'adresse, mon cher Comte, pour vous écrire une des plus fâcheuses pertes qui pût arriver en France; c'est celle de M. de Turenne, dont je suis assurée que vous serez aussi touché et aussi désolé que nous le sommes ici. Cette nouvelle arriva Lundi à Versailles: le roi en a été affligé, comme on doit l'être de la mort du plus grand capitaine et du plus honnête homme du monde; toute la cour fut en larmes, et M. de Condom pensa s'évanouir. On était prêt d'aller se divertir à Fontainebleau, tout a été rompu; jamais un homme n'a été regretté si sincèrement; tout ce quartier où il a logé, et tout Paris, et tout le peuple était dans le trouble et dans l'émotion; chacun parlait et s'attroupait pour regretter ce héros. Je vous envoie une très-bonne relation de ce qu'il a fait quelques jours avant sa mort, après trois mois d'une conduite toute miraculeuse, et que les gens du métier ne se lassent pas d'admirer; vous n'avez plus qu'à y ajouter le dernier jour de sa gloire et de sa vie. Il avait le plaisir de voir décamper l'armée des ennemis devant lui; et le 27, qui était Samedi, il alla sur une petite hauteur pour observer leur marche: son dessein était de donner sur l'arrière-garde, et il mandait au Roi à midi que, dans cette pensée, il avait envoyé dire à Brissac qu'on fît les prières de quarante heures.

Il mande la mort du jeune d'Hocquincourt, et qu'il enverra un courrier pour apprendre au Roi la suite de cette entreprise : il cachette sa lettre, et l'envoie à deux heures. Il va sur cette petite colline avec huit ou dix personnes : on tire de loin à l'aventure un malheureux coup de canon, qui le coupe par le milieu du corps ; et vous pouvez penser les cris et les pleurs de cette armée : le courrier part à l'instant, il arriva Lundi, comme je vous ai dit ; de sorte qu'à une heure l'une de l'autre, le Roi eut une lettre de M. de Turenne, et la nouvelle de sa mort.

MME. DE SÉVIGNÉ.

Napoléon était en ce moment exaspéré contre ses frères. Récemment, Louis avait jeté à ses pieds la couronne de Hollande ; Jérôme, qui avait reçu le Hanovre en addition à la Westphalie, à condition de supporter certaines charges, n'avait pas rempli ses engagements, et il en avait été puni par le retrait d'une partie du Hanovre ; Murat, bon mais léger et remuant, excité par sa spirituelle et ambitieuse épouse, avait cruellement déplu en dépensant trop, en négligeant sa marine. En outre, on l'avoit accusé d'avoir sous divers prétextes parlementé avec les Anglais le long des côtes de son royaume. Napoléon en avait été irrité au point d'envoyer des instructions secrètes au général Grenier, pour que ce général eût toujours l'œil ouvert sur Naples et fût prêt à y marcher avec le corps de réserve qu'il commandait. Enfin on a vu quels emportements avaient inspirés à Napoléon les demi-trahisons du Cardinal Fesch. L'infortuné Joseph venait donc fort mal à propos pour exprimer dans les circonstances présentes des vérités désagréables. Napoléon lui avait fait dire que s'il voulait abdiquer comme Louis, il en était le maître : que ses frères pouvait tous quitter les trônes qu'il leur avait donnés, qu'il n'avait aucun besoin d'eux, que même cette conduite de leur part simplifierait bien des choses en Europe, que jusque-là cependant ils étaient non-seulement rois, mais généraux sous ses ordres, et qu'il n'entendait pas qu'ils désertassent leur poste sans l'en prévenir, sans recevoir son autorisation ; que si lui, Joseph, se présentait à Bayonne sans ce préliminaire indispensable, il serait arrêté.

THIERS.

Among the other French authors from whom passages have been selected are De Staël, Dumas, La Bruyère, Lacretelle, Lamartine, Lavallée, Lesage, Michelet, Rousseau, Villemain, Voltaire.

Two such passages are usually given : the time allowed is two hours, and the candidate is expected to translate both passages.

SPECIMEN OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO FRENCH.

The few people that inhabit Hungary live easily enough. They have no money, but the woods and plains afford them provisions in great abundance. They had been ordered to give us all things necessary, even what horses we pleased to demand, *gratis;* but Mr. W. would not oppress the poor country people by making use of this order, and always paid them to the full worth of what we had. They were so surprised at this unexpected generosity, which they were very little used to, that they always pressed upon us at parting a dozen fat pheasants, or something of that sort for a present. Their dress is very primitive, being only a plain sheep's skin, and a cap and boots of the

same stuff. You may easily imagine this lasts them many winters; and thus they have very little occasion for money. On the twenty-sixth we passed over the frozen Danube with all our equipage and carriages. We met on the other side General Veterani, who invited us with great civility to pass the night at a little castle of his a few miles off, assuring us we should have a very hard day's journey to reach Essek. This we found but too true, the woods being very dangerous, and scarce passable from the vast quantity of wolves that hoard in them. We came, however, safe, though late, to Essek, where we stayed one day in order to despatch a courier with letters to the Pasha of Belgrade, and I took that opportunity of visiting the town, which is not very large, but handsomely built and well fortified.—*Letter of Lady M. W. Montague.*

The examinations in GERMAN, ITALIAN, and other foreign languages are of the same character as the examinations in FRENCH.

PRÉCIS OR ABSTRACT.

The following directions are placed in the hands of the Candidates, along with the Correspondence of which a Précis is required :—

Having read the accompanying Correspondence—

1. *Make a short Abstract, Schedule, or Docket of the several letters.*
2. *Draw up a Memorandum or Précis, i.e., a brief and clear statement of what passed, not letter by letter, but in the form of a narrative.*

DIRECTIONS.

(1) The object of the Abstract, Schedule, or Docket is to serve as an Index. It should contain the date of each letter; the names of the persons by whom and to whom it is written; and, *in as few words as possible*, the subject of it. The merits of such an Abstract are (1) to give the really important point or points of each letter, omitting everything else; (2) to do this briefly; (3) distinctly; and (4) in such a form as readily to catch the eye.

(2) The object of the Memorandum or Précis, *which should be in the form of a narrative*, is, that any one who had not time to read the original letters might, by reading the Précis, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed. The merits of such a Précis are—(1) to contain all that is important in the Correspondence, and nothing that is unimportant; (2) to present this in a consecutive and readable shape, expressed as distinctly as possible; (3) to be as brief as is compatible with completeness and distinctness.

You are recommended to read the whole Correspondence through carefully before beginning to write, as the goodness both of the Abstract and of the Précis will depend very much on a correct appreciation of the relative importance of the different parts.

Brevity should be particularly studied.

The Abstract should occupy 1 page only, or 2 at the most.

The Précis about 2 pages, or 3 at the most, of ordinary handwriting.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

SPECIMENS OF CORRESPONDENCE,

Of which a précis is required.

(1.) Parliamentary Paper. Correspondence with the United States Government respecting Blockade. April 1861.
(2.) Do. Treasure Trove. July 1861.
(3.) Do. Prorogation of the Assembly of the Ionian Islands. 1861.
(4.) Do. Imprisonment of Mr. Shaver at Fort Warren. 1862.
(5.) Do. Emperor of Morocco's Loan. 1861.
(6.) Do. Kertch and Yenikale Prize Money. May 1862.
(7.) Do. Employment of British Officers under Government of China, 1862.
(8.) Do. Assassination of Dr. McCarthy. 1862.

EUCLID.

Set to Candidates for the Admiralty who selected Euclid as a subject of examination.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. If two triangles have two angles of one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and one side equal to one side, *viz.* the side adjacent to the equal angles in each ; then shall the other sides be equal, each to each, and also the third angle of the one to the third angle of the other.
2. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram, which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.
3. If a straight line be bisected, and produced to any point; the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square of half the line bisected, is equal to the square of the straight line which is made up of the half and the part produced.
4. The diameter is the greatest straight line in a circle ; and, of all others, that which is nearer to the centre is always greater than one more remote : and the greater is nearer to the centre than the less.
5. A segment of a circle being given, describe the circle of which it is the segment.
6. If the outward angle of a triangle made by producing one of its sides be divided into two equal angles by a straight line which also cuts the base produced, the segments between the dividing line and the extremities of the base have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.
7. Equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides.
8. Trisect a given straight line.
9. Construct a rectangle which shall be equal to a given square (1) when the sum, and (2) when the difference of two adjacent sides is equal to a given line.
10. A tangent to a circle at the point A intersects two parallel tangents in B and C, the points of contact of which with the circle are D, E, respectively ; show that if BE, CD intersect in F, AF is parallel to the tangents BD, CE.

ALGEBRA.

Set to Candidates for the Admiralty who selected Algebra as a subject of examination.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Find (1) the sum, (2) the difference, of the two expressions—

$$\frac{1}{(x-2)(x-1)x(x+1)} \quad , \quad \frac{1}{(x-1)x(x+1)(x+2)};$$

(3) the quotient when the former is divided by the latter.

2. Reduce to their simplest forms the expressions—

(α) $\dfrac{x^4 - 5x^3 + 4x^3 + 3x + 9}{4x^3 - 15x^2 + 8x + 3}$

(β) $\sqrt{\dfrac{1 - x - \sqrt{2x + x^2}}{1 - x + \sqrt{2x + x^2}}} + \sqrt{\dfrac{1 - x + \sqrt{2x + x^2}}{1 - x - \sqrt{2x + x^2}}}$

3. Prove the rules for pointing in the multiplication and division of decimals.

4. Solve the following equations—

(α) $\begin{cases} \dfrac{m}{x} + \dfrac{n}{y} = 1 \\ \dfrac{n}{x} + \dfrac{m}{y} = 1 \end{cases}$

(β) $2x^2 + 11x + 15 = 0$

(γ) $\begin{cases} x^4 + y^4 = 82 \\ x + y = 4 \end{cases}$

5. Find a number of two digits, which is three times the sum of its digits, and such that the difference between the digits is 5.

6. If any number of fractions be equal, show that each of them

$$= \frac{\text{sum of any multiples of the numerators}}{\text{sum of the same multiples of the denominators}}.$$

If $\dfrac{x}{b+c-a} = \dfrac{y}{c+a-b} = \dfrac{z}{a+b-c}$, show that

$$(b-c)x + (c-a)y + (a-b)z = 0.$$

7. Prove that $a^0 = 1$, and $a^{\frac{1}{m}} = \sqrt[m]{a}$.
Is any assumption necessary in order that this may be true?

8. *Investigate* a rule for finding the sum of n terms of an arithmetical progression.
In the series of $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{9} + \frac{4}{27} -$ &c., find s (1) when $n = 5$, (2) when $n =$ infinity.

9. When does one quantity vary (1) directly, (2) inversely, as another? If x varies as y, prove that $x^2 + y^2$ will vary as $x^2 - y^2$.

10. Expand $\dfrac{a^3}{(a^3 - x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$ in a series of ascending powers of x by means of the Binomial theorem, writing down the first 4 terms and the r^{th} term.

11. Express the numbers 957 and 23·125 in the septenary scale.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN PRACTICAL GEOMETRY, BUILDERS' WORK, &c.

Set to Candidates for the Situation of Clerk of the Works in the Engineering Branch of the War Department.

(A.) Practical Geometry and Mensuration.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. How much paper, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard wide, will be required for a room that is 22 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 9 feet high, if there be 3 windows and 2 doors, each 6 feet by 3 feet?
2. How many square feet are contained in a plank whose length is 10 feet 10 inches, and breadth at the two ends, $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet?
3. What would be the cost of paving a semicircular alcove with marble at 2*s.* 6*d.* a foot, if the length of its semicircular arc was 22·42 feet?
4. A stone 18 inches long, 17 broad, and 7 deep, weighs 278 lbs.; how many cubic feet of this kind of stone will freight a vessel of 230 tons burthen?
5. Compare the contents of a triangular and hexagonal pyramid, one side of the base in each being 5 feet, and their altitude $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet.
6. Construct a plain scale of $17\frac{1}{4}$ feet to an inch, and pen in the lines in Indian ink.
7. A semicircular arch of 16 feet span is intersected by an arch springing from the same level, and of the same rise, but of 10 feet span, forming groins. Draw the plan of their intersections, and a section of the smaller arch.
8. Before commencing work with a Theodolite of which the good adjustment is doubtful, how would you test it?

(B.) Builders' Work (1).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. State what you know of the different kinds of limestone in this country, and of their economic value.
   What are the objections to "shelly" limestone, and when it is used for building, what precaution should be observed with respect to the portion exposed?
2. State how the quality of granite is affected by an excess of quartz, or mica, or feldspar. Should you consider, generally, a fine or coarse grained granite to be preferable? What effect has sulphuret of iron on the granite in which it occurs?
3. State the materials with which you are acquainted suitable for lining furnaces or limekilns.
4. What points would you consider in selecting material for a road covering? Name, in the order of their fitness for this purpose, the materials with which you are acquainted.
5. Certain limes, if not properly treated, will swell after they have been made into mortar and introduced into work. How does this arise, and what precautions would you observe in the preparation of the mortar, to prevent it?

6. What do you consider to be a fair proportion of sand, gravel, and lime, for a foundation of a building under ordinary circumstances? What are the conditions under which you consider that these proportions should be varied?
7. What are the characteristics of a good brick? What crushing force per square inch should such a brick be capable of supporting?
8. What thickness of mortar would you allow in joints in ashlar work, and in brick work?
9. What are the various ways of laying hold of stones that are too heavy to be moved by hand?
10. What are the appearances by which you would judge of timber generally? What kind of timber is best suited for straight beams, straight ties, and straight pieces of framework generally?
11. If you are to use timber naturally seasoned, what arrangements should you have made in order to carry out the process effectually, and what should be the duration of such seasoning process generally to fit timber for the carpenter or the joiner?
    What timber will best bear being kept constantly wet?

(C.) Builders' Work (2).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Name the different kinds of bond in brickwork.
2. Which is considered the strongest?
3. Show by diagrams three or four courses of each bond.
4. How many bricks are required to a foot of reduced brickwork?
5. What proportion to the whole does the mortar bear in a rod of brickwork?
6. Make sections of brick barrel drains from 15 inches to 24 inches in diameter, with the price per foot run, according to an analysis of the number of bricks, time, and mortar required for the same.
7. The lower story of a house, 3 stories high and 30 feet frontage, has to be removed so as to form a cart entrance. Give a sketch of the underpinning required for the purpose, and an elevation (hand sketch) showing the means adopted.
8. The wall of a house 40 feet high having settled in several places in consequence of an imperfect foundation, state what would be necessary in order to reinstate the wall, and prevent a recurrence of a similar failure.

(D.) Builders' Work (3).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What are the best kinds of cast iron for large structures, and why?
2. What do you consider to be the greatest load to which you could subject cast iron without impairing its strength; and what the working load to which you would subject it? Reply with reference both to tenacity and crushing force, and assume that the iron is to be used in girders for a storehouse liable to concussions in moving heavy goods.
3. What are the different kinds of steel, and the purposes for which they are suited?

4. Give sketches of portions of wall built in "coursed ashlar" "coursed rubble masonry," and "common rubble masonry." Enumerate the precautions which should be observed with each description of work in carrying on a building.
5. Can you name an exception to the general rule which prescribes that laminated stones should be laid with the bed horizontal?
6. What is the use of a string course beyond that of architectural effect?
7. Estimate the value of material and labour for twenty feet of an ashlar-faced revetment wall, backed with rubble, in limestone. Assume that the wall is 20 feet high, of uniform thickness, viz., 6 feet, and that it has a batter of 1 foot of base to 6 of perpendicular height.
8. Explain with the assistance of hand sketches how you would turn a brick arch of large span and several courses thick.
9. In building brickwork in English bond, what precaution must be observed with respect to the vertical joints to ensure good work?
10. Give a detailed estimate for a rod of reduced brickwork in lime mortar, 1 lime, 2 sand, and also in cement, 1 cement, 1 sand, for the locality best known to you.

(E.) Builders' Work (4).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Draw the section of half a wooden roof, 21 feet span, on a scale of 1 foot to 1 inch, to show the method of framing and connecting the different pieces in the truss and roof covering.
2. What is the ordinary size of a joist for a floor with a 15-feet bearing, and how is it calculated?
3. What are the comparative weights of a roof covered with Duchess slates, and common tiles, and corrugated iron of about 20 gauge?
4. By what is the difference in cost of framed timber of different sizes determined, and how does the cost increase?
5. What is the ordinary limit of bearing for single joists, and why is it limited; and how would you arrange the girders and joists for a long room?
6. Give an elevation with scantlings of a framed partition 15 feet high and 40 feet long, supported on two intermediate points, and assisting to carry the flooring between those points; and having a doorway and 2 windows in it.
7. What is the greatest span for which a collar beam truss should be used? Compare the cost of carpenters' work in roofing (per square) of a collar beam roof, a King post, and a Queen post roof, of the respective spans of 18 feet, 24 feet, and 30 feet.

(F.) Builders' Work (5).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Give an analysis and sketch of two doors for the same opening, and each 4-panel: one square and flat, and the other moulded and raised panel.
2. Show by a sketch the arrangement of the bearing strings of a well-hole stair for a small house; and give the dimensions of tread and riser.

3. Sketch on a large scale the plan and section of a window for a good description of dwelling house.
4. Sketch on a large scale the section of a skylight in a roof, showing the framing and sash, and lead flashing and slating.
5. What descriptions of timber are used for floor boards for dwelling houses, public buildings, and manufactories, and what are the general thicknesses used, and the ordinary modes of laying ?

(G.) Builders' Work (6).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What quantity of labour and materials are required to perform 100 yards superficial of render float and set on brick, and on lath ; and rough stucco in cement, 1 cement, 2 sand, on brick ?
2. Describe the modes in which different kinds of plasterers' work are measured.
3. Name some of the finer descriptions of material used for inside plastering, and explain how you would use them.
4. What is the difference as respects quality between cast and milled lead ? What are the dimensions usually given to the sheets in each case ? What do you consider to be the smallest weight allowable per foot superficial for lead to be laid on flats, on gutters, on ridges, or hips, and for flashings.
5. What description of white paint would you use in situations liable to be affected by sulphuretted hydrogen gas ?
   How would you detect the presence of sulphate of baryta used for adulterating white lead ?
6. What time should be allowed to elapse generally before stucco, in ordinary lime and hair, should be painted ? How is the painting of sashes and sash frames valued ?
7. Of what does hard solder consist, and for what purposes is it used ?
8. How is glaziers' work valued ? Of what does putty consist ?

(H.) Plan Drawing, Designing, &c.

Time allowed, 6 hours.

1. Give a design for a footbridge 30 feet span and 6 feet wide, the scantlings to be figured.
2. Give a design for an iron roof 30 feet span. Dimensions to be figured.
3. Also a timber roof boarded and slated of the same span, showing the calculations for the scantlings.
4. Give a comparison of the expense of building walls 10 feet high, for the locality best known to you,—
   1. in brickwork :
   2. in rubble stonework :
   3. in bricknogging plastered on both sides.
5. Give a plan and elevation of a gateway and shed for the entrance to a cemetery, with a specification and estimate of the same The shed to be over the gateway and about 25 feet long.

SPECIMENS OF QUESTIONS ON LAW.

ELEMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

1. What checks on the royal authority existed at the accession of Henry VII., and how far were they effective?
2. Give the best account you can of the Petition of Right, the Act of Union between England and Scotland, the Act of Settlement.
3. What is the Mutiny Bill, and what characteristics distinguish it from other Bills?
4. In what reign and under what circumstances did the principal struggle take place in the English Parliament on the question whether public functionaries should have seats in the House of Commons?
5. In what particular do the rules of evidence observed in cases of high treason differ from those ordinarily observed in Criminal Procedure?
6. What were the illegal methods resorted to by Charles I. to raise money?
7. What were the questions of Parliamentary Privilege involved in the cases of (1) John Wilkes, (2) Sir F. Burdett respectively? Give some account of the proceedings in each case.
8. What were the Statute of Fines, the Peerage Bill, the Grenville Act?
9. What were the charges brought against Sir T. More, Lord Clarendon, Sir J. Fenwick, Doctor Sacheverell?
10. By what class of persons was the electoral franchise in ancient boroughs originally possessed?

ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

1. How is the title created to property seized at sea as hostile or contraband?
2. How is a title by first discovery to a new country completed, and how may it be forfeited?
3. Under what circumstances was the convention of Closter-Seven concluded, and why was it repudiated?
4. What is the rule of International Law as to the liability to confiscation in war of obligations contracted on the public faith of the state? When may the rule be considered to have been settled?
5. When a state is conquered and afterwards recovers its independence, in what position are purchasers who have bought parts of the public domain during the foreign occupation?
6. What are droits of Admiralty?
7. What is meant by saying that judgments of a court of prize are *in Rem?*
8. What laws govern the *form* of the will made by a person domiciled abroad who possesses personalty at home?
9. In what respects was it attempted by the American government, after the recognition of its independence by Great Britain, to vary the law of nations by treaties with European powers?
10. What were the alleged breaches of the treaty of Amiens which caused it to be set aside?
11. In what cases does the proximity of neutral territory or water have the effect of invalidating a capture made on the high sea?

ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

1. What is meant by the expression "res gestæ" in relation to evidence?
2. Explain the rule as to discrediting your own witness.
3. State generally the nature of the questions which may be asked in re-examination.
4. In what degree is the liberty allowed to "expert" witnesses greater than that allowed to ordinary witnesses?
5. State the alterations which have been effected by statute in the competence of parties to give evidence, and explain how the change affects the proceedings of Committees of the House of Commons.
6. What peculiarities apply to the proof of pedigree?
7. How is the judgment of a Court of Record proved, and how that of a Court not of Record?
8. Distinguish between legal presumptions and presumptions of fact, and between disputable and conclusive presumptions. Give examples of each.
6. Enumerate some of the subjects of which judicial notice can be taken.
10. How is a will proved?
11. What is the Roll of Parliament, in what custody is it kept, and on what conditions may it be inspected?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Part I.

1. What do you understand by a "criminal act"? And what tests are applicable for determining whether an Act is criminal or not?
2. What is "felony"? And what is "misdemeanour"? Distinguish between them.
3. Specify some ordinary offences (1) against the person, and (2) against property.
4. How is a person who has committed a criminal act usually brought to justice?
5. State shortly in what cases the Coroner has jurisdiction, and the nature of proceedings before him.
6. Which of the three superior courts of Common Law has jurisdiction in criminal cases?
7. What is the ordinary course of criminal procedure before a Justice of the Peace?
8. Suppose that a criminal, against whom a Justice for county A has issued his warrant, passes into county B before the warrant has been executed; what course is to be adopted?
9. What are the functions of a Grand Jury?
10. What is an indictment? Write down the form of an indictment for murder and for manslaughter.

Part II.

1. Define the offence of larceny.
2. Is there, at common law, any period of limitation in criminal procedure?
3. Suppose that A assaults B on the King's highway, no police constable being within sight; in what manner may B proceed criminally against A?
4. How may the attendance of witnesses be compelled before a Justice of the Peace?
5. In what cases is it discretionary with a Justice of the Peace to take bail? Should he improperly decline to do so what course is open to the accused?
6. What is a Habeas Corpus ad subjiciendum?
7. Suppose that a prisoner when put to the bar and arraigned, refuses to plead; what course is to be adopted?
8. What is a jury de medietate? And when may it be demanded?
9. Specify various pleas which may be available on a criminal trial.
10. In what cases does the Attorney General *ex officio* institute criminal proceedings?
11. When may the House of Lords become the ultimate tribunal for determining a Crown case?
12. What statutes have recently been passed for consolidating the criminal Law of England? Are any alterations or amendments made in our law by these statutes?

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS ON THE ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. What commodity does Adam Smith regard as the measure of the value of other commodities, and on what grounds?
2. How is it that the profits in some employments are greater than in others?
3. What is Adam Smith's view of the rent of land, and in what respect does it differ from that of later writers on the subject?
4. What is meant by a *legal tender?* What is the law on this subject in England?
5. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of a metallic and a paper currency.
6. Explain and illustrate the difference between productive and unproductive labour.
7. Show in detail how moral qualities may have an economical value.
8. Define *capital.* Explain and illustrate the difference between *fixed* and *circulating* capital.
9. How is the *real wealth* of a nation to be measured?
10. Explain the nature and effects of Trades' Unions.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

3 hours allowed.

1. Give the plural of *cow*, *sow*, *ox*, *sheep*, *child*, *woman*, *penny*, *city*, *valley*, *die*. Where two forms are in use, give both; and if there is any difference in meaning or usage, state what it is.
2. Give the past tense active, and the past participle passive, of *break*, *clothe*, *forsake*, *leave*, *slay*, *split*, *strive*, *swell*, *weave*, *work*. Where two forms are in use, give both; and if there is any difference in meaning or usage, state what it is.
3. Parse fully the following lines:—

> "No flocks that range the valley free
> To slaughter I condemn;
> Taught by that Power that pities me,
> I learn to pity them."

4. Analyse the following lines:—

> "Up they sprung
> Upon the wing, as when men wont to watch
> On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread,
> Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake."

5. When ought a noun of multitude to be followed by a verb in the singular; when by a verb in the plural? Give examples.
6. What is usually the force of the endings *—en*, *—ly*, *—some*, in adjectives; and of the endings *—age*, *—hood*, *—ster*, in nouns? Give instances.
7. "I like *walking* better than *riding*." Parse fully the words *walking* and *riding*.
8. What is meant by the "Potential mood"? What objection is there to regarding it as a mood?
9. What exception is there to the rule that "two nominatives coupled together by the conjunction *and* are followed by a verb in the plural"? Give examples.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE

(The Bible).

3 hours allowed.

1. Sketch briefly the life of Abraham.
2. In what respects are Isaac, Joshua, David, and Jonah "types" of our Lord?
3. Narrate the circumstances that led to the captivity of the Ten Tribes.
4. What do you know of the Samaritans? On what occasions are they mentioned in the New Testament?
5. Write down the names of the Twelve Apostles, and mention any other names or appellations by which any of them were called.

6. Give the substance, and as much as you can of the words, of our Lord's answers on the following occasions :—
   (*a*) When His disciples asked "Why then say the scribes that Elias must first come ?"
   (*b*) When they asked, "Did this man sin, or his parents, that he was born blind ?"
   (*c*) When Philip said, "Show us the Father, and it sufficeth us."
   (*d*) When Peter asked, "Lord and what shall this man do ?"
7. Sketch a map of Palestine, as large as your paper will permit, and mark on it the course of the Jordan, the Sea of Tiberias, the Dead Sea, and the situation of Jerusalem, Jericho, Samaria, Cæsarea, Cæsarea Philippi, Capernaum, Nazareth, Cana, Hebron.
8. Write out, as nearly as you can in the words of the Bible, the parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard. What lesson was it intended to convey (1) to those who heard it, (2) to us ?
9. What was the charge brought against Stephen ? How did he answer it ? Describe the circumstances of his death.
10. Give a brief outline of the substance of any one of St. Paul's Epistles.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

3 hours allowed.

1. How would you organize a school of 60 children from 7 to 13 years of age, supposing you had one capable assistant ? Draw a plan of the schoolroom you would prefer, showing the arrangement of the classes, and the forms and desks.
2. What are the chief difficulties in teaching a young child to read ? By what methods may they best be overcome ?
3. What are the chief characteristics of good reading ?
4. Describe fully, and illustrate by an example, how you would teach a class *Long Division* so that they might see the reason of each step.
5. In what order should you propose to teach the elements of grammar ? Give reasons for your answer.
6. Write down the heads of a lesson on any one of the following subjects :—(1) The sheep, (2) salt, (3) self-help.
7. Show the importance (1) of questioning, (2) of lecturing. Draw up a few hints on the best methods to be employed in each.
8. What are the most important statistics to be recorded in a school, (1) to aid the schoolmaster in his work, (2) for the information of the school managers ? Draw up tables such as would be most useful for both purposes.

SPECIMEN OF EXERCISE IN COMPARISON OF COPIES WITH ORIGINALS.

Compare the following copy with the accompanying original; mark any errors, and make a list of them on a separate sheet.

(Copy.)

KERTCH AND YENEKALE.

Return to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 27th May 1862, *for "Copy of any Correspondence that may have passed between the Board of Admiralty and the Treasury and the Queen's Proctor on the subject of Prize Money claimed by the Army and Navy for the Capture of Kertch and Yenikale."*

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, 14th June 1862. E. PEEL.

No. 1.

Mr. F. Dyke to Mr. W. G. Romaine.

SIR Doctor's Commons, 19th June 1861.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that an application has been made to me, as Her Majesty's Procurator General, to apply to the Judge of the Court of Admiralty to condemn a large quantity of stores captured at Kertch and Yenikale by the combined forces in 1855, but before so doing I feel it my duty to call their Lordships' attention to the subject.

The following extracts from a Despatch of the late Admiral Lyons, Commander-in-Chief, detail the circumstances of the operations; dated, "Royal Albert," Straits of Kertch, 26 May 1855:—

"The fleet, which consisted of Her Majesty's ships named in the margin, with a French fleet of nearly equal force, under the command of my very gallant and energetic collegue Admiral Bruat, assembled off the Straits of Kertch, at early dawn, on the birthday of Her most gracious Majesty the Queen; and both armies and navies confidently anticipated a succesful celebration of that auspicious day."

"The fleets steamed rapidly up to Kamiesh, where the army landed under cover of the guns of the steam frigates, and immediately ascended the heights without opposition; whilst the steamers of light draught pushed on towards Kertch and Yenikale; and the enemy, apparently taken by surprise at the rapidity of these movements, and at the imposing appearance of the expedition, blew up their fortifications on both sides of the Straits, mounting not less than 50 guns (new and of heavy calibre), which have fallen into our possession; and retired after having destroyed three steamers and several other heavy armed vessels, as well as a large quantity of provisions, amunition, and stores, thus leaving us masters of the entrance of the Sea of Azof, without having sustained any loss whatsoever."

"Of the 40 vessels sunk last year some still remain, and a French steamer touched upon one of them yesterday. It appears the enemy did not succeed in destroying all the coals, either at Kertch or Yenikale, so that about 17,000 tons remain, which will be available for our steamers."

It will be observed, that it is a considerable time since the stores were captured, but the delay may be accounted for by the supposition that Her Majesty's Government would make a grant in lieu of prize money, and by the absence of some of the officers on distant stations, whose evidence it was necessary to obtain.

I beg to suggest that, after the lapse of so much time, the most convenient mode of proceding would be by way of grant from the Crown, instead of by application to the Prize Court, for a sentence of condemnation of the above stores, as the stores themselves have been aplied to the public service.

I am, &c.
(Signed) F. H. Dyke.

W. O. Romaine, Esq.
&c. &c.

No. 2.

Mr. C. H. Pennell to Mr. F. H. Dyke.

Sir, Admiralty, 20th June 1861.

Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 19th ult., stating that you had received an application, as Her Majesty's Procurator General, to apply to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty to condemn certain stores captured at Kertch and Yenikale by the combined forces in 1855, and suggesting that after such a lapse of time it would be more convenient for Her Majesty's Government to make a grant, than that an application should be made to the High Court of Admiralty for a sentence of condemnation, the stores in question having been applied to the public service, I am commanded by their Lordships to request that you will stay the proceedings as proposed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. H. Pennell,
for Secretary.

F. H. Dyke, Esq.
Queen's Proctor, Doctors' Commons.

No. 3.

Mr. C. H. Pennell to Mr. F. H. Dyke.

Sir, Admiralty, 8th July 1861.

With reference to your letter of the 19th and my reply of the 20th ultimo, relative to a grant being made by Her Majesty's Government, in lieu of prize money, for certain stores which were captured at Kertch and Yenikale by the combined forces in 1855, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that in the absence of any Record of the amount of stores taken for the use of Her Majesty's ships from captures made at these places, it will be necessary, before their Lordships can come to any decision on the subject, that they should be informed of the nature and amount of the stores of which you have been asked to procure the condemnation, and also as to the persons by whom the Application is made.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. H. Pennell,
pro Secretary.

F. H. Dyke,
Queen's Proctor, Doctors' Commons.

(Original.)

KERTCH AND YENIKALE.

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Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, 4th June 1862. } F. PEEL.

No. 1.

Mr. F. H. Dyke to Mr. W. G. Romaine.

SIR, Doctors' Commons, 19th June 1861.

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I am, &c.

F. H. Dyke, Esq., (Signed) C. H. Pennell,
Queen's Proctor, Doctors' Commons. pro Secretary.

SPECIMEN OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Set in open Competitions of Candidates for the situation of Apprentice or Factory Boy in the Admiralty Dockyards.

EXERCISE IN HANDWRITING.

Copy as much of the following passage as you can in *half an hour*, taking care to copy it correctly, and to write as well as you can.

N.B.—Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the Alphabet.*

According to the returns of live stock, there were 600,693 horses in Ireland in 1857, being an increase over the number enumerated in the previous year of 27,285 ; of which 16,606 were horses used for agricultural purposes, 2,466 for traffic and manufactures, 2,469 for amusement or recreation ; 1,779 were yearlings, and 3,965 under one year old. Cattle increased by 36,686 between 1856 and 1857 ; the number returned in the latter year being 3,618,544 ; of these 1,602,908 were milch cows, 801,875 two years old and upwards, 616,015 were under one year old, and 597,746 were one year old and under two years. These last decreased in 1857 by 23,361 compared with the same class in 1856. Pigs increased 333,627 since 1856 ; the number for that year having been 918,525, and for 1857, 1,252,152. The increase is made up of 34,037 one year old and upwards, and 299,590 under one year. Sheep show a decrease of 245,618 in 1857, of which 119,391 were ewes, 41,714 tups and wethers, and 84,513 lambs. The decrease in sheep may, I conceive, be attributed to a satisfactory cause—their increased exportation, which is now so much facilitated by railway communication.

N.B.—The numbers are to be written in *figures*, not in letters.

EXERCISE IN READING.

Each Candidate is required to read aloud about a page of some common book, such as Robinson Crusoe, Southey's Life of Nelson, &c.

EXERCISES IN WRITING FROM DICTATION.

(1.) All countries are not able to produce the same things ; but by means of commerce each country may enjoy all the produce of the others. For instance, cotton would not grow here except in a hot-house. It grows in the fields in America ; but the Americans cannot spin and weave it so cheaply as we can, because we have more skill and better machines. Therefore they send us the cotton wool, and take in exchange part of the cotton made into cloth, and thus both we and they are well supplied.

How useful water is for commerce! The sea seems to keep different countries separate ; but for the purpose of trading it rather brings them together. If there were only land between England and America, we should have no cotton, for the carriage of it would cost more than it is worth. Think how many horses would be wanted to draw such load as comes in one ship! And they must eat and rest on the journey ; but the winds are the horses which carry the ship along ; and they cost us nothing but to spread a sail.

(2.) After this battle, Nelson felt that a little rest was so essential to his recovery, that he declared he would not continue to serve after the summer, unless it should be absolutely necessary; for he had been four years and nine months without one moment's repose for body or mind. A few months' intermission of labour he had obtained; but it could not be called rest, for it was purchased with the loss of a limb, and the greater part of the time had been a season of constant pain. As soon as his shattered frame had sufficiently recovered for him to resume his duties, he was called to services of greater importance than any on which he had hitherto been employed, and they brought with them a corresponding increase of fatigue and care. The anxiety which he endured during his long pursuit of the enemy was rather changed in its direction, than diminished by their defeat, and this constant excitement, added to the effect of his wound, and the exertions which he made, nearly proved fatal. On his way back to Italy he was seized with a fever. For eighteen hours his life was despaired of; and even when the disorder took a favourable turn, and he was so far restored as to appear again on deck, he himself thought that his end was approaching; such was the weakness to which the fever and cough had reduced him.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

N.B.—*Be careful—*

(1) *to write your name at the* top *of each of your papers;*
(2) *to put the* number *to each question;*
(3) *to send up the* working *as well as the answers;*
(4) *to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. Write down in figures Four hundred million five hundred and ten.
2. Write out in words the number 77005003.
3. Add together—

34567890
3729015
7684846
65478320
38140238
44596782

4. Add together—

£	s.	d.
2187	16	9
437	15	$6\frac{1}{4}$
456	19	$11\frac{3}{4}$
6391	4	1
3284	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$
59	12	$10\frac{3}{4}$

5. From 197482186 take 820905820.
6. From 5430611. 12s. $2\frac{1}{2}$d. take 18921l. 15s. $5\frac{3}{4}$d.
7. Multiply 58640352 by 830506.
8. Multiply 24273l. 7s. $4\frac{1}{4}$d. by 9.
9. Multiply 7053l. 11s. $6\frac{1}{2}$d. by 52.
10. Divide 532659798203 by 467.
11. Divide 4367074l. 1s. 0d. by 72.
12. Divide 214673l. 3s. $3\frac{3}{4}$d. by 521.

N.B.—*The first twelve questions should be answered before the others are attempted.*

Reduction.

13. Reduce 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs. and 5 oz. to ounces.
14. In 8709354 inches how many miles, furlongs, poles, &c. ?

Proportion or Practice.

15. Find the dividend on 7352*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at 12*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.
16. If $8\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. cost 42 guineas, what is the price of $195\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. ?

Vulgar Fractions.

17. Add together $12\frac{2}{3}$, $2\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{4}$.
18. Subtract $23\frac{4}{5}$ from $35\frac{7}{12}$.
19. Multiply $38\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{2}{17}$.
20. Divide $11\frac{3}{5}$ by $2\frac{9}{10}$.

Decimals.

21. Add together 500·9, ·125, ·0037, and 903.
22. Subtract ·8309 from 407·02.
23. Multiply 1703·02 by 93·05.
24. Divide 112·03 by 98·52 to 3 places of decimals.
25. Divide 480 by ·000875.
26. Reduce 9*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to the decimal of a pound.

Miscellaneous.

27. Extract the cube root of 25 to 3 places of decimals.
28. Multiply by the method of duodecimals 3ft. 1in. 11 pts. by 4 ft. 6 in. 8 pts., and the product by 2 ft. 7 in.
29. Express the result of the last question in cubic feet, cubic inches, and a fraction of a cubic inch.
30. Define "Present Value," and find the true Discount on 501*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* due 6 months hence, at 4 per cent. per annum, simple interest.
31. A bankrupt has good debts to the amount of 456*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, and the following bad debts, 360*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, 120*l.* 13*s.*, and 19*l.* 18*s.*, for which he receives respectively 4, 5, and 9 shillings in the pound; his own liabilities amount to 3408*l.* 12*s.*; how much can he pay in the £ ?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

With this Exercise, and with the Questions on Grammar and Geography, the following notice is given :—*Be careful to write as well as you can, to spell correctly, to avoid faults of grammar, and to put the proper stops.*

Time allowed one hour.

1. Write an account of any one or more of the following animals ; viz., the horse, the deer, the bee. Describe their appearance, habits, and peculiarities. Show how they are of use to man, and give any anecdotes that you ever heard or read about them.
2. Write down anything you know about William the Conqueror, *or* the late Prince Consort.

N.B.—*You are not required to write on more than one of these subjects, but you may do so if you choose,*
You are expected to write about a page.

ADDITION.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed ($\frac{1}{2}$ an hour) : placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

You are not required to *copy out* the sums, but to write the answers in the *spaces* below each column.

N.B.—It is important that the addition should be quite *correct:* additional credit will also be given for *rapidity.*

£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
8139	7	4	9065	13	8	4123	17	6
232	1	11	211	6	8	6904	7	3
612	3	2	285	2	2	94	3	4
9416	9	8	4321	18	9	8019	3	8
1067	13	8	239	2	5	163	9	11
207	4	6	2935	8	1	215	9	5
8279	12	9	6409	12	8	9603	2	5
752	15	3	3276	5	9	109	19	10
287	6	8	210	14	8	6218	12	8
1022	3	1	2015	1	2	1130	1	4
1528	3	6	3925	4	11	6408	13	10
46	3	6	631	7	7	1397	7	1
1287	14	7	691	13	9	563	4	1
3805	16	4	6127	9	10	4287	9	11
4561	10	8	362	3	4	4201	6	8
360	5	5	56	4	10	5976	2	5

£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d*
134	6	6	8204	15	2	7319	2	5
476	3	9	718	3	4	2935	8	1
1316	9	8	36	5	7	196	3	2
4321	18	9	9416	9	8	2376	0	9
1902	7	6	239	2	5	163	9	11
109	19	10	1067	13	8	9673	1	0
752	15	3	1528	3	6	215	9	5
5736	10	7	3617	6	8	6917	11	9
734	5	1	967	2	4	103	1	8
8416	9	10	9374	5	7	9276	3	8
5618	7	6	3276	5	9	7319	8	4
57	2	4	9314	2	9	6408	13	10
9	10	8	691	13	9	1140	15	7
4917	10	8	346	5	5	3198	10	8
651	4	3	1618	2	5	4201	6	8
360	5	5	436	2	3	976	2	5

[*Twelve* such columns are given.]

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Time allowed, one hour and a half.

1. Give the plural of the following ;—*country, valley, child, goose, sheep, woman, mouse, house, this, it.*
2. Give the feminine of the following :—*author, emperor, hero, he, nephew.*
3. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of the adverbs *ill, well, little, much, wisely.*
4. Give (1) the past tense active, (2) the past participle, of the verbs *be, bring, cleave, leave, seat, set, sit, teach, tear, write.*
5. Parse fully the following sentence :—
   " Observe which of your companions have the most friends,
   " and you will see that they are those who deny them-
   " selves that they may make others happy."
6. Write out in full the *present tense active*, the *past tense active*, the *pluperfect tense passive*, and the *future active*, of the verb *to buy*, giving all the persons singular and plural.
7. What is wrong in the following sentences? Write them down as they ought to be.
   (*a*) Where has John and Charles been to ?
   (*b*) I never heard whom it was you seen.
   (*c*) As for Henry and I, we was both took by surprise.
   (*d*) Neither him nor me had not expected it.
8. Explain what is meant by the *subject* and *predicate* of a sentence.
9. Analyse the following sentences :—
   (*a*) The International Exhibition has now been open more than a month.
   (*b*) It is always pleasant to meet an old schoolfellow.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, one hour and a half.

1. On the accompanying outline map of England and Wales mark the names of the chief bays and headlands ; of the counties on the coast between Hull and Falmouth, and the chief town of each ; trace the course of the Thames, Tees, Mersey, Exe, Eden ; and mark by stars, with the names written near them, the position of Rochester, Launceston, Southampton, Bangor, Lancaster, Stockton, Whitehaven, Chester, Brighton, Boston.
2. Name the capital towns of the following counties : —Berkshire, Cumberland, Northumberland, Suffolk, Westmoreland, Flintshire, Fife, Roxburghshire, Louth, Tipperary.
3. How is Yorkshire bounded ? What rivers, and what great towns, are there in it ?
4. On what rivers are the following towns ? — Athlone, Berlin, Cambridge, Dublin, Greenock, Liege, Lisbon, Paris, Perth, Rome.
5. Where are the following places ? to whom do they belong ? and what do you know about any of them ?—New Orleans, Mexico, Trieste, Corinth, Antioch, Cabul, Cairo, Sevastopol, Lucknow, Marseilles.
6. Explain fully the meaning of *latitude, longitude, lake, bay, channel, strait, peninsula, frith, isthmus, delta;* and give examples of each.
7. Give the names of the different countries in Europe, and their capitals.

EUCLID.

Time allowed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Define a circle and a rhombus, and give Euclid's 12th axiom (relating to parallel lines).
2. If from the ends of a side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.
3. What is meant by a corollary? State and prove the corollaries to the proposition in which it is proved that the three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles.
4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the squares of the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.
5. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square of the other part.
6. Draw a straight line from a given point, either without or in the circumference, which shall touch a given circle.
7. In a circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

ALGEBRA.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

1. Find the value of $axy - \dfrac{a^2x - a^2y + x^3}{a^2 - x^2}$ when $a=2$, $x=3$, $y=5$.
2. Add together $4\left(x^2 - \dfrac{y^2}{5} - 2xy\right)$ and $\dfrac{xy}{3} - 7\left(x^2 - y^2 - \dfrac{xy}{5}\right)$
3. Divide $4x^5 - x^3 + 4x$ by $2x^2 + 3x + 2$.
4. Investigate a rule for finding the square root of an algebraical quantity, and explain how the method of extracting the square root of a numerical quantity may be deduced.
5. Find the square root of $(a+b)^2 - c^2 + (a+c)^2 - b^2 + (b+c)^2 - a^2$.
6. Find the greatest common measure of $4x^4 - 12x^3 + 5x^2 + 14x - 12$ and $6x^4 - 11x^3 + 9x^2 - 13x + 6$.
7. Solve the equations—

$$(\alpha)\ \left\{\begin{aligned} \frac{x-1}{2} - \frac{y+1}{3} &= 1 \\ \frac{x+2}{3} + \frac{y-1}{4} &= 4 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

$$(\beta)\ \left\{\begin{aligned} \frac{12}{x} + \frac{10}{x-1} &= 9 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

$$(\gamma)\ x + \sqrt{x^2 + 11} = 11$$

8. Investigate an expression for the sum of a geometrical series; and find the sum of 30 terms of the series $2 + \frac{8}{3} + 7 +$ &c.
9. A number consists of 2 digits; if it be multiplied by 2, and the product diminished by 4, the digits are inverted; and if 10 be subtracted from it, the remainder is equal to 3 times the sum of the digits; find the number.

SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION PAPERS

Set to Candidates for inferior situations.

ARITHMETIC.

1.

(*Set to Office Keepers, Messengers, &c.*)

Time allowed, 2 hours.—Time occupied, from to .

You are requested—

(1) *to write your name at the* top *of each of your papers;*
(2) *to put the* number *to each question;*
(3) *to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. Write down in figures seventy thousand one hundred and three.
2. Write out in words the number 607035.
3. Add together—

	47961344
	78169405
	79818653
	96786637
	35273337
	2694153

4.—

£	*s.*	*d.*
1934	8	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1908	14	$7\frac{1}{4}$
4398	10	9
8799	17	$2\frac{1}{2}$
817	3	$6\frac{3}{4}$
4831	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$

Insert the answer

5.—

From	206497677
Take	166479499

6.—

£	*s.*	*d.*
30347	14	$3\frac{1}{2}$
28987	9	$7\frac{3}{4}$

Insert the answer

The working of the following is to be shown up:

7. Multiply 4794601 by 304.
8. Multiply 9479*l.* 7*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* by 8.
9. Multiply 7321*l.* 2*s.* $9\frac{3}{4}$*d.* by 97.
10. Divide 2572347 by 7.
11. Divide 2749344 by 56.
12. Divide 2936*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* by 6.

N.B.—In working the above *correctness* is of the greatest importance. Additional credit, however, will be given for doing them *quickly*.

2.

(Including the different Weights and Measures.)

(*Set, recently, to Out-door Officers in the Customs.*)

Time allowed, 3 hours.—Time occupied, from to .

You are requested—

To write your name *at the* top *of each of your papers;*
To put the number *to each question;*
To send up your work on complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. Write down under each other and add together the following numbers,—
   367421, 5267, 924, 1356, 17890, 27, and 141109.
2. Subtract 5207 from 207202.

3. Add together—

	10099003
	10584769
	68537981
	12659921
	967989
	2694135

Insert the answer

4.—

£	*s.*	*d.*
3522	9	5
304	12	3
6763	9	10
8713	8	10
917	6	3
4831	2	11

5.

From	201076585
Take	181589478

Insert the answer

6.—

£	*s.*	*d.*
From 30608	14	2
Take 27876	16	7

7. Add together—

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
84	16	3	18
1	2	2	14
56	13	3	22
19	8	2	16
5	4	1	9

Insert the answer

8.—

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
From 54	8	1	17
Take 9	16	3	22

Insert the answer

9.—

Lbs.	oz.	dwts.	grs.
From 169	6	14	17
Take 83	7	15	20

Insert the answer

The working of the following is to be shown up:

10. Multiply 5301201 by 75023.
11. Multiply 4828*l.* 6*s.* 4¾*d.* by 7.
12. Multiply 5 tons 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. by 39.
13. Multiply 4516*l.* 11*s.* 6½*d.* by 620.
14. Divide 753477205876 by 5.
15. Divide 679475247390 by 341.
16. Divide 5 yds. 2 ft. 11 in. by 12.
17. Divide 3509768*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* by 133.
18. In 49 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. how many pounds?
19. In 467 tuns 3 hhds. 26 gallons 2 qrts. 1 pt. of wine how many pints?
20. In 2,160,000 cubic inches how many loads of hewn timber?
21. Reduce 159 quarters of corn to quarts.

3. Weights and Measures.

(*Set in* 1862, *together with a paper similar to that printed at p.* 227 *to Out-door Officers in the Customs.*)

Time allowed, one hour and a half.

1. Write out the tables of—
   - Avoirdupois weight.
   - Troy weight.
   - Measure of Length.
   - Square measure.
   - Dry measure.
   - Wine measure.

2. In miles, furlongs, poles, yards, how many feet ?
3. In lbs. Avoirdupois weight, how many tons, cwts., and qrs. ?
4. In years, months, weeks, and days, how many hours ?

4.

(*Set to Letter-carriers and Rural Messengers in the Post Office.*)

Write your name here.
And your address here.

Time allowed, 15 minutes.—Time occupied, from to .

Add together—

6021	8248
656	3207
6728	589
339	2438
Answer	*Answer*
462	524
3588	9243
306	3680
6834	3054
Answer	*Answer*

5.

(*Set to Warders and other subordinate Prison Officers.*)

Write your name here.

Time allowed, 20 minutes.—Time occupied, from to .

Add together—

5976	9287
176	5488
5414	136
483	8148
Answer	*Answer*
2507	187
7447	2579
284	8238
4284	2254
Answer	*Answer*
From 75846	From 67833
Take 48588	Take 9934
Answer	*Answer*

6.

(*Set to Labourers, Viewers, &c. under the War Office.*)

1. Add together—	4275	2.—	9036
	529		1572
	3708		29
	94		305
Insert the answer			
3. From—	5923	4.—	6057
Take	3802		3069
Insert the answer			

N.B.— The working of the following is to be shown up:

5. Multiply 235 by 3.
6. Multiply 567 by 13.
7. Divide 204 by 6.
8. Divide 493 by 23.

HANDWRITING.

Copy as much as you can of the following Paper in your best Handwriting.

N.B.—Good Handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the Alphabet.*

Time allowed, ½ an hour.

This good man had a great desire to teach his neighbours a better system of gardening. But for a long time his efforts were unsuccessful, because the people showed a great dislike to be taught in such things by a clergyman, whose life had been spent in a town till his arrival among them. He did not attempt to force his advice upon them, but determined to appeal to their eyes rather than to their ears. Belonging to the parsonage were two gardens, and in these he set to work, assisted by his servant. He planted young trees, and sowed such vegetables as were suited to the soil. He also got slips of apple, plum, cherry, and walnut trees, and made a nursery ground of one of his gardens. When the trees came up, the neighbours, who used to pass by them in going to their daily work, could not help being struck by the improvement, and came of their own accord to ask his assistance in raising trees for themselves.

FOR READING.

But being now in the eleventh year of my residence, and, as I have said, my powder growing low, I set myself to study some art to trap and snare the goats, to see whether I could not catch some of them alive, and, particularly, I wished to possess a she-goat great with young.

At length I resolved to try a pitfall; so I dug several large pits in the earth in places where I had observed the goats used to feed, and over these pits I placed hurdles of my own making too, with a great weight upon them, and several times I put ears of barley and dry rice,

without setting the trap, and I could easily perceive that the goats had gone in, and eaten up the corn, for I could see the marks of their feet. At length I set three traps in one night, and going the next morning I found in one of them a large old he-goat, and in one of the others three kids, a male and two females.

FOR DICTATION.

To complete their misfortune, our gunner let fly two guns at them again ; where he hit them we could not tell, but we found the boat sinking, and some men already in the water. Upon this, I immediately manned out our boat which we had kept close by our side, with orders to pick up some of the men, if they could, and save them from drowning, and immediately to come on board with them, because we saw that the rest of the boats began to come up. Our men in the boat followed their orders, and took up three men ; one of them was just drowning, and it was a good while before we could recover him. As soon as they were on board, we crowded all the sail we could make, and stood farther out to sea ; and we found that when the other three boats came up to the first two they gave over their chase.

Appendix IV.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1. Correspondence.
2. Papers set in the Open Competitive Examination, July 1862.
3. Papers set in July 1862, at the "Further Examination" of Candidates selected in 1861.
4. Statistics.
5. Miscellaneous Papers as to the Civil Service of India :—
   - (i.) Extract from Act of 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, regulating the mode of admission to the Civil Service.
   - (ii.) Regulations for the Open Competitive Examination to be held in June or July 1863.
   - (iii.) Instructions as to the "Further Examination" in 1863 of the Candidates selected in 1862.
   - (iv.) Extracts from Letters received from the various Universities, &c., showing the facilities offered to persons studying for the Examinations for the Civil Service of India.
   - (v.) Covenant entered into by Members of the East India Civil Service with the Government.
   - (vi.) Regulations as to the Examinations of Civilians after their arrival in India.
   - (vii.) Statistics as to Salaries.
   - (viii.) Rules as to Pensions, &c.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1.—CORRESPONDENCE.

Herman Merivale, Esq., C.B., to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, India Office, 15th November 1861.

Time of departure for India of selected candidates.

The Secretary of State for India has had under his consideration in Council your letter dated 26th ultimo, submitting for his information a copy of correspondence with Mr. ———, one of the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, relative to his wish to defer his departure for India, should he pass the final examination in July next, till the first steamer of the following December.

I am directed, in the first place, with reference to your letter to Mr. ———, to remark that the requirement that the candidates who this year successfully passed their further examination should proceed to India before the end of September, was based on the exceptional state of the Bengal Civil Service and on the necessity of strengthening it at the earliest possible period. In future years the successful candidates will be required, in accordance with the terms of Mr. Melvill's letter of the 6th November 1858, to take their departure from this country within three months from the date of their certificates.

With regard to the case of Mr. ———, Sir Charles Wood is willing, in consideration of the object he has in view, and the comparatively short delay which it will involve, to grant him the indulgence which he solicits; and I have to request that you will cause this decision to be communicated to him.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,

Sir, 21st November 1861.

Referring to your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the appointment of Mr. ———, a selected candidate for the Civil Service of India, to be permitted, if he should pass his further examination, to remain in this country until the departure of the first steamer in December 1862;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the enclosed copy of correspondence between the Reverend the Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and this office, stating at the same time, that in order to answer correctly inquiries such as those addressed to them by the Provost of Oriel, the Commissioners will be glad to be informed whether the decision arrived at with reference to Mr. ——— should be considered as extending to all candidates who are desirous to take degrees at the different universities (subject of course to the regulation which states that no candidate shall be permitted to proceed to India after he has attained 24), and whether the departure of the first steamer in December should be considered as the extreme limit of indulgence. It will be recollected that the examinations annually held in January

and February afford to Cambridge candidates their only opportunity of obtaining honours; but the Commissioners presume that the question will be considered generally with reference to previous correspondence, as to the desirableness of the early departure of candidates. Time of departure for India of selected candidates.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

SIR, Oriel College, Oxford, 24th October 1861.

I HAVE received, and distributed in my College, the papers you have been so good as to send me respecting the examinations for the Civil Service in India of 1862 and 1863.

May I request to be informed, but quite at your leisure,—

1. How far it is obligatory on candidates selected at the examination in 1861, to be examined at the next examination of 1862, or whether (being under 24) they may defer their appearance till the examination in 1863?

2. How soon it is necessary for candidates selected at the second examination in 1862 to proceed to India; supposing again that they are still under 24?

My object in troubling you with these questions is to ascertain how far preparation for these examinations can be combined with residence at Oxford, and the attainment of a degree at the University. For I apprehend that in many cases the completion of the Oxford course will be of great advantage, both to the selected candidates themselves and to the Civil Service of India.

I am, &c.

J. G. Maitland, Esq. (Signed) EDWARD HAWKINS.

REVEREND SIR, Civil Service Commission, 28th October 1861.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to thank you for the trouble which you have taken in distributing the regulations. In reply to your questions I am to state—

(1.) That all candidates selected in 1861 are required to attend the further examination of next year.

(2.) That it rests with the Secretary of State for India in Council to decide how long certificated candidates should be allowed to remain in this country, but that the exigencies of the public service in India are understood to be so great as to render it important that the interval should be as short as possible. The candidates for whom certificates were granted this year were intended to leave "on or before the departure of the second "steamer in September." The Commissioners hope that in returning this answer they will not be supposed to undervalue the advantages which, as you observe, might be expected from the completion of the Oxford course of education.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. G. MAITLAND.

The Rev. the Provost, Oriel College, Oxford.

SIR, Oriel College, Oxford, 9th November 1861.

I OUGHT long ago to have returned my best thanks to the Civil Service Commissioners, and to yourself, for your very obliging answers to my inquiries respecting the time at which candidates for India selected in 1861 must pass their second examination, and, if then approved, proceed to India. But I wished first to show your letter to some other persons in Oxford, anxious, like myself, that India should be supplied with as many civil servants as possible who shall have received the best education which the University can give them.

This will often be defeated by your present regulations, not, indeed, necessarily of themselves, but because candidates will be anxious to pass their first examination at a very early opportunity; and, if then selected, they will be forced prematurely to their second examination, and their consequent departure from England presently afterwards. They will have acquired some knowledge, no doubt, but they will not have been educated.

The exigencies of the public service in India being such as you describe, we can, of course, say nothing against the present system now. But hereafter, perhaps, the time may come when you may probably extend the limits within which candidates from the universities may be admitted both to the first and to the second examinations, to their own benefit, and to the benefit of India.

I am, &c.

J. G. Maitland, Esq. (Signed) EDWARD HAWKINS.

Mr. Merivale to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, India Office, 16th December 1861.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has had under his consideration your letter dated the 21st ultimo, enclosing the correspondence of the Civil Service Commissioners with the Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and asking whether the indulgence granted by Sir C. Wood in the case of Mr. ———, is to be extended to all candidates who desire to take their degree at the universities; and whether the

Time of departure for India of selected candidates.

first mail steamer in December is to be considered the latest period for the departure of civil servants passing in the previous July.

In reply I am directed to state, that Sir C. Wood is not prepared to sanction any general extension of the period within which the newly admitted members of the Indian Civil Service must proceed to their destination; and that the rule under which they are required to leave this country within three months from the date of their certificates. will accordingly continue in force.

With regard to the questions raised in the letters of Dr. Hawkins, I am directed to observe that the limit of age within which candidates may come up to the competitive examination was fixed with the object of enabling young men who had graduated at Oxford and Cambridge to enter into the competition; and the Commissioners will remember that the rule received their concurrence, as being sufficient for the desired end. Sir C. Wood sees no sufficient reason for altering the standard of age, for the sake of meeting the case of those young men from the above universities who may wish to present themselves for examination, before they have obtained their degree of B.A., at least without a more lengthened experience of the arrangement, as it now stands; and if, as appears to be the case, from the concluding paragraph of your letter, any difficulty arises from the particular periods of the year at which university examinations for degrees, and the examinations for the Indian Civil Service respectively are held, it may be a subject for consideration, whether the Civil Service examinations might not be held at a season which would be more free from objection.

I am, &c.

Mr. Merivale to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, India Office, 19th November 1861.

Question of adding précis-writing to subjects of the "further examination" of selected candidates.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward to you, for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, the accompanying extract from a letter from the Government of Madras, on the question of adding précis writing to the list of subjects in which the "selected candidates" for the Indian Civil Service are required to pass an examination before leaving England.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

8. In the concluding paragraph of the same letter Mr. Arbuthnot has suggested that précis writing might be usefully adopted in the case of covenanted as well as of uncovenanted civil servants, and that it might with advantage be added to the list of subjects prescribed for the further examination in which the successful candidates at the competitive examinations for appointment to the Indian Civil Service are required to pass before leaving England. This suggestion seems deserving of attention, and we beg to recommend it for your consideration. In respect, however, to those who have already joined the service, or who may hereafter join it, without having passed an examination in précis writing in England, the test may best be enforced by making it a part of the covenanted assistants' examination by the second or higher standard. The Board of Examiners have been requested to arrange accordingly, and to cause due notice of this additional subject of examination to be given to all junior civil servants who have not yet passed by the second standard.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 7th January 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 19th November, relative to the question of adding précis writing to the list of subjects in which the "selected candidates" are required to pass an examination before leaving England,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they duly appreciate the importance of the accomplishment in question, and that, if the Secretary of State in Council approves, they will add it to the list of subjects for the further examination of 1863.

Question of adding précis-writing to subjects of the "further examination" of selected candidates.

They think that it would not be desirable to subject the candidates already selected to a test for which they have not been preparing themselves.

If Sir Charles Wood agrees in this view, he will perhaps have the goodness to direct that the altered regulations be laid before Parliament, as the Act for the better government of India requires. It would probably be sufficient to assign to the new subject 350 marks.

The Commissioners have to add, that they might be considerably assisted in the choice of materials for précis, if the Secretary of State would obtain for them from the Indian Government such information as can be given with regard to the nature of the précis required, and any specimen which may be accessible of papers recently placed in the hands of candidates.

I have, &c.

T. G. Baring, Esq., M.P., to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, India Office, 15th February 1862.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, and, in reply, to request that you will represent to the Civil Service Commissioners that, upon a further consideration of the subject to which it refers, Sir Charles Wood is of opinion that précis writing would more properly be included among the subjects of the first examination for the Civil Service of India, than among those in which the selected candidates are examined.

The subject forms part of most of the examinations for clerkships in the public offices in this country, and Sir Charles Wood does not desire that any difference should be made between the précis to be required from candidates for the Civil Service of India and the ordinary acceptation of the term.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,
Sir, 19th February 1862.

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, stating that upon further consideration, Secretary Sir Charles Wood is of opinion that précis writing would more properly be included among the subjects of the first examination for the Civil Service of India than among those in which the selected candidates are examined;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that while fully admitting the importance of the accomplishment in question they cannot but think there are difficulties in the way of its introduction into the first examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India. If the correspondence or papers placed before the competitors were of sufficient length to test their abilities satisfactorily, the amount of work sent in by 170 candidates (the number examined last year) would be extremely formidable, would undoubtedly necessitate the employment of an additional examiner, and would add to the length of the examination. These however are points of com-

Question of adding précis-writing to subjects of the "further examination" of selected candidates.

paratively little importance. A more serious difficulty appears to be that the introduction of a test subject into the first examination (and the allusion in your letter to the examinations for the public offices in this country leads to the inference that this is contemplated,) would be a considerable departure from the principle on which Lord Macaulay and his colleagues framed their plan.

In the Home Service, to which the same principle has not been applied, and for which there is no "further examination," the case is different. It may also be observed that précis writing, as a substantive accomplishment, is not included in the ordinary range of an English education, and that for want of practice candidates of fully adequate ability would not unfrequently fail.

The Commissioners take the opportunity of adding, with reference to their letter of the 7th ultimo, that although the selected candidates have not been formally examined in précis writing, the object has perhaps been in some measure attained by the requirement of notes of cases heard in courts of law, accompanied by short analytical statements "showing in criminal cases the facts necessary to constitute the offence "charged, and how these facts were proved, and in civil cases the "exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them." Each case well reported and analysed may be considered as constituting a sort of précis, and the number required (20) may perhaps render the exercise a sufficient test of the analytical power and art of arrangement possessed by the candidate.

I am, &c.

Mr. Merivale to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, India Office, 1st March 1862.

THE Secretary of State for India has had under his consideration in Council your letter dated 19th ultimo, conveying the remarks of the Civil Service Commissioners on the question of adding précis writing to the list of subjects in which the candidates for the Civil Service of India are to be examined; and in reply, I am directed to state that, under the explanation given by the Commissioners as to the nature of the notes, required from the candidates, of the cases heard by them in court, Sir Charles Wood does not think it necessary that a special examination in précis writing should be instituted.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 6th March 1862.

REFERRING to the recent correspondence on the subject of précis, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to enclose copy of a circular letter which has been addressed to the selected candidates.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

CIRCULAR addressed to Selected Candidates.

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 28th February 1862.

As the selected candidates have now had some practice in taking notes of legal cases, the Civil Service Commissioners wish that the set due at the end of April next should be framed on a principle somewhat different from that on which the majority of candidates have proceeded in framing the first set. The habit of taking down evidence with literal accuracy is very useful, as the first step in reporting, but without discouraging this fulness in the first set of cases, the Commissioners think it desirable that in the second set the same details should not be given, but that the material portions of the evidence should be clearly brought out, and questions of law which may have arisen succinctly

stated, the object being that each report should show on the face of it that the writer has used his mind in sifting and classifying the evidence after he has taken it down. Question of adding précis-writing to subjects of the "further examination" of selected candidates.

The Commissioners also wish that more attention should be given to the clause of the instruction which requires a "short analytical statement."

Each candidate will be informed, as soon as the inspection of his cases has been completed, whether his notes require any special comment.

The Commissioners take the opportunity of requesting that candidates will name the Oriental languages in which they at present intend to be examined. Subsequent alterations should be notified at once, and no *addition* can be allowed after 1st June.

It is intended that the further examination should begin on the 7th July.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. G. Maitland, Secretary.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,

Sir, 6th August 1862.

In transmitting the enclosed certificates for 61 of the selected candidates for the Civil Service of India who presented themselves at the further examination recently held; Report on "further examination" of candidates selected in 1861, &c.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to enclose also a list showing the present position of the 80 candidates who were selected last year, and that of the 17 who last year failed to pass their further examination.

(2.) I am to refer to the letter from this office of 28th March 1861, to your answer of the 12th April, and to the letters, copy of which marked No. 2 and No. 3 is enclosed, as explaining the reason for the difference in date between Mr. Carter's certificate and those of the other candidates.

(3.) I am to state with reference to the honorary addition made to the certificates of

Mr. Barton,
Mr. Carter,
Mr. Howell,
Mr. Ridsdale,
Mr. Westland,

that under the regulations no candidate can obtain marks for more than two Oriental languages. Each of the candidates just named was desirous of showing his acquaintance with a third language, and one (Mr. Howell) offered two. The results, as reported to the Commissioners, are stated in the addition made to the certificates.*

(4.) With reference to—

Mr. ———, Mr. ———, and Mr. ———,

I am to state that from the medical reports made after inspection at this office it appears that they ought to be vaccinated before proceeding to India. The Commissioners have not considered that they could delay the issue of their certificates, but they think it right to mention the circumstance in order that the Secretary of State may take any course which may be deemed expedient.

(5.) With reference to the three candidates mentioned as having been prevented by illness from attending, I am to state that they will be able to comply with the regulation which requires that candidates should proceed to India before attaining 24 years of age, if they

---

* These additions were as follows:—

Mr. Barton;—Bengali—sound elementary knowledge shown.
Mr. Carter;—Persian—fair knowledge shown.
Mr. Howell;—Persian—highly creditable knowledge shown.
Sanskrit—elementary knowledge shown.
Mr. Ridsdale;—Persian—creditable knowledge shown.
Mr. Westland;—Persian—highly creditable knowledge shown.

Report on "further examination" of candidates selected in 1861, &c.

obtained certificates next year; and that the Commissioners, being satisfied as to the causes of absence assigned, propose to admit them to the further examination of next year, requiring them of course to follow any instructions which may be given to the selected candidates of this year.

(6.) With reference to the candidates who have been examined and have failed to pass, I am to request that you will bring under the notice of Sir Charles Wood the correspondence which has passed in former years, adding that they will be glad to be in a position to give an answer to applications for a second trial already made, and that Sir Charles Wood's decision on these applications, when conveyed to them, will probably enable them to deal with others of the same kind when received.

I have, &c.

Mr. Baring to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, India Office, 14th August 1862.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing the certificates for sixty-one of the selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, who presented themselves at the further examination recently held.

Sir Charles Wood approves of the position assigned to Mr. Carter, and is much gratified at perceiving that he and the other gentlemen named in the third paragraph of your letter, viz., Mr. Barton, Mr. Howell, Mr. Ridsdale, and Mr. Westland, have distinguished themselves by obtaining marks for more than the two Oriental languages required by the regulations.

With reference to the three gentlemen who have not been vaccinated, I am directed to state that Sir Charles Wood cannot sanction any delay, but must require that each of these gentlemen shall produce, within one month, a certificate that he has been successfully vaccinated.

Sir Charles Wood concurs in the proposal of the Commissioners, that the three candidates who were prevented by illness from attending at the further examination of this year should be admitted to the further examination of next year.

Failure of selected candidates to pass the "further examination."

The large number of selected candidates of 1861, who have on this occasion failed to pass the further examination, appears to Sir Charles Wood to prove that the indulgence of a second examination which has been granted upon former occasions, has produced the effect of making the candidates inattentive to their studies; for he cannot believe that so many of the selected candidates could have failed in mastering the subjects of the further examination within the time allowed to them for that purpose, if they had used proper diligence.

The rejection of so many candidates will cause very considerable public inconvenience in India; and while Sir Charles Wood is willing upon this occasion that such of the rejected candidates as the Commissioners may consider worthy of the indulgence shall be allowed to be re-examined at the next further examination, provided that they will be qualified as regards age to proceed to India, should they obtain the requisite certificate, he considers it necessary to mark his sense of the neglect of these gentlemen in not properly preparing themselves for their examination, by not allowing them the grant of 100*l.* which is given to the selected candidates after passing the further examination. At the same time, Sir Charles Wood would be glad to learn

the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners as to the advisability of allowing the re-examination of candidates who may be rejected at the next further examination.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,
15th August 1862.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date referring to questions which have arisen upon the recent examination of candidates selected for the Civil Service of India, and requesting the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners as to the advisability of allowing the re-examination of candidates who may be rejected at the next further examination; and, in reply, I am to state that the Civil Service Commissioners will communicate to the three candidates who do not show marks of successful vaccination Sir Charles Wood's desire that they should be vaccinated, and will report the result.

A second trial at the "further examination" not to be allowed to selected candidates.

With regard to the candidates who have failed in the further examination of this year, I am to state that the Commissioners propose, in conformity with your letter, to give to all who are so situated the indulgence of a second trial, requiring them, of course, to comply with the instructions issued for the guidance of the selected candidates of this year. They will, at the same time, communicate Sir C. Wood's decision as to the 100*l.* conditionally promised to selected candidates.

With reference to the concluding portion of your letter, I am to state that, taking into consideration the inconvenience to the public service occasioned by the failure of selected candidates, the Commissioners think that it will be desirable to lay down a general rule that a second trial shall not in future be allowed. It may be in your recollection, that the draft regulations sent from this office in 1858 were framed in this sense, but subsequently so modified by the Secretary of State for India as to allow of the indulgence hitherto afforded.

If Sir C. Wood should approve of the rule now proposed, it will be desirable that the earliest notice should be given to the candidates just selected, and the Commissioners will communicate with them accordingly.

I have, &c.

Mr. Merivale to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

India Office, 25th August 1862.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Charles Wood to request you will inform the Civil Service Commissioners that he has had under his consideration in Council your letter of the 15th current on the subject of the recent examination of the candidates selected for the Civil Service of India, and that he approves of the rule proposed in the concluding paragraph of that letter, namely, that a second trial (that is, a second "further examination") shall not in future be allowed to candidates who may fail to pass the first "further examination."

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,
16th August 1862.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, presuming that there is no intention of making any alterations in the

Regulations for the examination of 1863.

Regulations for the examination of 1863.

regulations for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, laid before Parliament in February 1859, they will be glad to issue, as soon as may be convenient, copies applicable to the examination of next year.

The Commissioners enclose a copy of the last regulations, and they will be much obliged if you will inform them, at as early a period as may be in your power, of the number of appointments to be disposable, and of any alteration which the Secretary of State in Council of India may desire to make in the regulations or in the appended memoranda.

I have, &c.

James C. Melvill, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, India Office, 16th October 1862.

In reply to your letter dated 16th August, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that it is not intended to make any alteration in the existing regulations for the admission of candidates into the Civil Service of India; but with reference to his recent decision on the subject of a re-examination of the "selected candidates" who may fail to pass the prescribed "further examination," he thinks it desirable, in order to prevent the possibility of misunderstanding, that a note, in the following words, should be added at the foot of the Paper:—

"(4.) Candidates rejected at the 'further examination' of 1864 will "in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination in "1865."

Sir Charles Wood will not, however, be in a position to state the number of candidates to be selected in July 1863 till he shall have received from India the requisite information as to the probable requirements of the several presidencies.*

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,
10th November 1862.

Sir,

Examination of selected candidates in oriental languages.

The Civil Service Commissioners observe in the Indian newspapers a document entitled, "Rules for the Examination and Control of the "newly appointed Members of the Bengal Civil Service," and purporting to be signed by the Secretary to the Government of India. They presume that the genuineness of the document is not doubtful, and although they do not know whether the regulations previously existing are materially altered by it, they take advantage of its appearance to submit for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council the question whether any modification could with advantage be made in the regulations relating to the examination of selected candidates in Oriental languages as now conducted in this country.

The 6th of the rules above referred to states that "the newly appointed "civil servants will be allotted to the different divisions of the Presi- "dency, in such proportions as may be determined from time to time "by the Government of India."

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* The regulations for 1863, as here settled, are printed at p. 382.

Examination of selected candidates in oriental languages.

The 7th provides that every civil servant must qualify himself for the public service by a knowledge of two languages, according to the prescribed test; that those allotted to the Lower Provinces must qualify in Bengali and Oordoo; and that those allotted to the North-west Provinces, the Punjaub, and Oude, must qualify in Persian and Hindi.

Subsequent rules state that each civil servant is expected to pass the test of qualification in one language, at or before the seventh general monthly examination, and in a second language at or before the thirteenth general monthly examination after his arrival in India. It is further provided that a civil servant failing to pass the test in two languages within 18 months from the date of the first monthly examination after his arrival in India, allowance being made for duly certified sickness, will, on the expiration of that period, be finally removed from the service.

A later rule (the 16th) states that the first language in which a civil servant will be permitted to study for honours is the vernacular language of the greater part of that division of the Presidency to which he is allotted; that is to say, Bengali for the Lower Provinces, and Hindi or Oordoo for the North-west Provinces, the Punjaub, and Oude.

Such being the rules of the Indian Government, as far as it is necessary to quote them, the Commissioners have next to state what is at present done to prepare the candidates in this country, with a view to diminishing the period which elapses before they can be pronounced qualified for the public service in India.

The regulations now in force as to the further examination of selected candidates were, as Sir Charles Wood will be aware, framed shortly after the passing of the Act for the better government of India. In the correspondence which then passed, the Civil Service Commissioners referred to the report of Lord Macaulay's Committee, which recommended that every probationer should acquire in this country an elementary knowledge of at least one Indian language, and they were also able to give the opinions of Sir Charles Trevelyan, Professor Max Müller, and the late Professor H. H. Wilson to the same effect.

The 9th regulation, framed in accordance with these opinions, provides that "each selected candidate may take up for examination one or "two of the languages of India, and that if he names one only he must "name either Sanskrit or a vernacular language current in the Presi- "dency which he has selected." Under this regulation, the vernacular languages admissible for the Bengal Presidency have been considered to be Hindustani and Bengali, being the two specified in Lord Macaulay's report.

These, as will be recollected, are the languages required in India for the Lower Provinces, and a candidate allotted to the North-west has to acquire two others (Hindi and Persian) before he is qualified for the public service. In the case, therefore, of candidates who, after passing in Hindustani or Bengali, are allotted to the North-west Provinces, it would seem that a certain amount of labour, though not thrown away, has been employed with less immediate return than that which might have been obtained if it had been otherwise directed. With regard to Hindi, indeed, the Commissioners believe, on the authority of Professor Wilson, who was good enough to write to them on the subject, that it bears a close resemblance to Hindustani, and that by requiring, as they do, a knowledge of the Nagari character, as well as of the Talik and Naskh, they in fact ensure the acquisition of a good deal of Hindi by those who are learning Hindustani. They have not hitherto required a knowledge of the distinguishing peculiarities of Hindi.

It is presumed, however, that although the knowledge of Hindustani

Examination of selected candidates in oriental languages.

must be so great an assistance to those who are to be examined in Hindi, the knowledge of Bengali is not equally useful as a preparation either for Hindi or for Persian. Yet from the 16th rule above quoted it would seem that for the Lower Provinces Bengali is considered as even more important than Hindustani, and this being so, it would of course be undesirable to exclude it. The Commissioners observe that the same rule places Hindustani on a level with Hindi for the North-west Provinces.

Assuming that the allotment of candidates must remain as at present, and that the languages for the two divisions must also remain the same. various modifications might be made in the further examination to which candidates are subjected in this country, in order to make it correspond more nearly with that which they will have to undergo in India, Thus, for example, Persian might be admitted; Hindi might be recognized as a distinct language, or candidates naming two languages might be required to take Hindustani or Hindi with Bengali. The last-mentioned alteration, however, would tend to discourage the study of Sanskrit, and it would be difficult, by any alteration which can be made in the examination here, to meet the uncertainty which at present exists as to the destination of the candidate and the languages in which he must pass.

The Commissioners submit the question for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, and they take the opportunity of inquiring whether they may be permitted to reprint the rules which have been quoted, and to circulate them for the information of candidates. They possess, of course, great interest for the selected candidates, who are at present studying in this country, and might also be read with advantage by those who are intending to become candidates hereafter.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,
6th December 1862.

SIR,

REFERRING to my letter of the 10th ultimo, relative to the examination of candidates selected for the Civil Service of India, in Oriental languages;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that since their letter was written, a book published in 1860 by Dr. Lees, Secretary to the Board of Examiners at Fort William, has been brought to their notice. The book, which is entitled "A Guide to the Examinations at the College of Fort William," contains an "extract from the proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, under date the 5th April 1857;" but it would appear that the last figure is a misprint, and that the correct date is 1859. As it was ordered that the resolution given in the extract should be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, the Commissioners do not state at length the rule which it established for the allotment of Civil Servants to the two divisions of the Presidency. They think it worth referring to, because it had been supposed that the allotment was left to the Government of India, to be exercised at their discretion, and with special regard to the fitness, &c., of individual candidates; whereas from the Resolution it would appear that the object of the Indian Government was to effect the allotment "mechanically."

It is of course possible that the rule may have been abandoned; but if the feeling of the Indian Government be the same as in 1859, it

would seem that there would be no difficulty in permitting candidates to choose between the divisions of the presidency of Bengal according to their order in the first examination, as they at present choose between the Presidencies of India. The question is of importance, so far as the examinations conducted at this office are concerned, if it be thought right, at present, to require for the North-west Provinces, &c., languages different from those required for the Lower Provinces. It must, in that case, be desirable to give a different direction to the studies of candidates from the beginning.

Examination of selected candidates in oriental languages.

I have, &c.

Mr. Merivale to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, India Office, 29th December, 1862.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 10th ultimo, relative to the languages in which, under existing rules, the junior civil servants are required to pass before entering on the discharge of official duties, and to the question whether any alteration should be made in the languages studied in this country, under the regulations of the Civil Service Commissioners, in order to bring the system more into harmony with the arrangements in Bengal.

In reply I am to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the rules relating to the examination of the junior civil servants in Bengal, recently republished under the authority of the Government of India, are substantially the same as have been in operation for several years past, and that no alteration whatever has been made as respects the languages of study.

Sir Charles Wood is led to infer, from the absence of any representation on the subject from the Government of India, that little practical inconvenience has resulted from the discrepancy pointed out by the Commissioners between the languages prescribed in this country for the selected candidates destined for Bengal, and those in which the "Young Bengal" civilians are required to pass for service in the several divisions of territory among which they are apportioned in India; and this inference is confirmed by the fact that, taking the average of the years 1858, 1859, and 1861, the period occupied by the civilians assigned to the North-west Provinces, the Punjaub, and Oude in passing in Persian and Hindi, very little exceeds that in which the Bengal civilians passed their examinations in Oordoo and Bengali, in one at least of which languages the great proportion of them had received some instruction in this country.

It is, however, undoubtedly desirable to facilitate as much as possible the acquisition by the young civilians of the languages in which they will have to pass previous to their admission to public duties in India, and with this view Sir Charles Wood has caused a copy of your letter to be forwarded to the Government of India, for their opinion as to the steps which should be taken in furtherance of the object proposed by the Commissioners to bring more into harmony the arrangements under which the study of the native languages is pursued by the Bengal civilians in this country and in India.

Sir Charles Wood has suggested, for the consideration of the Government of India, whether any change is desirable in the languages prescribed for the young civil servants in India, and especially whether it is advisable still to require a knowledge of Persian from the civilians assigned to the several divisions of territory in Upper India. He hopes that no long time will elapse before he is able to communicate to

Examination of selected candidates in oriental languages.

the Civil Service Commissioners the result of this reference; and he would suggest that the reprinting and circulation of the rules relating to examinations in India, which seems very desirable, should be delayed till this question of the language shall have been determined.

I am, &c.

Mr. Merivale to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, India Office, S.W., 20th December 1862.

Pensions and furloughs of civil servants.

WITH reference to the communication made by the Civil Service Commissioners to Mr. Merivale, as to the publication of any alterations that may have been made in the rules for the grant of annuities or pensions, and leave of absence to members of the Indian Covenanted Civil Service, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward herewith an extract from a recent despatch to the Government of India, dated the 25th November 1862, prescribing rules for the grant of retiring annuities in future.

This despatch has not yet been published, but, as it contained definite instructions to the Government of India, Sir Charles Wood considers that it would be desirable that the new arrangement should be made known by the Civil Service Commissioners.

The same despatch transmitted to India a revised set of rules for furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate, but as the opinion of the Government of India was invited on the proposed alterations, it would perhaps be most expedient only to state that the rules in question are under revision.*

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary for India.

SIR, 26th December 1862.

Salaries of civil servants.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will convey to the Secretary of State for India in Council their thanks for the information given in your letter of the 20th inst., and its enclosure, adding that they will have pleasure in making known the new arrangements, as far as they have been finally settled.

The Commissioners venture at the same time to suggest that, while the regulations as to retiring annuities cannot but be interesting to candidates, and to those who intend to become candidates, any information which could be given with regard to salaries (accompanied, if necessary, by a notice as to the possibility or probability of changes) would also be of great value.

I am, &c.

T. G. Baring, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, India Office, S.W., 9th January 1863.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and to acquaint you in reply that no material change has been made in the salaries of the Indian Civil Service, and that Sir Charles Wood is unable to furnish any further information on the subject than is contained in the statement of the average allowances of the Civil Service, which was transmitted with the letter from this office dated the 7th April 1859.

Moreover, the Secretary of State in Council sees no necessity for

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* The enclosure is printed at p. 415.

periodically repeating any public notice of the appointments and salaries available to members of the Civil Service, full information on that subject being obtainable through both public and private channels in India and in England. Salaries of civil servants.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary for India.

27th January 1863.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that inquiries as to the number of selections for the Civil Service of India to be made at the examination of June or July next are very frequently addressed to them. They will be glad if it is now in the power of the Secretary of State in Council to enable them to answer such inquiries, as they believe that uncertainty on the point prevents candidates coming forward. Perhaps if the number cannot yet be stated, it may be possible, as last year, to fix a minimum, and announce that not less than a specified number of selections will be made if competent candidates should present themselves. Number of candidates to be selected in 1863.

I am, &c.

Mr. Merivale to Mr. Maitland.

India Office, 9th February 1863.

Sir,

I have laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council your letter dated 27th ultimo, requesting information as to the number of selections for the India Civil Service to be made in June or July next; and in reply I am directed to acquaint you that Sir Charles Wood has not yet received the requisite information from the several Governments of India to enable him to state, with any degree of confidence, the number of candidates which it will be necessary to select at the ensuing examination, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Civil Service in the year 1864.

The highest minimum number which Sir Charles Wood is at present prepared to fix is sixty; and if the Civil Service Commissioners are of opinion that the announcement of this number is desirable, while there is a probability that a larger number may still be required, Sir Charles Wood has no objection to its being published as the minimum of the combined requirements of the Indian Governments.

I am, &c.

3.

CIRCULAR to SELECTED CANDIDATES.*

Civil Service Commission,

26th August 1862.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that in consequence of the great inconvenience to the public service occasioned by the failure of selected candidates in the further examination, it has been decided that no second trial should be allowed. The names of those who fail to pass at the further examination of next year will therefore be removed from the list.

If this intimation should lead you to wish to withdraw your name, it is requested that you will have the goodness to do so at once, in order that, if it appear expedient, your place may be supplied. You will occasion considerable inconvenience if you withdraw at a later period.

I am, &c.

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* For "Instructions for the Guidance of the Selected Candidates of 1862," *see* p. 385.

2.—EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SET AT THE OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION—JULY 1862; TOGETHER WITH THE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO THAT EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

1. In June or July 1862, an examination of Candidates will be held in London. Not less than eighty candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of Examination.
2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such Examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st May 1862, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.—

   (*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st May 1862 will be above eighteen years and under twenty-two years;

   (*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

   (*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

   (*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.
3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a Candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.
4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:*—

	Marks.
English Language and Literature:—	
Composition - - - - -	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution - -	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece -	750
" " Rome -	750
" " France -	375
" " Germany -	375
" " Italy -	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed - - -	1,250
Carried forward -	5,375

* It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above mentioned as to Natural Science), and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

	Marks.
Brought forward -	5,375
Natural Science; that is, (1.) Chemistry, (2.) Electricity and Magnetism, (3.) Natural History, (4.) Geology, and (5.) Mineralogy - -	500
*** No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - -	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature - -	500
Arabic Language and Literature - -	500
	7,375

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.
6. No Candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.
7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce Examination, as may be deemed necessary.
8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the eighty Candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency to which they shall be appointed.

[*The other regulations refer to the further Examination and to subsequent proceedings.*]

Instructions sent to Candidates.

*** *This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the Examination.*
It is requested that any Candidate intending to withdraw will give early notice of such intention, and return this paper.

Order of the Examination of Candidates competing for Appointments in the Civil Service of India.

1862.

		From	To	
At Burlington House, Piccadilly.	*Monday, 23d June.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	English Literature and History, and English Composition.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Tuesday, 24th June.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Wednesday, 25th June.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	French language, &c.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Thursday, 26th June.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Languages, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Friday, 27th June.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Saturday, 28th June.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Monday, 30th June.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Moral Science.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Tuesday, 1st July.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Mathematics.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Wednesday, 2d July.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Thursday, 3d July.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Natural Science.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Friday, 4th July.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Sanskrit language, &c.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
At Willis's Rooms, King St., St. James's Sq.	*Saturday, 5th July.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	German language, &c.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Monday, 7th July.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Italian language, &c.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
At the Office of the Civil Service Commission.	*Tuesday, 8th July.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Arabic language, &c.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	

1. No Candidate will be allowed to quit the Examination Room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and Candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
2. It is requested that the number placed in the margin hereof (and *not* the name of the Candidate) be placed at the head of each sheet of paper sent in to the Examiners.

No. _____

3. Candidates are requested to write on one side only of the paper supplied to them.
4. No Candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper-work will be permitted to return to the paper which he quitted.
5. Candidates wishing for explanations of the questions before them should apply to the Examiners.

6. Any Candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other Candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.
7. There will be a *vivâ voce* examination in each subject.
8. Candidates are requested to communicate in writing to the Secretary their addresses during the examination, and to inform him of any changes of address.

Civil Service Commission,
Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.,
June 1862.

EXAMINERS.

English Literature, &c. -	G. W. DASENT, Esq., D.C.L. Professor CRAIK. C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq., M.A.
Greek and Latin Languages, &c.	Rev. CHARLES MERIVALE, B.D. Rev. W. C. LAKE, M.A.
French Language, &c. -	Professor CASSAL.
German Language, &c. -	Professor HEIMANN.
Italian Language, &c. -	Sir JAMES LACAITA.
Mathematics - -	W. HOPKINS, Esq., M.A. Rev. R. TOWNSEND, M.A.
Natural Science - -	Professor LIVEING, M.A.
Moral Science - -	Rev. MARK PATTISON, B.D.
Sanskrit Language, &c. -	Professor MAX MÜLLER, M.A.
Arabic Language, &c. -	Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

EXAMINATION VIVÂ VOCE OF CANDIDATE NO.____.

*** *It is important that the under-mentioned appointments should be punctually observed, as the Commissioners cannot guarantee another opportunity to Candidates who may fail to be in attendance at the proper time.*

Subject.	Place of Examination.	Time.
English - -	No. 2, Victoria Street, S.W. (near the Westminster Palace Hotel.) - -	
French - -	Ditto - - -	
Classics - -	Ditto - - -	
Moral Science -	Ditto - - -	July.
Mathematics - -	Ditto - - -	,,
Natural Science -	Ditto - - -	,,
German - -	Ditto - - -	,,
Italian - -	Ditto - - -	,,
Sanskrit - -	Ditto - - -	,,
Arabic - -	Ditto - - -	,,

ENGLISH HISTORY.

C. KNIGHT WATSON, M.A., F.S.A.

You are not expected to answer all the questions in this paper. A wide range has been taken in order that every competitor may have a fair chance of acquitting himself creditably.

1. Who were the Saxons, and why did they come to England ?
2. What had been the previous condition of the inhabitants of this country ?
3. Who were the Danes, and what induced them to come to this country ?
4. What were the consequences of their inroads ?
5. What was the general form of government and the condition of the people for the last two centuries before the Norman Conquest ?
6. What was the institution of Frankpledge ?
7. Who were the Normans, and what led to the invasion and conquest of England by them ?
8. What was the object of the proceedings which led to the compilation of Doomsday Book ?
9. What was the feudal system, and when and how was it introduced into this country, and what were the principal changes it underwent ?
10. What might be urged in favour of King Stephen's claim to the throne ?
11. What were the Constitutions of Clarendon ? State their general purport, and the nature of the controversy out of which they arose.
12. Who were the Barons under the Crown in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and what was their political function ?
13. How did the House of Commons originate, and when were representatives of counties and towns first summoned ?
14. What were the continental dominions of the Kings of England in the twelfth century ? What in the latter half of the thirteenth century ?
15. What gave rise to the war with the Barons in the reign of Henry the Third ?
16. On the death of Richard the Second, who was heir to the Crown ; and whence and how was his title derived ?
17. Who were the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster ?
18. Whence and how did Edward the Fourth, Henry the Seventh, James the First, and George the First respectively, derive their several titles to the Crown ?
19. Who were the Lollards ?
20. What were the distinctive tenets of the Puritans in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ?
21. Who were the Nonconformists and the Nonjurors in the latter half of the seventeenth century ?
22. What was the nature of the Bill of Rights, and when did it become the law of the land ?
23. Sketch the history of the East India Company from its commencement to the arrival of Clive in India.
24. Give a brief account of Clive's career in India, and state its political consequences in that country.
25. Who was Warren Hastings ? Give a brief account of his career.

26. What was the general purport of the so-called India Bill brought in by Mr. Fox on the 18th November 1783, and how did the result affect the state of Parties in this country?

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

PROFESSOR CRAIK.

1. Explain the origin and meaning of the term *English*, and state any objections that you may conceive there are to calling the language and the people at any period rather *Saxon* and *Saxons*, or even *Anglo-Saxon* and *Anglo-Saxons*.
2. Describe the English of the times before the Norman Conquest in regard both to its vocabulary and to its grammatical or structural character; and state what you hold to be its relationship, as a whole or in its several dialectic forms, to the Moeso-Gothic (explaining what that term means), to the modern German, to the Dutch, and to the Danish.
3. Give an account of the differences which we find between the English of the eleventh century and that of the fourteenth, and state how, and in how far, if at all, you conceive the revolution, or revolutions, which the language appears to have undergone within that interval, to have been brought about by the Norman conquest.
4. Sketch the history, from its commencement down to the present day, of the superinduction of the Latin or Romance element upon the original basis of the language, confining yourself to the facts, and not attempting to weave them into any kind of theory. Add, however, your estimate of the *extent* to which the vocabulary of the language has been affected by the intrusion of the foreign element, referring, if you choose, to any authorities by which you may have been guided in forming it.
5. Explain the principle and the process which a language naturally follows in borrowing, that is, incorporating, vocables from another language; illustrating your statement by examples both of common and of proper names.
6. State how much appears to remain with the English of the present day of this power of appropriating and assimilating foreign terms.
7. Estimate the claims of the school of English philology which may be regarded as having been founded by Horne Tooke; and give some instances of his ingenious plausibilities which have been shown to be quite unfounded.
8. Mention some of the writers and the works that have done most to advance the study of English philology since the time of Horne Tooke.
9. Give the history of the now silent final *e* in English words and syllables, and show how it marks the natural growth and development of the language.
10. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages arising to the present English language from its vocabulary not being homogeneous, but combining both a northern and a classic element.
11. In the following passage enumerate separately; first, the words of native stock; secondly, those of Latin or Romance derivation; thirdly, those that remain:—"It is not a mere affair of taste, "but a serious evil, to have two languages in a country, espe-

" cially in a country where the institutions, both civil and
" religious, enjoin much communication between the parties
" who respectively use them,—the educated and uneducated
" classes. In the trial by jury such difference of speech mate-
" rially interferes with the degree of information imparted to
" twelve peasants by the counsel and court, and therefore inter-
" feres with the administration of justice. In addresses from
" the pulpit it disables the preacher from saying much to the
" edification of a rural congregation; he is a barbarian unto
" them, and the more learned the more barbarous."

12. Give an account of the etymologies and correct meanings of the following words, noticing any general principles which they exemplify or suggest:—patience, passion, expedition, miscreant, misogynist, coward, hypocrite, ecstasy, deck, doubt, fade, frail, kind, kin, ennoble, pretend, prevent, journal, colleague, college, university, matriculate.

13. State what objections there are to any of the following words in respect either of the form of the word or of the sense in which it has come to be used:—amiable, author, grandson, island, miniature, posthumous, righteous, newt, rampant, sovereign, sky-larking, Anthony, Bosphorus, Charter-house, Mackenzie, Poland, Shotover.

14. Explain the following italicized forms:—

" *I wis* [so usually printed] your grandam had a worser match."
SHAKESPEARE'S *Richard III.*

" *Methinks* I feel new strength within me rise."
MILTON'S *Paradise Lost.*

" This is the *Wandering* Wood, this Error's den."
SPENSER'S *Fairy Queen.*

Seeing is *believing.*

15. Note and explain the archaisms in the following passages:—

" That sweet sleep
Which thou owed'st yesterday."
SHAKESPEARE'S *Othello.*

" You may not so extenuate his offence
For I have had such faults."
Id., Measure for Measure.

" In all time of our tribulation, in all time of our wealth."
Book of Common Prayer.

" That it may please Thee to give and preserve to our use the kindly fruits of the earth."
Id.

16. Parse the italicized expressions in the following passages:—

" Hail, holy light, offspring of heaven first-born,
Or of the Eternal co-eternal beam
May I express thee unblamed? since God is light,
And never but in unapproached light
Dwelt from eternity; dwelt, then, in thee,
Bright effluence of bright essence increate.
Or hear'st thou rather pure etherial stream
Whose fountain who shall tell?"
MILTON'S *Paradise Lost.*

" *Since to part,*
Go, heavenly guest, etherial messenger
Sent from whose sovran goodness I adore."
Id. ibid.

17. Examine the grammar of the following passages, and show how it violates, first, the reason of the case; secondly, what is now the established usage :—

> " This no man that knows how the blood circulates can be
> " unacquainted with; and, accordingly, would have been
> " mentioned by Hippocrates had he understood it."
>
> WOTTON'S *Reflections* (1705).

> " Love that no golden ties attach
> But nestles under the humblest thatch."
>
> T. HOOD.

18. State whence the two forms *ye* and *you* have originated, and how they are employed in the authorized version of the Bible, in Shakespeare, and Milton; giving such instances as occur to you.
19. Give the history of the pronominal form *Its*.
20. Give the meanings of the following old words :—Maund, Teen, Foin, Frush, Fust, Childness, Shard, Shard-borne, Quiddit, Quillet, Frampold, Chioppine, Chrysom.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

G. W. DASENT, D.C.L.

1. Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects : — " Corn," " Cotton," " Coal," " Gold."
2. Write a letter describing London in June 1862.
3. "No Hero is a Hero to his Valet." Examine the truth of this assertion.
4. " Heroes are much the same, the point's agreed,
   From Macedonia's madman to the Swede."
   Examine the justice of this comparison.
5. Write a short character of any great Englishman.

Not more than three *of these subjects are to be attempted.*

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

C. KNIGHT WATSON, M.A., F.S.A.

You are not expected to answer all the questions in this paper. A wide range has been taken in order that every competitor may have a fair chance of acquitting himself creditably.

1. Mention examples of the influence for good or for ill of the events of English history on English literature.
2. Give a list of English prose writers anterior to the year 1550, and compare the progress generally of English prose with that of English poetry.
3. Give a general account of the Ballad Literature of Great Britain.
4. Give an outline of one of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. Explain the metre in which they are written. Why has it been called "riding rhyme?" And what is the earliest instance of its use in English? Enumerate the personages who composed the pilgrim party.
5. Dryden (Prose Works, III. 640.) speaks of " the noble poem of " Palamon and Arcite, which is of the epick kind, and perhaps

"not much inferior to the Ilias and Æneis." How does Dryden, and how far would you, justify this praise? How old was Chaucer when he wrote, and Dryden when he paraphrased the *Knight's Tale?* From whom did Chaucer borrow it?

6. Name, with dates, the principal versions of the Bible in English, and trace the effect of the authorized version on the literature of the country.
7. Trace fully, with dates, the rise and progress of the drama in England down to the time of Shakespeare, and point out features in some of Shakespeare's plays which recall earlier efforts at scenic representation.
8. How far is Shakespeare's account of Prince Arthur's death historical? Are any of the *dramatis personæ* of *Cymbeline* historical?
9. Whence did Shakespeare derive the story of King Lear? and by what other English authors has it been dramatised? What is your conception of the character of Lear as depicted by Shakespeare? What internal evidence is afforded of the date of the play?
10. Of what English King was Macbeth the contemporary, and what mention is made of him in the play?
11. What place in English literature do you assign to Richard Hooker? Quote any remarkable passages.
12. Over what period does Raleigh's *History of the World* extend? What reason does he give for not having completed it?
13. How has Knolle's *History of the Turks* been estimated? When did the writer live?
14. Give a general account of Bacon's *Advancement of Learning.*
15. Name the principal English satirists in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
16. What faults do Addison and Dr. Samuel Johnson find in Milton's great epic? Have later critics concurred in their judgment? Are there any passages in the earlier books of *Paradise Lost* which seem to show Milton's early predilection for books of chivalry? What does he say elsewhere about his neglect of rhyme in *Paradise Lost?*
17. Name Cowley's prose writings, and give your opinion as to their merits.
18. By whom and under what circumstances was *Pilgrim's Progress* composed? What are the merits of its style, and how will it bear comparison as an allegory with Spenser's *Fairy Queen?*
19. What is your opinion of Dryden as a poet and dramatist? What political intrigues gave occasion to the poem of *Absalom and Achitophel?* Who are intended by Achitophel, Zimri, Barzillai, Shimei, and Nadab?
20. What are the merits of De Foe as a writer, and whence is he supposed to have derived the idea of *Robinson Crusoe?* Was he an eye-witness of the Plague of London he has so graphically described?
21. Name the authors and state the nature of the following works respectively:—*Leviathan, Golden Grove, Religio Medici, Cato, Sylva, Beggar's Opera, Dissertation on Phalaris, Tale of a Tub, Oceana, Fable of the Bees, Saint's Everlasting Rest, Splendid Shilling, Drapier's Letters, The Task.*
22. Mention some of the names which are remarkable as having been omitted in Dr. Samuel Johnson's *Lives of the Poets.* Comment on the canons of criticism as laid down in that book.

23. What is your estimate of S. T. Coleridge's poetical criticism?
24. Mention the principal translations of Homer into English. Which do you consider to be the best? Who is believed to have been the first composer of English hexameters? Point out some of the causes which have contributed to their failure.
25. What do you consider to be the greatest historical work in the English language published during the last 120 years? and give your reasons.
26. Who is to be considered the greatest living poet? and why?

GREEK TRANSLATION.

Rev. W. C. Lake, M.A.

Translate the following Passages:—

Τοὺς γὰρ ἐναντίους εἰκάζω καταφρονήσει τε ἡμῶν, καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἐλπίσαντας ὡς ἂν ἐπεξέλθοι τις αὐτοῖς ἐς μάχην, ἀναβῆναί τε πρὸς τὸ χωρίον καὶ νῦν ἀτάκτως κατὰ θέαν τετραμμένους ὀλιγωρεῖν. Ὅστις δὲ τὰς τοιαύτας ἁμαρτίας τῶν ἐναντίων κάλλιστα ἰδὼν, καὶ ἅμα πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ποιεῖται μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς μᾶλλον καὶ ἀντιπαραταχθέντος ἢ ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ παρὸν ξυμφέροντος, πλεῖστ' ἂν ὀρθοῖτο· καὶ τὰ κλέμματα ταῦτα καλλίστην δόξαν ἔχει, ἃ τὸν πολέμιον μάλιστ' ἄν τις ἀπατήσας τοὺς φίλους μέγιστ' ἂν ὠφελήσειεν. Ἕως οὖν ἔτι ἀπαράσκευοι θαρσοῦσι, καὶ τοῦ ὑπαπιέναι πλέον ἢ τοῦ μένοντος, ἐξ ὧν ἐμοὶ φαίνονται, τὴν διάνοιαν ἔχουσιν, ἐν τῷ ἀνειμένῳ αὐτῶν τῆς γνώμης, καὶ πρὶν ξυνταχθῆναι μᾶλλον τὴν δόξαν, ἐγὼ μὲν ἔχων τοὺς μετ' ἐμαυτοῦ, καὶ φθάσας, ἢν δύνωμαι, προσπεσοῦμαι ῥόμῳ κατὰ μέσον τὸ στράτευμα.

Thucydides.

Ὡς μὲν οὖν ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν δεσμὸν καταγιγνώσκειν, ταύτῃ ἐπιδείκνυμι· ὡς δὲ τὰ δεδικασμένα ἄκυρα ποιεῖν καὶ δεινὸν καὶ ἀνόσιόν ἐστι καὶ δήμου κατάλυσις, πάντας ἂν οἶομαι ὁμολογῆσαι. Ἡ γὰρ πόλις ἡμῶν, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί, νόμοις καὶ ψηφίσμασι διοικεῖται. Εἰ δή τις τὰ ψήφῳ κεκριμένα νόμῳ καινῷ λύσει, τί πέρας ἔσται; ἢ πῶς τοῦτον δίκαιόν ἐστι νόμον προσαγορεύειν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀνομίαν; ἢ πῶς οὐ τῆς μεγίστης ὀργῆς ὁ τοιοῦτος νομοθέτης ἄξιός ἐστιν; ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ τῆς ἐσχάτης νομίζω, οὐχ ὅτι τοῦτον μόνον τὸν νόμον ἔθηκεν, ἀλλ' ὅτι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ὁδὸν δείκνυσι καὶ περὶ δικαστηρίων καταλύσεως καὶ περὶ τῶν φευγόντων καθόδου καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν δεινοτάτων. Τί γὰρ κωλύει, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί, εἰ οὗτος χαίρων ἀπαλλάξει ὁ τοιοῦτον νόμον θείς, ἕτερον φανῆναι ἄλλο τι τῶν τῆς πόλεως ἰσχυροτάτων καταλύοντα νόμῳ καινῷ; ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ οἶμαι οὐδέν. Ἀκούω δ' ἔγωγε καὶ τὸ πρότερον οὕτω καταλυθῆναι τὴν δημοκρατίαν, παρανόμων πρῶτον γραφῶν καταλυθεισῶν καὶ τῶν δικαστηρίων ἀκύρων γενομένων.

Demosthenes.

Ὅταν δὴ τὰ πατρὸς καὶ μητρὸς ἐπιλείπῃ τὸν τοιοῦτον, πολὺ δὲ ἥδη ξυνειλεγμένον ἐν αὐτῷ ἢ τὸ τῶν ἡδονῶν σμῆνος, οὐ πρῶτον μὲν οἰκίας τινὸς ἐφάψεται τοίχου ἤ τινος ὀψὲ νύκτωρ ἰόντος τοῦ ἱματίου, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἱερόν τι νεωκορήσει; καὶ ἐν τούτοις δὴ πᾶσιν, ἃς πάλαι εἶχε δόξας ἐκ παιδὸς περὶ καλῶν τε καὶ αἰσχρῶν, τὰς δικαίας ποιουμένας, αἱ νεωστὶ ἐκ δουλείας λελυμέναι, δορυφοροῦσαι τὸν ἔρωτα, κρατήσουσι μετ' ἐκείνου, αἷ πρότερον μὲν ὄναρ ἐλύοντο ἐν ὕπνῳ, ὅτε ἦν αὐτὸς ἔτι ὑπὸ νόμοις τε καὶ πατρὶ δημοκρατούμενος ἐν ἑαυτῷ· τυραννευθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ ἔρωτος, οἷος ὀλιγάκις ἐγίγνετο ὄναρ, ὕπαρ τοιοῦτος ἀεὶ γενόμενος, οὔτε τινὸς φόνου δεινοῦ ἀφέξεται οὔτε βρώματος οὔτ' ἔργου, ἀλλὰ τυραννικῶς ἐν αὐτῷ ὁ ἔρως ἐν πάσῃ ἀναρχίᾳ καὶ ἀνομίᾳ ζῶν, ἅτε αὐτὸς ὢν μόναρχος, τὸν ἔχοντά τε αὐτὸν ὥσπερ πόλιν ἄξει ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τόλμαν, ὅθεν αὐτόν τε καὶ τὸν περὶ αὐτὸν θόρυβον θρέψει, τὸν μὲν ἔξωθεν εἰσεληλυθότα ἀπὸ κακῆς ὁμιλίας, τὸν δ' ἔνδοθεν ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν τρόπων καὶ ἑαυτοῦ ἀνεθέντα καὶ ἐλευθερωθέντα. Ἢ οὐχ οὗτος ὁ βίος τοῦ τοιούτου.

PLATO.

Τὼ δ' ἐκσπασσαμένω δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἄμ' ἄμφω
Σὺν ῥ' ἔπεσον, λείουσιν ἐοικότες ὠμοφάγοισιν
Ἢ συσὶ κάπροισιν, τῶν τε σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδνόν.
Πριαμίδης μὲν ἔπειτα μέσον σάκος οὔτασε δουρὶ,
Οὐδ' ἔρρηξεν χαλκὸς, ἀνεγνάμφθη δέ οἱ αἰχμή.
Αἴας δ' ἀσπίδα νύξεν ἐπάλμενος· ἡ δὲ διαπρὸ
Ἦλυθεν ἐγχείη, στυφέλιξε δέ μιν μεμαῶτα,
Τμήδην δ' αὐχέν' ἐπῆλθε, μέλαν δ' ἀνεκήκιεν αἷμα.
Ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὣς ἀπέληγε μάχης κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ,
Ἀλλ' ἀναχασσάμενος λίθον εἵλετο χειρὶ παχείῃ
Κείμενον ἐν πεδίῳ, μέλανα, τρηχύν τε μέγαν τε·
Τῷ βάλεν Αἴαντος δεινὸν σάκος ἐπταβόειον
Μέσσον ἐπομφάλιον· περιήχησεν δ' ἄρα χαλκός.
Δεύτερος αὖτ' Αἴας πολὺ μείζονα λᾶαν ἀείρας
Ἧκ' ἐπιδινήσας, ἐπέρεισε δὲ ἶν' ἀπέλεθρον,
Εἴσω δ' ἀσπίδ' ἔαξε βαλὼν μυλοειδεῖ πέτρῳ,
Βλάψε δέ οἱ φίλα γούνατ'· ὁ δ' ὕπτιος ἐξετανύσθη
Ἀσπίδ' ἐνιχριμφθείς· τὸν δ' αἶψ' ὄρθωσεν Ἀπόλλων.

HOMER.

Ὅστις τοῦ πλέονος μέρους
χρῄζει τοῦ μετρίου παρεὶς
ζώειν, σκαιοσύναν φυλάσσων
ἐν ἐμοὶ κατάδηλος ἔσται.
Ἐπεὶ πολλὰ μὲν αἱ μακραὶ
ἀμέραι κατέθεντο δὴ
λύπας ἐγγυτέρω, τὰ τέρ-
ποντα δ' οὐκ ἂν ἴδοις ὅπου,
ὅταν τις ἐς πλέον πέσῃ
τοῦ θέλοντος· ὁ δ' ἐπίκουρος ἰσοτέλεστος,
Ἄϊδος ὅτε Μοῖρ' ἀνυμέναιος
ἄλυρος ἄχορος ἀναπέφηνε,
θάνατος ἐς τελευτάν.
Μὴ φῦναι τὸν ἅπαντα νι-
κᾷ λόγον· τὸ δ', ἐπεὶ φανῇ,
βῆναι κεῖθεν ὅθεν περ ἧκει
πολὺ δεύτερον ὡς τάχιστα.
Ὡς εὖτ' ἂν τὸ νέον παρῇ
κούφας ἀφροσύνας φέρον,
τίς πλάγχθη πολύμοχθος ἔ-
ξω, τίς οὐ καμάτων ἔνι;
φόνοι, στάσεις, ἔρις, μάχαι,
καὶ φθόνος· τό τε κατάμεμπτον ἐπιλέλογχε
πύματον ἀκρατὲς ἀπροσόμιλον
γῆρας ἄφιλον, ἵνα πρόπαντα
κακὰ κακῶν ξυνοικεῖ.

SOPHOCLES.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

Rev. W. C. LAKE, M A.

To be translated into Greek Prose:

He had no failings which were not owing to a noble cause; to an ardent, generous, perhaps an immoderate passion for fame; a passion which is the instinct of all great souls. He worshipped that goddess wheresoever she appeared; but he paid his particular devotions to her in her favourite habitation, in her chosen temple, the House of Commons. Besides the characters of the individuals that compose our body, it is impossible, Mr. Speaker, not to observe that this House has a collective character of its own. That character, too, however imperfect, is not unamiable. Like all great public collections of men, you possess a marked love of virtue, and an abhorence of vice. But among vices, there is none which the House abhors in the same degree with *obstinacy*. Obstinacy, Sir, is certainly a great vice; and in the changeful state of political affairs it is frequently the cause of great mischief. It happens, however, very unfortunately, that almost the whole line of the great and masculine virtues, constancy, gravity, magnanimity, fortitude, fidelity, and firmness, are closely allied to this

disagreeable quality, of which you have so just an abhorrence ; and in their excess, all these virtues very easily fall into it. He who paid such a punctilious attention to all your feelings, certainly took care not to shock them by that vice which is the most disgustful to you.

BURKE.

To be translated into Greek Iambics:—

O, no, my dream was lengthen'd after life ;
O, then began the tempest to my Soul!
I passed, methought, the melancholy flood
With that grim ferryman which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
The first that there did greet my stranger Soul
Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Who cried aloud, "What scourge for perjury
"Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence ?"
And so he vanish'd. Then came wand'ring by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood ; and he shrieked out aloud,
"Clarence is come ; false, fleeting, perjured Clarence,—
"That stabbed me in the field by Tewkesbury.—
"Seize on him, furies, take him to your torments."
With that, methought, a legion of foul fiends
Environed me, and howled in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise
I trembling waked.

SHAKESPEARE : *Richard III.*

GREEK HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

Rev. W. C. LAKE, M.A.

1. Τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν, ὅμαιμόν τε καὶ ὁμόγλωσσον, [ἔχον δὲ] θεῶν ἱδρύματα κοινὰ καὶ θύσιας. Herod. viii. 144. Comment upon these asserted characteristics of the Greek race ; and show by reference to original authorities how the expression must be limited.
2. Mention the principal epochs of Greek colonization ; the states most famous for their colonies ; and the chief distinctions between a Greek and a Roman colony.
3. Specify the principal tyrannies established in Greece about the time of Solon ; give the character which the Greeks attached to the word Τύραννος, and quote or refer to any passages illustrative of their feeling towards it.
4. Give, as nearly as you can remember in the language of Herodotus or Thucydides, the characters of any two of the following persons :—Themistocles, Pericles, Cleon, Alcibiades.
5. Describe briefly the complete change which took place in the constitution of Athens under Pericles and Ephialtes.
6. Give accurately the argument of any speech in the four first books of Thucydides.
7. A short account of the life and character of Epaminondas.
8. Describe the events which led to the battle of Chæronea, and the battle itself.

9. The chief corn-growing countries in the ancient world? Give any allusions to them in the Orators.
10. The notices of the Macedonian monarchy before the time of Philip.
11. Explain the following :—

Τούτοις ἐάν τις δύο δραχμὰς μισθὸν διδῶ καταπελτάσονται τὴν Βοιωτίαν ὅλην·

Give the different rates of pay for soldiers: explain ὅρμος, ὁρμέω, ὁρμίζω, ἀφόρμη, γῆς ἀναδάσμος, φυγάδων κάθοδος, χρεῶν ἀποκόπη.

12. Translate θέης ἄξιον διὰ πάντων τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖσιν ἀναθημάτων,—ἐψευσμένοις τῆς τῶν ἀθηνάιων δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ὅση ὕστερον διεφάνη, — τὸ ἄπραγμον ἐ σώζεται μὴ μετὰ τῦ δραστηρίυ τεταγμένον.

LATIN TRANSLATION.

Rev. C. Merivale, B.D.

Translate into English :

Ad clades ab hostibus acceptas duo nefanda facinora decemviri belli domique adjiciunt. L. Siccium, in Sabinis per invidiam decemviralem tribunorum creandorum secessionisque mentiones ad vulgus militum sermonibus occultis serentem, prospeculatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt: datur negotium militibus, quos miserant expeditionis ejus comites, ut eum opportuno adorti loco interficerent. Haud inultum interfecere, nam circa repugnantem aliquot insidiatores cecidere, quum ipse se prævalidus pari viribus animo circumventus tutaretur. Nuntiant in castra cæteri, præcipitatum in insidias esse, Siccium egregie pugnantem militesque quosdam cum eo amissos. Primo fides nuntiantibus fuit: profecta deinde cohors ad sepeliendos qui ceciderant decemvirorum permissu, postquam nullum spoliatum ibi corpus Sicciumque in medio jacentem armatumque omnibus in eum versis corporibus videre—hostium neque corpus ullum nec vestigia abeuntium, profecto ab suis interfectum memorantes rettulere corpus: invidiæque plena castra erant et Romam ferri protinus Siccium placebat, ni decemviri funus militare ei publica impensa facere maturâssent. Sepultus ingenti militum mæstitia, pessima decemvirorum in vulgus fama, est.

Livy.

His pavoribus nutantem, et alii legati amicique firmabant, et Mucianus, post multos secretosque sermones, jam et coram ita locutus: Omnes qui magnarum rerum consilia suscipiunt, æstimare debent, an, quod inchoatur, reipublicæ utile, ipsis gloriosum, aut promptum effectu, aut certe non arduum sit. Simul ipse, qui suadet, considerandus est, adjiciatne consilio periculum suum: et, si fortuna cœptis adfuerit, cui summum decus adquiratur. Ego te, Vespasiane, ad imperium voco, tam salutare reipublicæ, quam tibi magnificum. Juxta deos in tua manu positum est. Nec speciem adulantis expaveris. A contumelia, quam a laude, propius fuerit, post Vitellium eligi. Non adversus d. Augusti acerrimam mentem, nec adversus cautissimam Tiberii senec-

tutem, ne contra Caii quidem aut Claudii vel Neronis fundatam longo imperio domum exsurgimus. Cessisti etiam Galbæ imaginibus. Torpere ultra, et polluendam perdendamque rempublicam relinquere, sopor et ignavia videretur, etiam si tibi, quam inhonesta, tam tuta servitus esset. Abiit jam et transvectum est tempus, quo posses videri concupisse. Confugiendum est ad imperium. An excidit trucidatus Corbulo? splendidior origine, quam nos sumus; fateor: sed et Nero nobilitate natalium Vitellium anteibat. Satis clarus est apud timentem, quisquis timetur. Et posse ab exercitu principem fieri, sibi ipse Vitellius documento, nullis stipendiis, nulla militari fama, Galbæ odio provectus. Ne Othonem quidem ducis arte aut exercitus vi, sed præpropera ipsius desperatione victum, jam desiderabilem et magnum principem fecit: cum interim spargit legiones, exarmat cohortes, nova quotidie bello semina ministrat. Si quid ardoris ac ferociæ miles habuit, popinis et comissationibus et principis imitatione deteritur. Tibi e Judæa et Syria et Ægypto novem legiones integræ, nulla acie exhaustæ, non discordia conruptæ: sed firmatus usu miles, et belli domitor externi: classium, alarum, cohortium robora, et fidissimi reges: et tua ante omnes experientia.

TACITUS.

Multa tibi expediam doctis solatia dictis;
Religione refrenatus ne forte rearis,
Terras, et solem, cœlum, mare, sidera, lunam
Corpore divino debere æterna manere;
Proptereaque putes ritu par esse gigantum,
Pendere eos pœnas immani pro scelere omnes,
Qui ratione sua disturbent mœnia mundi,
Præclarumque velint cœli restinguere solem,
Immortalia mortali sermone notantes.
Quæ procul usque adeo divino ab numine distent,
Inque deûm numero quæ sint indigna videri,
Notitiam potius præbere ut posse putentur,
Quid sit vitali motu sensuque remotum.

LUCRETIUS.

Ille furens (et sæva Jovis sic numina poscunt)
Deserit obsessos colles, nemora aspera linquit.
Vix e conspectu exierat, campumque tenebat:
Quum pater Æneas, saltus ingressus apertos,
Exsuperatque jugum, silvaque evadit opaca.
Sic ambo ad muros rapidi totoque feruntur
Agmine, nec longis inter se passibus absunt,
Ac simul Æneas fumantes pulvere campos
Prospexit longe, Laurentiaque agmina vidit;
Et sævum Ænean agnovit Turnus in armis,
Adventumque pedum flatusque audivit equorum.
Continuoque ineant pugnas et prœlia tentent,
Ni roseus fessos jam gurgite Phœbus Hibero
Tingat equos, noctemque die labente reducat.
Considunt castris ante urbem, et mœnia vallant.

VIRGIL.

Dum tu forsitan inquietus erras
Clamosa, Juvenalis, in Subura,
Aut collem dominæ teris Dianæ:
Dum per limina te potentiorum
Sudatrix toga ventilat, vagumque
Major Cœlius et minor fatigant:
Me multos repetita post Decembres
Accepit mea rusticumque fecit
Auro Bilbilis et superba ferro.
Hic pigri colimus labore dulci
Boterdum, Plateamque: Celtiberis
Hæc sunt nomina crassiora terris.
Ingenti fruor improboque somno,
Quem nec tertia sæpe rumpit hora,
Et totum mihi nunc repono, quidquid
Ter denos vigilaveram per annos.

MARTIAL.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

Rev. C. MERIVALE, B.D.

Translate into Latin. (*Hume's Essays*):—

The temple of wisdom is seated on a rock, above the rage of the fighting elements, and inaccessible to all the malice of man. The rolling thunder breaks below; and those more terrible instruments of human fury reach not to so sublime a height. The sage, while he breathes that serene air, looks down with pleasure, mixed with compassion, on the errors of mistaken mortals, who blindly seek for the true path of life, and pursue riches, nobility, honour, or power, for genuine felicity. The greater part he beholds disappointed of their fond wishes. Some lament, that having once possessed the object of their desires, it is ravished from them by envious fortune; and all complain, that even their own vows, though granted, cannot give them happiness, or relieve the anxiety of their distracted minds.

Translate into Hexameters. (*Dryden, Palamon and Ariste*):—

For there th' Idalian mount and Citheron,
The court of Venus, was in colours drawn.
Before the palace-gate, in careless dress,
And loose array, sate portress Idleness:
There, by the fount, Narcissus pined alone;
There Samson was, and wiser Solomon,
And all the mighty names by love undone.
Medea's charms were there, Circean feasts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youth to beasts.
Here might be seen that beauty, wealth, and wit,
And prowess, to the power of love submit:
The spreading snare for all mankind is laid;
And lovers all betray, and are betray'd.
The goddess self some noble hand had wrought;
Smiling she seem'd, and full of pleasing thought:
From ocean as she first began to rise
And smooth'd the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs or Anapæsts. (From the Greek Anthology):—

I was poor—but I was twenty;
Now at threescore I have plenty:
What a miserable lot!
Now that I have hoarded treasure,
I no more can taste of pleasure:
When I could I had it not.

Translate (Prescott's Conquest of Mexico):—

It is true, they answered, he had destroyed their temples, broken in pieces their gods, massacred their countrymen. Many more, doubtless, were yet to fall under their terrible swords. But they were content so long as for every thousand Mexicans they could shed the blood of a single Spaniard. "Look out," they continued, "on our terraces and "streets; see them thronged with warriors as far as your eyes can "reach. Our numbers are scarcely diminished by our losses; yours, "on the contrary, are lessening every hour. You are perishing from "hunger and sickness. Your provisions and water are failing. You "must soon fall into our hands. The bridges are broken down, and "you cannot escape. There will be too few of you left to glut the "vengeance of our gods." As they concluded, they sent a volley of arrows over the battlements, which compelled the Spaniards to descend and take refuge in their defences. The fierce and indomitable spirit of the Aztecs filled the besieged with dismay. All, then, that they had done and suffered,—their battles by day, their vigils by night, the perils they had braved, even the victories they had won,—were of no avail. . . . . The announcement respecting the bridges fell like a knell upon their ears. All that they had heard was too true, and they gazed on one another with looks of anxiety and dismay.

LATIN QUESTIONS.

Rev. C. Merivale, B.D.

1. Distinguish the meaning of adjectives ending in *anus*, *aneus*, *areus*, *ensis*, *ilis*, *inus*, *ivus*, *rnus*.
2. Enumerate the eighteen well-known Roman prænomina, and mention a few others that have been found in inscriptions.
3. Write at full length the abbreviations,— S.P.Q.R.; S.D.P.; Q.F.F.Q.S.; S.V.B.E.E.V., Sepulchral; D.M.; P.C.; B.M.F.; DE. QUA. N. D. A. N. MOR. Explain,—IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. NERVAE. F. NERVA. TRAIANVS. AVG. GERM. DAC. P. M. TRIB. POT. VII. IMP. IIII. COS. V. P.P.
4. What account can be given of the numeral signs in Latin?
5. What was the office of Dictator? whence derived? what the origin of the title? how was the appointment made, and what was it called? what the occasion and date of the first appointment? what the name of the first dictator? Mention some of the most illustrious dictators. Who was the last, and what the special object of his appointment?
6. Explain the military terms:—agger, limes, vallum, cuniculus, prætentura, tribunal; suggestum, prætorium, principia, stipendiarii, emeriti, evocati, cataphracti.
7. What do we learn from Tacitus of the number and disposition of the legions under Tiberius? what legions took part in the conquest of Britain?

8. Define the following localities in Rome :—Suburra, Velabrum, Carinæ, Esquiliæ, Mons Oppius, Mons Cispius, Collis Hortulorum, Porta Capena, Porta Collina, Porta Pandana, Ficus Ruminalis, Lacus Curtius, Arcus Drusi, Porticus Octaviæ, Templum Monetæ.
9. Draw a map of the river Tiber and its tributaries.
10. Give an account of Cicero's proconsulate in Cilicia.
11. What is the subject of Horace's First Epode? Give a short account of the political events to which it refers.
12. What are the lines in which Ovid anticipates immortality from his Metamorphoses? Give similar passages from other Latin poets.
13. State the circumstances of the death of Germanicus.
14. Give an analysis of Juvenal's Fourth Satire.

FRENCH TRANSLATION AND GRAMMAR.

Professor Ch. Cassal, LL.D.

Translate into English :—

Lusignan à sa fille pour la ramener à la religion de ses pères.

Ma fille, tendre objet de mes dernières peines,
Songe au moins, songe au sang qui coule dans les veines ;
C'est le sang de vingt rois, tous chrétiens comme moi ;
C'est le sang des héros, défenseurs de ma loi ;
C'est le sang des martyrs ! O fille encor trop chère !
Connais-tu ton destin ? Sais-tu quelle est ta mère ?
Sais-tu bien qu'à l'instant que son flanc mit au jour
Ce triste et dernier fruit d'un malheureux amour,
Je la vis massacrer par la main forcenée,
Par la main des brigands à qui tu t'es donnée ?
Tes frères, ces martyrs égorgés à mes yeux,
T'ouvrent leurs bras sanglants tendus du haut des cieux.
Ton Dieu que tu trahis, ton Dieu que tu blasphèmes,
Pour toi, pour l'univers, est mort en ces lieux mêmes ;
En ces lieux où mon bras le servit tant de fois,
En ces lieux où son sang te parle par ma voix.
Vois ces murs, vois ce temple, envahis par tes maîtres,
Tout annonce le Dieu qu'ont vengé tes ancêtres.
Tourne les yeux : sa tombe est près de ce palais ;
C'est ici la montagne où, lavant nos forfaits,
Il voulut expirer sous les coups de l'impie ;
C'est là que de la tombe il rappela sa vie.
Tu ne saurais marcher dans cet auguste lieu,
Tu n'y peux faire un pas sans y trouver ton Dieu ;
Et tu n'y peux rester sans renier ton père,
Ton honneur qui te parle, et ton Dieu qui t'éclaire.

Translate into English :—

Rome antique.

Que de fois j'ai visité ces thermes ornés de bibliothèques, ces palais les uns déjà croulants, les autres à moitié démolis pour servir à construire d'autres édifices ! La grandeur de l'horizon romain se mariant aux grandes lignes de l'architecture romaine : ces aqueducs qui, comme des rayons aboutissant à un même centre, amènent les eaux au peuple-

roi sur des arcs de triomphe : le bruit sans fin des fontaines : ces innombrables statues qui ressemblent à un peuple immobile au milieu d'un peuple agité : ces monuments de tous les âges et de tous les pays : ces travaux des Rois, des Consuls, des Césars : ces obélisques ravis à l'Egypte, ces tombeaux enlevés à la Grèce : je ne sais quelle beauté dans la lumière, les vapeurs et le dessin des montagnes : la rudesse même du cours du Tibre : les troupeaux de cavales demi-sauvages qui viennent s'abreuver dans ses eaux : cette campagne que le citoyen de Rome dédaigne maintenant de cultiver, se réservant de déclarer chaque année aux nations esclaves quelle partie de la terre aura l'honneur de le nourrir : que vous dirai-je enfin ? tout porte, à Rome, l'empreinte de la domination et de la durée : j'ai vu la carte de la ville éternelle tracée sur des rochers de marbre au Capitole, afin que son image même ne pût s'effacer.

CHATEAUBRIAND.

Translate into idiomatic French the following expressions :—

"He is well *off*." "He is *off* his guard." "Do not look *off* your "book." "Take *off* your hat." "Come *on* Monday." "Play *on*." "Go *on*." "*On* the left." "*On* all sides." "*On* your account." "I live *on* bread." "Put your hat *on*." "What is that to you?" "It is not worth my while." "We had better go."

Translate the following idiomatic sentences into English, or explain their meaning :—

"A bas les traîtres !" "Je vous prendrai en passant." "Mêlez-"vous de vos affaires." "Chacun recherche à l'envi votre amitié." "Je ne puis m'en défendre." "Je m'en passerai."

Translate into French :—

AN EARTHQUAKE IN LONDON, 1750.

Portents and prodigies are grown so frequent,
That they have lost their name.

My text is not literally true ; but, as far as earthquakes go towards lowering the price of wonderful commodities, to be sure we are overstocked. We have had a second, much more violent than the first ; and you must not be surprised if, by next post, you hear of a burning mountain sprung up in Smithfield. In the night between Wednesday and Thursday last (exactly a month since the first shock), the earth had a shivering fit between one and two ; but so slight that, if no more had followed, I don't believe it would have been noticed. I had been awoke, and had scarce dozed again,—on a sudden I felt my bolster lift up my head ; I thought somebody was getting from under my bed, but soon found it was a strong earthquake, that lasted nearly half a minute, with a violent vibration and great roaring. I rang my bell ; my servant came in, frightened out of his senses ; in an instant, we heard all the windows in the neighbourhood flung up. I got up and found people running into the street, but saw no mischief done : there has been some, —two old houses flung down, several chimneys and much chinaware. . . . . Several people are going out of town ; they say, they are not frightened, but that it is such fine weather, "Lord ! we cannot help "going into the country !" . . . . A parson, who came into White's the morning of earthquake the first, and heard bets laid whether

it was an earthquake or blowing up of powder mills, went away exceedingly scandalized, and said, "I protest, they are such an impious set of "people, I believe if the last trumpet was to sound, they would bet "puppet-show against judgment. . . . ."

HORACE WALPOLE.

GRAMMAR.

I. *Connais, sais, mit, vis, ouvrent, tendus, est mort, envahir, voulut, peux, faire, renier* :—Write down the 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of each of those verbs, which occur in the piece of poetry given for translation.

Connais, sais, mit, vis, ouvrent, peux, faire, blasphèmes, renier :—the participle present and participle past of each of those?

II. *Veines, yeux, cieux, lieux, fois, forfaits* :—Which is the form of each of those words in the singular? of what gender are they?

N.B.—*The above questions should be answered by all the Candidates. The full number of marks allowed for the scientific part of the Examination will be given for good answers to any* TWO *of the following.*

III. *Savoir, vouloir, pouvoir, voir, faire* :—In what does the irregularity of those verbs in the future consist? Show how those irregularities arose.

IV. Which is, in the French verb, the personal suffix of the first pers. sing.? What is the origin of the *s* in "je suis," "j'étais," "je "vois," "je dois," and, in general, in the tenses where this letter occurs as the suffix of the first pers. sing.? Explain why the *s* does not exist in the following passages :—

"Je l'apporte en naissant ; elle est écrite en moi
"Cette loi qui m'instruit de tout ce que je DOI
"A mon père" . . . .

RACINE, *le fils.*

—"Tantôt, cherchant la fin d'un vers que je CONSTRUI
"Je trouve, au coin d'un bois, le mot qui m'avait fui."

BOILEAU.

—. . . . . "Je VOI
"Ce présent qu'une épouse avait reçu de moi."

VOLTAIRE.

V. "Par la main des brigands à qui tu t'es DONNÉE."

With which part of the sentence does the participle "*donnée*" agree? and why does it agree?

Give the rule of the agreement of participles in the reflective verbs. Explain and justify it.

VI. "Je reviens de France." "Je vais en Angleterre." "La banque "d'Angleterre." "Du vin de France." "J'ai traversé LA "France." "L'or de L'Angleterre." "LA France et L'Angle-"terre ont fait la guerre à LA Russie." Why this difference in the use of the article?

VII. Give the etymology of *en, y, leur, rien ;—avant, souvent ;—âge, jour.*

History.

Professor Cassal, LL.D.

(*The Answers to be written in English.*)

I. Give the principal events of one of the three following reigns: Louis IX., Louis XI., Louis XVIII.

II. By what succession of events did Louis Philippe ascend the throne of France? What were his claims?

III. La *Ligue*, la *Fronde*, la *Terreur*, la *Restauration*, les *Cent jours*. What is understood by those historical periods?

IV. How was the Government of France constituted at the time of the *Constituent Assembly*, the *Convention*, the *Directoire*, and after the events of February 1848?

V. Name one of the principal treaties of peace between France and England, stating briefly the historical events which brought it about, and the nature of its provisions.

VI. Name some of the principal statesmen and the most remarkable orators of the time of the great Revolution.

Literature.

(*The Questions to be answered in English.*)

I. Choose one of the great poets of the 17th, 18th, or 19th century, and state what you know of his life and writings. Quote some verses.

II. French literature is generally divided into periods or literary centuries. Take one of those periods and point out under what influences literature developed itself.

III. Does the literature of France owe anything to England? And, vice versâ, is English literature indebted for any part of its development to France? At what time did the literature of England chiefly exercise its influence upon the literary productions of France? Name the French writers who were inspired by English authors, and the tragedians who have imitated or borrowed from Shakespeare.

IV. Whence the expressions "*langue d'oïl*" and "*langue d'oc*?" What is their etymology? In what parts of France was the langue d'oïl spoken? At what epoch and why did it ultimately predominate?

V. Scan the following lines:—

"Ma fille, tendre objet de mes dernières peines,
Songe, au moins, songe au sang qui coule dans tes veines!
C'est le sang de vingt rois tous Chrétiens comme moi,
C'est le sang des héros défenseurs de ma loi."

VI. Translate into modern French prose:

"Hé Dieu! Se j'eusse estudié
Au temps de ma jeunesse folle,
At à bonnes mœurs dedié,
J'eusse maison et couche molle!
Mais quoy! Je fuyoye l'escolle,
Comme faict le mauvais enfant:
En escrivant ceste parolle
A peu que le cueur ne me fend!"

Villon.

Composition.

(The Candidates may choose any one of the following Subjects for Composition in French.)

1. Des fonctions publiques dans les Colonies. Devoirs des citoyens qui les recherchent ou qui les acceptent, tant envers la Colonie qu'envers la mère-patrie.
2. L'Angleterre est le pays le plus libre qui soit au monde, sans en excepter aucune république. (*Montesquieu.*)
3. Visite à l'Exposition universelle de 1862.
4. Parallèle entre la nation française et la nation anglaise. Discuter leur génie au point de vue artistique, littéraire, commercial, militaire, colonisateur, &c. Appuyer les assertions de faits historiques.

GERMAN.

Professor Heimann.

Translate into German :—

When Cæsar was passing through a little obscure town on the Alps, one of his friends laughed and said, that surely in such a very small village no one would be caring in the least degree about rank or greatness ; but Cæsar replied, "I would much rather be the greatest man "in this little place, than the second man in Rome !"

Cæsar sometimes sacrificed his own comforts for other people. On one occasion when an attendant of his was taken ill, he ordered him to be put in the only bed which the house afforded, so that there was none left for him to sleep on that night. On another day he showed great attention to the feelings of others ; for he was dining at a house, and the servants had put lamp oil instead of sweet oil into the dishes ; but he forbade his friends to mention the mistake to the master of the house, because it would have distressed their host very much.—Catherine Sinclair's *Lives of the Cæsars.*

The state of affairs which ensued upon the French victory at Wandiwash, in September 1758, was on the whole unfavourable to France. A signal victory was gained without producing any moral influence among the natives in favour of the French, for it was mainly to the valour of Lally's corps that the triumph was attributable, and the natives could not see any difference between Irishmen and Englishmen, and supposed that Lally's people were influenced by no principle in serving the French, but were mere mercenary soldiers who ought to have been on the other side. The natives did not fail to observe that, whenever the French and English met, unless the soldiers of Lally bore the brunt of the battle, the French were beaten; so that the English got the moral credit of the heroism of Lally's soldiers, and although they were defeated, still it was a battle lost to their own countrymen, and in the opinion of the natives redounded to English honour. The feeling became general throughout the Carnatic, and in other portions of the Deccan was rapidly making progress, that the French, however invincible to natives, were not as good soldiers as the British, and must finally give place to them. In various ways such a feeling proved disadvantageous to the French, depriving them of native support. If the French lost a battle, the English of course got the glory; if the French won one where the Irish brigade formed part of their army, the victory

was attributed to the brigade, and the British had the glory again, even although they experienced repulse. The French were in a false position, and lost moral power day by day.—*A History of the British Empire in India and the East, by Dr. Nolan.*

Translate into English :—

Das Todtengericht.

Ein Beherrscher des alten Aegyptens war verschieden. Am See Moeris saßen die vier Todtenrichter und berathschlagten ob dem Verblichenen die Ehre des Grabes zu Theil werden sollte. Es traten unbescholtene Männer auf, um Zeugniß für den Todten abzulegen, und was sie vorbrachten, gereichte zu seinem Lobe. „Er hat das Vaterland durch den Ruhm seiner Waffen verherrlicht," sagte der erste.—„Diesen Ruhm hat das Volk mit seinem Blute bezahlt," antworteten die Richter.—„Er hat den Künsten und Wissenschaften Schutz geliehen," sagte ein zweiter.—„Aber er hat den Pflug gering geachtet," entgegneten die Richter.—„Er hat sich den Namen eines Gottesfürchtigen und Leutseligen erworben," sagte ein dritter. Da fragte der älteste unter den Richtern: „Hieß er auch seinem Volke und den Nachbarvölkern der Gerechte? Dies ist der einzige Beiname, welcher denen ziemt die über die Menschen, ihre Brüder, gesetzt sind." Die Zeugen erstaunten. Jetzt erhoben sich die Richter von ihren Sitzen und sprachen: „Der, welcher im Lichte wohnt, hat die Seele des Todten gerichtet; wir aber richten den Leib. Er soll ein Jahr unbegraben bleiben; denn es giebt nur eine Herrschertugend, nämlich die Gerechtigkeit, und keine andere Tugend ist ohne diese.

A. W. Schlegel.

Hinrichtung Konradin's.

Als Konradin die Nachricht von seiner Verurtheilung beim Schachspiel erhielt, verlor er die Fassung nicht, sondern benutzte, gleich seinen Unglücksgefährten, die wenige ihnen gelassene Zeit, um sein Testament zu machen, und sich mit Gott durch Beichte und Gebet auszusöhnen.

Unterdessen errichtete man in aller Stille das Blutgerüst dicht vor der Stadt, nahe bei dem später so genannten neuen Markte und der Kirche der Karmeliter. Es schien als sei dieser Ort boshaft ausgewählt worden, um Konradin alle Herrlichkeiten seines Reiches vor dem Tode noch einmal zu zeigen. Die Wogen des hier so schönen als friedlichen Meeres dringen nämlich bis dahin, und der diesen herrlichsten aller Meerbusen einschließende Zauberkreis von Portici, Castellamare, Sorrento, und Massa stellt sich, durch den blendenden Glanz südlich reiner Lüfte noch verklärt, dem erstaunten Beobachter dar. Auf furchtbare Mächte der Natur deutet jedoch das zur Linken sich erhebende schwarze Haupt des Vesuv, und rechts begränzen den Gesichtskreis die schroffen zackigen Felsen der Insel Capri, wo einst Tiberius, ein würdiger Genosse Karl's von Anjou, frevelte.

Am 29. Oktober 1268, zwei Monate nach der Schlacht bei Scurcola, wurden die Verurtheilten zum Richtplatze geführt, wo der Henker mit bloßen Füßen und aufgestreiften Aermeln schon ihrer wartete. Nachdem König Karl in dem Fenster einer benachbarten Burg einen angeblichen Ehrenplatz eingenommen hatte, sprach Robert von Bari, jener ungerechte Richter, auf dessen Befehl, das Todesurtheil aus.

Fr. von Raumer.

Kennedy.

Ihr eilet ja, als wenn Ihr Flügel hättet,
So kann ich Euch nicht folgen, wartet doch!

Maria.

Laß mich der neuen Freiheit genießen,
Laß mich ein Kind sein, sei es mit!
Und auf dem grünen Teppich der Wiesen
Prüfen den leichten, geflügelten Schritt.
Bin ich dem finstern Gefängniß entstiegen,
Hält sie mich nicht mehr, die traurige Gruft?
Laß mich in vollen, in durstigen Zügen
Trinken die freie, die himmlische Luft.

Kennedy.

O meine theure Lady! Euer Kerker
Ist nur um ein klein weniges erweitert.
Ihr seht nur nicht die Mauer, die uns einschließt,
Weil sie der Bäume dicht Gesträuch versteckt.

Maria.

O Dank, Dank diesen freundlich grünen Bäumen,
Die meines Kerkers Mauern mir verstecken!
Ich will mich frei und glücklich träumen,
Warum aus meinem süßen Wahn mich wecken?
Umfängt mich nicht der weite Himmelsschooß?
Die Blicke, frei und fesselos,
Ergehen sich in ungemess'nen Räumen.
Dort, wo die grauen Nebelberge ragen,
Fängt meines Reiches Grenze an,
Und diese Wolken, die nach Mittag jagen,
Sie suchen Frankreichs fernen Ocean.
Eilende Wolken! Segler der Lüfte!
Wer mit euch wanderte, mit euch schiffte!
Grüßet mir freundlich mein Jugendland!
Ich bin gefangen, ich bin in Banden,
Ach, ich hab' keinen andern Gesandten!
Frei in Lüften ist eure Bahn,
Ihr seid nicht dieser Königin unterthan.

Schiller's Maria Stuart,
Act III. Scene I.

Abramelech kam erst, ein Geist verruchter als Satan
Und verdeckter. Noch brannte sein Herz von grimmigem Zorne
Wider Satan, daß dieser zuerst zur Empörung sich aufschwang:
Denn er hatte schon lange bei sich Empörung beschlossen.
Wenn er was that, er that's nicht, Satans Reiche zu schützen;
Seinetwegen verübt' er es. Seit undenkbaren Jahren
Hatt' er darauf schon gedacht, wie er sich zu der Herrschaft erhübe
Wie er Satan entflammte, mit Gott von Neuem zu kriegen

Oder ihn in den unendlichen Raum auf ewig entfernte,
Oder zuletzt, wär' alles umsonst, durch Waffen bezwänge.
Da schon, als die gefallenen Engel den Ewigen flohen,
Sann er darauf. Da sie alle schon der Abgrund einschloß,
Kam er zuletzt und trug vor seinem kriegerischen Harnisch
Eine leuchtende goldene Tafel und rief durch die Hölle:
Warum fliehen die Könige so? In hohem Triumphe
Sollet ihr, o Krieger, für unsre behauptete Freiheit
In die neue Wohnung der Pracht und Unsterblichkeit einziehn!
Da der Messias und Gott den neuen Donner erfanden,
Und in ihr Kriegsgeschäft vertieft, euch zornig verfolgten,
Stieg ich ins Allerheiligste Gottes: da fand ich die Tafel
Voll vom Schicksal, das unsre künftige Größe verkündigt.
Sammelt euch, seht die himmlische Schrift! So redet das Schicksal.

Klopstock's Messias,
Zweiter Gesang.

GERMAN.

Professor Heimann.

Grammatical Questions.

1. What it the infinitive of verschieden? and why is it conjugated with the auxiliary sein?
2. Mention the rules about the conjugation of verbs, *a*, with prefixes, like erweitern, entreißen; *b*, with particles like einschließen, aufstreifen, umfangen, vollfüllen; and *c*, of derivatives from substantives, like berathschlagen, veranlassen.
3. Write down the second and third singular, indicative and subjunctive, of all the tenses of the verbs: verbleichen, sitzen, treten, vorbringen, leihen, erwerben, heißen, sich erheben, sprechen, begraben werden, bleiben, and gehen.
4. What function has the neuter of the personal pronoun in the clause: es traten unbescholtene Männer auf?
5. Give the rules for the gender of the following nouns: Aegypten, Zeugniß, Kunst, Wissenschaft, Pflug, Sitz, Tugend, Nachricht, Fassung, Testament, Stille, Kirche, Reich, Macht, Todesurtheil, Gemurmel.
6. When must the radical vowel of a substantive be modified in plural? and when must it not be modified?
7. What is the difference between wenn, da, als, während, indem?
8. Explain the meaning of the prefixes in the verbs: beherrschen, verachten, erreichen, entsteigen, verstecken, empfehlen, zerreißen.
9. Translate the following words into German, and mention the principles according to which the vowels and consonants must be changed, in order to obtain the corresponding German words: ground, pound; plum, scum; to bleach, wheat; stone, bone, one; deep, ripe; cake; ten, to eat; to weave, to drive; yellow, plough; death, there; rib; bridge, hedge; day, dale.
10. Give the roots from which the following words are derived: Flügel, Schritt, Gefängniß, Gunst, Zug, Gefährte, Gesichtskreis, unbescholten, reizen.
11. Mention the chief rules for the arrangement of words in principal and subordinate sentences.

Historical Questions.

1. How did it happen that Germany became an elective empire?
2. Mention, *a*, the six families to which the German emperors belonged; and *b*, the greatest emperors of each family, with the dates of their reign.
3. What were the chief causes of the disputes between the German emperors and the popes? and who were the emperors and popes by whom those disputes were carried on?
4. Who were the three emperors who undertook a crusade, and what were the results of their respective exertions?
5. What is understood by the "Interregnum?" and what were its lasting effects on the history of Germany?
6. Had Luther's Reformation any influence over the fate of the German empire?
7. In how far did the Peace of Münster break up the last bond which held the empire together?
8. What was the state of Germany about 1750?

Literary Questions.

1. Who were the great prose writers in the fourteenth century?
2. Mention some of the principal authors who followed in the footsteps of Luther and Opitz?
3. How is it to be explained that the universities were a real impediment to the development of German literature?
4. Which two literary schools contributed especially to the advance of literature in the beginning of the eighteenth century?
5. Who was the philosophic writer in the middle of the eighteenth century, whose works materially contributed to elevate the tone of German prose?
6. Mention some works of Lessing, Göthe, Schiller, A. W. Schlegel, and Tieck, which must be considered as models of prose writing.
7. What is understood by the "Romantic School" of German literature? What were its tendencies? Who were its expounders and critics, its greatest poets, and popular writers?
8. Mention some of the best historians of the nineteenth century, and the names of their works.
9. Give a sketch of the life of Klopstock, and say what you know of his writings.

ITALIAN.

Sir James Lacaita.

Translate into English Prose the following Extracts:—

Ingresso al Paradiso Terrestre.

Vago già di cercar dentro e dintorno
La divina foresta spessa e viva,
Ch'agli occhi temperava il nuovo giorno,
Senza più aspettar lasciai la riva,
Prendendo la campagna lento lento
Su per lo suol che d'ogni parte oliva.
Un'aura dolce senza mutamento
Avere in se, mi ferìa per la fronte
Non di più colpo che soave vento:
Per cui le fronde, tremolando pronte,

Tutte quante piegavano alla parte
U' la prim'ombra gitta il santo monte ;
  Non però dal lor esser dritto sparte
Tanto che gli augelletti per le cime
Lasciasser d'operare ogni lor arte ;
  Ma con piena letizia l'ore prime,
Cantando, ricevieno intra le foglie,
Che tenevan bordone alle sue rime,
  Tal qual di ramo in ramo si raccoglie
Per la pineta, in sul lito di Chiassi,
Quand'Eolo scirocco fuor discioglie,
  Già m'avean trasportato i lenti passi
Dentro all'antica selva tanto, ch'io
Non potea rivedere ond'i' m'entrassi.
  Ed ecco più andar mi tolse un rio,
Che inver sinistra con sue picciol'onde
Piegava l'erba che in sua ripa uscìo.

DANTE, *Purgatorio*, XXVIII. 1–27.

I Castelli in aria.

. . . Andò la sciocca
Villanella al mercato, e un vaso avea
Pien di latte sul capo : e fra suo cuore
Noverava il danar. Ne togliea polli,
Indi un porco, e con quel, vitello e vacca ;
Tutto a memoria : e fra se dice : oh quanto
Vedrò lieta balzar fra l'altre torme
Il mio vitello !—e per letizia balza.
Cade il vaso, si spezza, e versa il latte.
Castelli in aria. E la fortuna chiusa
Da nera nube. Parmi averla in mano :
Fa come seppia ; schizza inchiostro e fugge.

GASPARE GOZZI.

Rivedendo in capo di qualche anno una persona ch'io avessi conosciuta giovane, sempre alla prima giunta mi è paruto vedere uno che avesse sofferta qualche grande sventura. L'aspetto della gioia e della confidenza non è proprio che della prima età : e il sentimento di ciò che si va perdendo, e delle incomodità corporali che crescono di giorno in giorno, viene generando anche nei più frivoli o più di natura allegra, ad anco similmente nei più felici, un abito di volto e un portamento, che si chiama grave, e che, per rispetto a quello dei giovani e dei fanciulli, veramente è tristo.

GIACOMO LEOPARDI.

Translate into Italian :—

We will speak of nobility, first as a portion of an estate, then, as a condition of particular persons. As to nobility in particular persons : it is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle or building not in decay ; or to see a fair timber tree sound and perfect ; how much more to behold an ancient noble family, which hath stood against the waves and weathers of time ? For new nobility is but the act of power, but ancient nobility is the act of time. Those that are first raised to nobility are commonly more virtuous, but less innocent, than their descendants, for there is rarely any rising but by a commixture of

good and evil arts. But it is reason, the memory of their virtues remain to their posterity, and their faults die with themselves. Nobility of birth commonly abateth industry; and he that is not industrious envieth him that is. Besides, noble persons cannot go much higher, and he that standeth at a stay when others rise can hardly avoid motives of envy. On the other side, nobility extinguisheth the passive envy from others towards them, because they are in possession of honour. Certainly, kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better slide into their business; for people naturally bend to them, as born in some sort to command.

BACON.

ITALIAN.

Sir JAMES LACAITA.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the plural form or forms of the following words:—*anello, profeta, bue, labbro, monarca, uovo, castello, tribù.*
2. What is the difference between *questo* and *codesto?*
3. Write down in full the present and past tenses of the indicative and subjunctive moods of the verbs *andare* and *scegliere.*
4. Point out and correct any grammatical error in the following phrases:—*Egli aveva andato in campagna quando io ho stato a vederlo.—Mi parea che mi ascoltasse.*

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. Which do you consider the best writers of satires in Italian?
2. Why is burlesque poetry called *Poesia Bernesca* in Italian?
3. What are Petrarch's Italian works, and what appreciation do you form of them?
4. Name the principal Florentine historians of the 16th century?

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Name the states into which Italy was divided by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and how many of those states exist at present?
2. When and between whom was the Battle of Legnano fought?
3. Give a short account of the Battle of Pavia, and state what its immediate results were.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Rev. R. TOWNSEND, M.A.

1. State Euclid's criterion of proportion, and apply it to prove, as he has done, that arcs of the same circle are to each other as the angles they subtend at the centre.
2. Give Euclid's definition of duplicate ratio, and prove from it, as he has done, that similar triangles are to each other in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.
3. Prove that angles in the same segment of a circle are equal, and in opposite segments supplemental, and state, if you know it, what the property becomes by projection in the most general sense of the term.
4. Explain the principle of the method by which the sines of very small angles are calculated; and apply it, assuming the value of π, to find the numerical value of the sine of $5''$.

5. State and prove the most rapid method with which you are acquainted of approximating to the value of π, and apply it to determine its value to the five places usually given.
6. If two parallel planes distant by an interval δ intersect a sphere whose radius is r, prove by elementary considerations, or otherwise, that the area of the zone they intercept on its surface $= 2\pi r\delta$.
7. Prove the ordinary formula for the area of a spherical triangle in terms of the radius of the sphere and the spherical excess of the triangle; and apply it to determine for a sphere of 4000 miles radius the area of a triangle whose spherical excess $= 1''$.
8. State and prove the ordinary rule by which the angle corresponding to a logarithmic tangent or cotangent not given in the tables is calculated from the tables, and show when it becomes inapplicable.
9. Prove the law connecting the several successive convergents to the value of a continued fraction. Show that they are alternately greater and less than the fraction, and that each in succession is a closer approximation to its value than any of the preceding.
10. Prove by ordinary algebra that when $x = y$, the value of the quotient of $x^n - y^n$ divided by $x - y = nx^{n-1}$ for all values of n, and hence give a general proof of the Binomial Theorem.
11. Investigate the algebraic solution of the equation $x^3 + px + q = 0$. Exhibit its three roots, and give their trigonometrical values when all real.
12. Prove the formula for the direct determination of the sum of the m^{th} powers of the roots of an equation of any order; and apply it to determine their sum in the case of the quadratic $x^2 - ax + b = 0$.
13. Find the equation of the two tangents from the origin to the conic $Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$, and give the geometrical interpretations of the two cases in which they coincide.
14. Find in the same case the equation of the diameter bisecting the system of chords parallel to the direction $x : y :: m : n$, and show from its form that in every case all the diameters of a conic pass through a common point.
15. From any point on the axis of a Parabola, or on either axis of an Ellipse or Hyperbola, draw the two normals to the curve which do not coincide with the axis, assuming in each case the property of the normals on which you base your construction.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following for as many of the preceding Questions.

A. State and prove Sturm's Theorem, distinguishing between the cases of equations containing and not containing equal roots.
B. Form the equation of the squares of the differences of the complete cubic $Ax^3 + 3Bx^2 + 3Cx + D = 0$, and determine from it the condition for equal roots.
C. Investigate the conditions that the function of three variables $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2A^1yz + 2B^1zx + 2C^1xy$ should preserve the same sign for all real values of the variables.
D. Prove by elementary considerations, or otherwise, that the circle is the figure, plane or spherical, which for a given perimeter encloses the greatest area.
E. Determine, by geometrical constructions, the focus and directrix of a given Parabola and the centre and axes of a given Ellipse or Hyperbola, assuming in each case the properties forming the basis of construction.

F. In any given conic inscribe, by any method, a polygon of any order whose sides shall pass through given points, assuming as before all properties involved in the method employed.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Mr. HOPKINS.

N.B.—In those cases in which the questions under the same *numeral* are formed into more than one *group* denoted by (α), (β), &c., the candidate may select any *one* group under each numeral, and to that group his answers are to be restricted.

1. Investigate the rule for converting a decimal in one scale of notation to a decimal in another scale.

   The decimal .002 is in the scale of 10, express it in the scale of 5.

2. (α) If $(x + a_1)(x + a_2)\ldots(x + a_n) = x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + p_2 x^{n-2} + \&c.\ldots + p_n$, determine the forms of $p_1, p_2, \&c.\ldots p_n$.

   (β) Give Euler's proof of the binomial theorem when the exponent is whole and negative.

   How far does it depend on the principle of the permanence of equivalent forms?

3. A tower of known height (a) stands on a hill of unknown height, rising from a horizontal plane. Show how an observer, with the means of observing angles in a vertical plane, may determine the height of the hill by observations on a point (C) situated at an unknown distance on the horizontal plane.

   If there be an error of δ'' in the observed angular depression of C as seen from the top of the tower, determine approximately the corresponding error in the determination of the height of the hill, δ being small.

4. (α) If a, b, c, &c. be the possible roots, in descending order of magnitude, of the equation $f(x) = 0$, where $f(x)$ denotes a whole and rational function of x; and α, β, γ, &c. be the possible roots, also in a descending order, of the limiting equation of $f(x) = 0$, state fully the relations between a, b, c, &c., and α, β, γ, &c.

   (β) Determine the number of possible and impossible roots in the equation

$$3x^5 - 10x^3 + 15x - 15 = 0,$$

   by means of its limiting equation.

5. Define the term "differential coefficient" with reference to the notion of limits. What other definition of the term has been given?

   State the cases in which Taylor's theorem fails to give the true expansion of $f(x + h)$.

6. (α) Find the derivatives, resulting from differentiation without elimination of the following primitives—

$$y = a^2 \frac{\log_\varepsilon \frac{x}{a}}{x}$$

   (x being the independent variable); and

$$z + a\varepsilon^{\frac{x}{y}} + b \sin \frac{y}{x} = 0,$$

   (both x and y being independent variables).

(β) Find the immediate derivatives of

$$\frac{dz}{dy} - \varphi\left(\frac{z}{x}\right) = 0,$$

(x and y independent variables), and thence eliminate the arbitrary functions.

7. Explain how the value of a fraction $\frac{f(x)}{F(x)}$ may remain finite for values of x which render $f(x) = 0$ and $F(x) = 0$; and show how Taylor's theorem may frequently be conveniently used in determing this finite value. In what cases can it not be so employed?

Find the value of $\frac{\sin x \log (1-x)}{x^2}$, when $x = 0$.

8. Integrate the equations

(α)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x(x^2+x+1)}. \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = x \sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a}. \end{cases}$$

(β)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{2x} - \frac{y^3}{a^3}\sin\frac{x}{a} = 0. \\ \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{y}{x}\frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{a-z}{x}. \end{cases}$$

9. (α) Explain the nature of the singular solution of a differential equation $F\left(xy\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 0$, whose complete primitive is $f(xyc) = 0$ and show how it may be derived from the primitive.

(β) Find the complete derivative of the primitive $y^2 = 2a(x-a)$, a being the arbitrary constant; and thence deduce its singular solution from the condition that that solution must render the value of the partial differential coefficient $\frac{dp}{dy} = \infty$, where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$.

State the relation between the curves represented respectively by the singular solution and its primitive, when a given value is assigned to the arbitrary constant a.

10. (α) Explain what is meant by two curves having contacts of different orders. Write down the conditions which must be satisfied in order that the curve $y = \phi(x\, a_1\, a_2 \ldots a_n)$ may have a contact of the s^{th} order with the curve $y = f(x)$, stating the quantities by which these conditions must be satisfied.

(β) If $y = \frac{x^3}{c^2}$ be a given curve, find the parabola whose latus rectum (l) is given, whose axis is parallel to that y, and which shall have a contact of the first order with the given curve at any proposed point $(x_1\, y_1)$.

Represent the given curve and the touching parabola in a figure.

11. Trace the curve—

(α) . . . . $y^2 - x^2 = a^2$.

Also,

(β) . . . . $y = x \log_a \frac{x}{a}$.

12. The equation to an elliptical paraboloid is $z - c = \frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b}$; find the equations to a straight line through the origin, and subject to the condition of touching the paraboloid.

    Determine the curve of contact on the paraboloid; and the equation to the conical surface generated by the line of contact revolving about the axis of z.

13. $Ax + By + Cz = D$ being the equation to a given plane, find the equations to that line of quickest descent upon it which passes through the axis of x, that of z being vertical.

14. Explain what is meant by an evolute of a curve of double curvature, and show that the locus of the centres of absolute curvature is not an evolute.

15. What is meant by a developable surface? Find the partial differential equation of the second order for any system of such surfaces.

    Show that all surfaces are developable for which the general equation is of the form

$$\frac{z - c}{x - a} = \varphi\left(\frac{y - b}{x - a}\right).$$

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Rev. R. Townsend, M.A.

1. Assuming the laws of the composition and resolution of forces and moments, determine the conditions of equilibrium of a free rigid body acted on by any forces. Take, if you please, the case when all the forces act in one plane.
2. If a rigid body acted on by a given force have three fixed points not in the same line, determine the pressures on the three points in the direction perpendicular to their plane. Take, if you please, the case of a heavy body supported by three props.
3. In the equilibrium of a flexible cord under the action of gravity, determine the law of the variation of tension from point to point of the cord.
4. If the thickness of the cord be uniform. find the differential equation of the curve of equilibrium (the common catenary), and give its complete integral.
5. Investigate the equations of equilibrium of a fluid mass acted on by any forces, and state the hypothesis with respect to the nature of a fluid on which they are based.
6. In a fluid sphere of uniform density held in equilibrium by its own attraction, find the law of the variation of pressure from the surface to the centre.
7. If a fluid mass in equilibrium under the action of gravity revolve round a vertical axis, required the permanent form of its free surface.
8. A uniform sphere rolls down a rough inclined plane under the action of gravity; determine its motion.
9. In the direct collision of two uniform and perfectly elastic spheres, given the masses and velocities before impact, required the velocities after.
10. Determine the motion of the centre of gravity of any free system of bodies subject only to the forces of their mutual attractions or repulsions.

11. In the case of two bodies attracting each other according to the law of the inverse square of distance, find the differential equation of the relative orbit of one round the other, and give its complete integral.
12. If the direction of the Earth's rotation round its axis were reversed, all other circumstances of its motion remaining unaltered, what would be the effect of the change on the number of days in the year?
13. Explain, very generally, without entering into details, the methods employed by astronomers for determining respecting the Earth, (a) its magnitude and figure, (b) its distances from the Sun and Moon, (c) the ratios of its volume and mass to those of the Sun and Moon.
14. Describe the defects of vision denominated respectively long and short sight, and explain fully how each may be remedied by the use of a lens of appropriate character.
15. Explain the method ordinarily employed by opticians for rendering compound lenses achromatic, and state the advantages, as regards achromatism, of the triple over the double, and generally of the more over the less multiple lens.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following for as many of the preceding questions.

A. In the rotation of a rigid body round a fixed axis, no external forces acting, determine in magnitude and direction the pressures at the extremities of the axis arising from centrifugal force.
B. Assuming the ordinary equations of rotation of a rigid body round a fixed point, give the two first integrals of them which may be immediately obtained when no external forces act, and interpret the results they express.
C. A uniform ellipsoid or rectangular parallelopiped (either may be taken) floats in stable equilibrium on a fluid of double its own density; if slightly displaced from its position of equilibrium, determine the periods of its linear and angular oscillations.
D. In the vibrations of a cylindrical column of air in a tube of definite length, determine the fundamental period of vibration in the case where the tube is open at one end and closed at the other.
E. State and prove the properties from which it follows that the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon describes nearly an ellipse in a plane passing through the Sun.
F. Assuming the value of the lunar inequality in longitude termed the evection, determine the changes produced by it in the eccentricity and line of apsides of the lunar orbit.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Mr. Hopkins.

N.B.—In those cases in which the questions under the same *numeral* are formed into more than one *group*, denoted by (α), (β), &c., the candidate may select any *one* group under each numeral, and to that group his answers are to be restricted.

1. Describe the construction of the Common Screw, and its mode of action, supposing it to be *hard* and *smooth*.

Show where, by the construction, mechanical power is lost; and that this loss of power is usually smallest in the most powerful screws.

2. Explain the meaning of the terms *rigidity* and *fluidity* as applied to aggregations of matter.

If linear magnitude be considered to be of one dimension, what will be the dimensions of the following quantities:—Time, angles, mass, pressure, weight, accelerating force, velocity, and the moment of a force?

3. Define the expression "centre of parallel forces;" and show how to find it for any system of parallel forces acting entirely in one plane.

4. Explain what is meant by a "couple," and the necessity of introducing the idea of a couple into mechanical problems. *State* how the intensity of a couple is measured, and the conditions under which two couples will be in equilibrium.

5. (α) A very small smooth ring, whose weight is W, moves quite freely on a thin rod inclined at an angle θ to the horizon, and is maintained in equilibrium by a string in the same vertical plane as the rod, and making an angle φ with the horizon; find the pressure between the ring and the rod.

(β) Solve the above problem when there is friction between the ring and the rod, (1) when the ring is on the point of ascending, and (2) when it is on the point of descending.

6. In one of the common systems of pulleys with parallel strings, each string is attached to the upper block by one extremity, and after passing round one of the pulleys is attached by its other extremity to the axis of the next pulley above; if the upper or supporting block were suspended by a single point, find that point, in order that the block should remain horizontal when the weight W and the power P are in equilibrium, neglecting the weights of the pulleys.

7. What is meant by the virtual velocity of a point? Enunciate the principle of virtual velocities; and apply it to determine the condition of equilibrium of a smooth, hard, isosceles wedge, acted on by a continuous pressure P.

Would the principle be applicable if there were friction between the wedge and obstacle?

8. When a horse pulls by parallel traces at an obstacle directly behind him, explain how he gains mechanical advantage by lowering the fore part of his body, the traces being attached to the collar in the usual manner.

9. Prove that $s = \frac{1}{2} ft^2$ where s is the rectilineal space described by a material point moving from rest under the action of the constant force f, and t the time of describing s,

What will the expression for s in time t become if the material point be projected with a velocity V in the direction opposite to that in which the force acts? Interpret the meaning of the expression for s when it becomes negative.

10. What is meant by *impulsive action?* How is its magnitude measured, and why is a mode of admeasurement adopted for this kind of mechanical action different from that for measuring continuous moving force?

11. (α) Assuming the geometrical properties of the cycloid, investigate the motion of the cycloidal pendulum, and determine the time of oscillation.

Under what circumstances will it be very approximately correct to substitute circular oscillations for cycloidal ones?

(β) Investigate the motion of the cycloidal pendulum when acted on by a constant force f, always in a direction opposite to the motion, in addition to the force of gravity.

12. (α) Explain, by Newton's method, how we may determine the force by which a body may describe a given curve, the force always tending to a fixed centre. In what steps of the process are the first and second laws of motion assumed?

(β) Investigate the analytical expression for the central force, assuming the differential equations of motion,

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = X, \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = Y,$$

when X and Y are the resolved parts of the central force parallel to the axes of x and y.

Explain generally how the values of the constants, introduced by integrating these equations, depend on the circumstances of projection.

13. (α) What is meant by the fluid pressure at any point within a fluid mass, referred to a unit of surface?

Show that the pressure on any surface immersed in a homogeneous fluid acted on by gravity is the same as that on a plane surface of equal area placed horizontally at the depth of the centre of gravity of the proposed surface.

(β) If a sphere be filled with water subjected to the atmospheric pressure at its highest point (A), find the pressure on a plane section of the sphere through (A), and inclined at an angle of 45° to the horizon.

14. (α) Describe Bramah's press, and investigate the expression for the mechanical advantage gained by it.

(β) If the safety valve be a circular disc whose area is a, placed horizontally, and opening freely upwards, what weight (w) must be placed at its centre in order that the greatest pressure produced by the machine may not exceed W. lbs., the area of the section of the large piston being A.

15. Define *specific gravity*. How is it usually measured numerically?

A body weighs W_1 and W_2 when weighed in two liquids whose specific gravities are S_1 and S_2 respectively; determine the specific gravity of the body.

Explain how a more accurate result might be obtained, taking into account the small specific gravity of air.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Professor LIVEING.

N.B.—*No credit will be given for answers to Questions in more than three of the five divisions below.*

I.—CHEMISTRY.

1. Describe the preparation of oxygen (1) from black oxide of manganese, (2) from bi-chromate of potash and sulphuric acid. Calculate the quantity of oxygen which 1 lb. of pure black oxide will give in this way, and also the exact quantity of sulphuric acid which should be used with 1 lb. of bi-chromate. ($Mn = 27{\cdot}6$, $Cr = 26{\cdot}3$, $K = 39$.)

2. In what states and combinations is sulphur met with most abundantly in nature? What is the chemical nature of sulphurous mineral water (*e. g.* Harrowgate water)? Can you account for its production? How would you prepare such water artificially?
3. Explain the explosive character of (1) gunpowder, (2) fulminate of mercury, (3) gun-cotton. State in each case the products to which they give rise when fired.
4. Explain the formation of oxalic acid in the common mode of preparing that acid. What are the reasons for regarding it as bi-basic?

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

5. If the rubber of a frictional electrical machine be insulated, what effect will this have on the action of the machine? Give reasons in explanation of your statement.
6. Describe the Leyden jar, and explain its action. Explain also what limits the charge any given jar can have.
7. A solution of sulphate of potash is placed between platinum electrodes in a galvanic circuit in another part of which a galvanometer is placed. State the effect on the solution and on the galvanometer, and explain the latter so far as it is an effect of the former. If sulphate of copper were substituted for sulphate of potash, and copper electrodes for platinum, what difference would it make?
8. Define *declination*, *inclination*, and *intensity* with reference to magnetism. Explain how the last may be determined, and point out probable causes of error in comparing the intensities at two different places by this means.

III.—Natural History.

9. Describe the specimens A, B, as to the following particulars, so far as they are exhibited in the specimens :—
   (1) *Stem.*
   (2) *Leaves:* form, insertion, stipulation.
   (3) *Inflorescence:* general character, bracteation.
   (4) *Flower:* the several whorls.
   (5) *Natural order:* reasons for that assigned.
10. Describe the fruits C, D, as to (1) general character, (2) dehiscence, (3) placentation, (4) inversion of the embryo.
11. What are the following commercial products :—bass, cocoa-nut fibre, sago, camphor, lac, aloes, cloves, ginger, hops, capers; from what plants are they derived, and from what parts of them?
12. Describe the nature of the respiratory process in animals; and the difference in the mode of effecting this in fishes, frogs, birds, and insects.

IV.—Geology.

13. Name some of the most common *metamorphic* and *plutonic* rocks. What are the reasons for placing the granites of this country under the one head rather than the other? Quote actual cases.
14. Define *denudation.* Give some proofs of the extent to which this has contributed to the present external state of the earth. Explain how the action of aqueous agencies would tend to bring the earth to its present figure, whatever its original figure might have been.

15. Draw diagrams illustrating severally an upcast shift or fault, intrusive and interstratified igneous rocks, a valley of elevation, an artesian well.
16. Give the generic names of the fossils A, B . . . M, stating the formations in which they are severally most abundant.

V.—Mineralogy.

17. Describe the reflecting goniometer, and explain how to measure the angles of a crystal by means of it.
18. When are substances said to be isomorphous? Name minerals isomorphous with aragonite (or give their chemical formulæ), and point out how they may be severally distinguished from aragonite.
19. What are zeolites, and why so called? In what kind of rocks are they chiefly met with? How do you account for minerals of such a constitution in rocks of that kind?
20. Test with the blowpipe the minerals P, Q, R.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Professor Liveing.

N.B.—*No credit will be given to answers to Questions in more than three of the five divisions below.*

I.—Chemistry.

21. Explain how to prepare from ordinary materials, (1) caustic soda, (2) sulphate of copper, (3) zinc free from arsenic.
22. What is the composition of aldehyd? How is it prepared? Mention some homologous compounds.
23. Refer aniline to its chemical type. Explain how this substance may be prepared from benzol.
24. Find the acid and bases in A, and the acid in B.

N.B.—*In answering this question state each experiment tried, the result of it, and the conclusion drawn from it, and finally the conclusion drawn from the whole.*

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

25. An electrified body insulated in any ordinary way gradually loses electricity. Point out the principal causes which conduce to this, or which affect the rate of loss, mentioning any general laws which are implied or alluded to in your answer.
26. Define *intensity* as applied to an electric current. State how the current of a galvanic battery is affected by increasing or diminishing (1) the distance between the plates in the same cells, (2) the size of the plates, (3) the number of cells. Give one or more experimental facts in illustration of each case.
27. Describe the construction and action of some simple induction coil, or magneto-electric machine.
28. If a bundle be made of a number of magnetic bars placed all the same way, how is the magnetism of the inner and outer bars affected? State and explain the effect of placing an armature of soft iron at each end of such a bundle, so far as the magnetism of the bars is concerned.

III.—Natural History.

29. State what you know of the circulation of the sap in plants. What are the principal substances which appear to be derived by plants from the soil? By what means are the roots capable of imbibing these?
30. Explain what is meant by the correlation of organs. What could be inferred from the skull of an elephant as to the structure of other parts, the food and habits of the animal?
31. Describe the characters of the class and order of *three* of the following:—

Echinodermata pediculata.	Mollusca cephalopoda.
Insecta neuroptera.	Pisces, Sturiones.
Crustacea decapoda.	Reptilia, Chelonia.
Conchifera brachiopoda.	Aves, Grallatores.

32. Describe either the specimens A, B or C, D; pointing out the characters belonging to the class and order, and any which you think peculiar to the genus of each.

IV.—Geology.

33. Give an account of the cavern deposits of Great Britain; the conditions under which they appear to have been formed, their fossils, and age.
34. State the distinctive characters of (or describe by help of figures) *graptolites*, *nummulites*, *ceratites*, *calamites*; and state the formations in which they principally occur.
35. Give the succession of Palæozoic rocks in Great Britain in a descending series. Describe the mineral and fossil characters of the Devonian, and the development of this formation in the British Isles.
36. What proofs have we of changes of climate in this country in former times? Draw a diagram showing the direction of the principal Atlantic currents, and point out how they affect at present the climate of this country.

V.—Mineralogy.

37. Name minerals which may be recognized by their specific gravity. Explain how to determine the specific gravity of (1) Diamond, (2) Rock Salt.
38. To what mineral species to you refer the ornamental stones,—ruby, carnelian, jacinth, amethyst, aqua marine, turquoise, verde antique, jasper?
39. Name the minerals A, B, . . . M. State the system of crystallization of each, and the lustre, and point out the direction of cleavage when observable, and cases of twin crystals.
40. Enunciate the law of symmetry in the cubic system, and in its two kinds of hemihedral forms. How many planes divide the latter symmetrically? Draw a figure of a crystal of pyro-electric boracite.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Rev. M. Pattison, B.D.

1. State the various theories which have been proposed of the manner in which the mind perceives external objects.
2. Define *Memory, Taste, Judgment, Instinct.*

3. What are the principal conclusions established by Locke in his "Essay"?
4. When is knowledge said to be superficial?
5. Describe and illustrate the moral qualities of Truthfulness, Delicacy, Prudence, and Magnanimity; distinguishing each from any other Habits which may resemble it.
6. State the chief grounds on which human Free-agency has been denied.
7. Distinguish between Positive Law and the Law of Nature.

LOGIC.

Rev. M. Pattison, B.D.

1. Distinguish the provinces of Logic, Rhetoric, and Grammar.
2. What are the characteristics of Demonstrative Reasoning?
3. Define *Analysis*, *Sophistry*, *Fact*.
4. State and compare the various arrangements of the Categories which have been proposed by Logicians.
5. "A Syllogism has three, and only three, Terms." Show the validity of this rule.
6. Explain the Dilemma, and give an example.
7. What Fallacies are of the most frequent occurrence in practice? Give instances.

SANSKRIT.

Professor Max Müller, M.A.

(*All Sanskrit words should be written with Devanágarí letters. Marks will be given for a correct and distinct handwriting in Sanskrit.*)

Grammatical Questions.

1. Write the Devanágarí alphabet, classing all the letters, including the Visarga and Anusvára, under the heads of Surd and Sonant.
2. If a word begins with च, which letters are allowed to stand at the end of the preceding word? Illustrate each case by an example.
3. Apply the rules of Sandhi to—

सा + इंद्रं,	उप + एजते,
सा + ईशं,	उप + एति,
सा + एव,	दिश् + धरः,
कर्तृ + ऋजु,	बृहत् + ललाटं,
प्रभो + एहि,	प्राच् + मुखः,
श्रिये + ऋते,	वाच् + मयः,
नदी + ईदृशी,	तद् + शतं,
गिरी + एतौ,	तान् + षट्,
शयाते + अर्भकौ,	षट् + सरितः.
अमू + अश्वौ,	

In cases where more than one modification can take place, this should be stated.

4. State the rules which determine the transition of स into ष. Give examples for each rule.

5. Decline क्षेत्र, neuter.

6. Decline सर्व, masculine.

7. Give the gender, the meaning, and nom. plur. of अग्नि, मति, नदी, भी, गो, वृद्.

8. How does the declension of nouns like नदी differ from that of nouns like वधू.

9. Conjugate the Present and Imperfect of युज् (7th class), in the Parasmaipada.

10. Conjugate the Imperative of द्विष् (2nd class), in the Átmanepada.

11. Conjugate the Reduplicated Perfect of दा, in the Parasmaipada and Átmanepada.

12. Mention all the personal terminations which, according to Sanskrit grammarians, have an indicatory प्. What is the object of this indicatory letter?

Translate into Sanskrit:—

"He by whom the swans are made white, and the parrots green, and "the peacocks are coloured with various hues—He will assuredly "provide food for thee."

"He whose mind is content, lacks nothing. Is not the whole earth "as it were covered with leather to him whose foot is covered "with a shoe?"

"Avoid a friend who openly speaks kindly, but who in secret defeats "your plans; he is like a jar of poison covered with milk."

"Good people take compassion even on unworthy creatures, as the "moon does not withdraw her light even from the hut of the "outcast."

SANSKRIT.

Professor MAX MÜLLER, M.A.

Translate into English :—

अस्ति ब्रह्मारण्ये कर्पूरतिलको नाम हस्ती। तमवलोक्य सर्वे शृगाला-श्चिंतयंति स्म। यद्ययं केनाप्युपायेन म्रियेत तदास्माकमेतद्देहेन मास-चतुष्टयस्य स्वेच्छाभोजनं भवेत्। ततस्तन्मध्यादेकेन वृद्धशृगालेन प्रतिज्ञा कृता। मया बुद्धिप्रभावादस्य मरणं साधयितव्यम्। अनंतरं स वंचकः कर्पूरतिलकसमीपं गत्वा साष्टांगपातं प्रणम्योवाच। देव दृष्टिप्रसादं कुरु। हस्ती ब्रूते। कस्त्वं कुतः समायातः। सोऽवदत्। जंबुकोऽहम्। सर्वैर्वनवासिभिः पशुभिर्मिलित्वा भवत्सकाशं प्रस्थापितः। यद्विना राज्ञा स्थातुं न युक्तं तदत्राटवीराज्येऽभिषेक्तुं भवान्त्सर्वस्वामिगुणोपेतो नि-रूपितः। तद्यथा लग्नवेला न चलति तथा कृत्वा सत्वरमागम्यतां देवेनेत्युक्त्वोत्थाय चलितः। ततोऽसौ राज्यलोभाकृष्टः कर्पूरतिलकः शृगालदर्शितवर्त्मना धावन् महापंके निमग्नः। हस्तिनोक्तम्। सखे शृगाल किमधुना विधेयं महापंके पतितोऽहम्। म्रिये परावृत्य पश्य। शृगालेन विहस्योक्तम्। देव मम पुच्छाग्रे हस्तं दत्त्वोत्तिष्ठ। यस्य वचसि त्वया विश्वासः कृतस्तस्य फलमेतत्। ततो महापंके निमग्नो हस्ती शृगालैर्भक्षितः॥

What is the derivation of **हस्ती**?

What is **म्रियेत**?

What is the etymology of **अनंतरं**?

Explain the meaning of **साष्टांगपातं**.

Explain the formation of **प्रणम्य**.

What is the etymology of **विश्वासः**?

Explain the formation of **निमग्नः**.

Give five words from the above passage which are connected etymologically with any words in Greek, Latin, or English.

Translate into English :—

जलविंदुनिपातेन क्रमशः पूर्यते घटः।
स हेतुः सर्वविद्यानां धर्मस्य च धनस्य च॥

घर्मार्तं न तथा सुशीतलजलैः स्नानं न मुक्तावली
न श्रीखंडविलेपनं सुखयति प्रत्यंगमप्यर्पितम्।
प्रीत्यै सज्जनभाषितं प्रभवति प्रायो यथा चेतसः
सद्युक्त्या च परिष्कृतं सुकृतिनामाकृष्टिमंत्रोपमम्॥

QUESTIONS ON LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, AND RELIGION.

1. Give a short account of the Rig-Veda, and state how it differs from the Atharva-Veda.
2. Enumerate the different works ascribed to Kálidása. What deity was worshipped by Kálidása? and what were his religious opinions? State whether there is any reason to suppose that there existed different authors of the name of Kálidása.
3. On what points does the Sânkhya philosophy differ from the doctrines of Buddha?
4. State what you know about Brahman, Vishnu, and Śiva. Where do these names first occur? What is their etymology? From what works can we derive authentic information on the character of these deities?

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

To be translated into English.

قال كنتُ يوماً مع المامون فركبَ الي الصّيد و معه سَرِيّةٌ مِن العسكر
فبينما هو سائر اذ لاحت له طريدة فاطلقَ عِنان جواده و كانَ علي
فرسٍ سابقٍ فاشرفَ علي نهر ماءٍ من بحر الفرات و اذا هو بجاريةٍ عربيّةٍ
معتدلة القدّ قاعدة النّهد و بيدها قربةٌ قدملأتها ماءً و قد رفعتها علي
كَتِفها و صعدت من حافة النهر فانحلّ وكاؤها فصاحت برفيع صوتها يا
اَبتَ اَدرِك فاها فقد غلبني فُوها لا طاقت لي بقِبها فعجب المأمون من
فصاحتها و رمت الجاريتُ بالقربةِ من يدها فقال لها المأمونُ يا جاريتُ
من ايّ العَرب انتِ فقالت انّي من بني كلاب قال و ما الّذي حملكِ اِن
تكوني من الكلاب فقالت والله انّي لستُ من الكلاب و انمّا انا من قومٍ
كرام غير لئام يقرون الضّيف و يضربون بالسّيف ثم قالت يا فتيٰ من ايّ
الناس انتَ قال او عندكِ علمٌ بالانساب قالت نعم فقال لها انا من مُضَر
الحمرأ قالت من ايّ مُضَر قال من اكرمها نسباً و اعظمها حسباً و خيرها
اُمّاً و اباً ممّن تهابهُ مُضر كُلّها قالت اظنّك من كنانة قُل لي فمن ايّ

كنانة قال من اكرمها مولدا و اشرفها محتدا و اطولها يداً قالت اذا انتَ من قُريش قُل لي فمن اىّ قُريش قال من اجلّها ذِكرا و اعظمها فخرا ممّن تها به قُريش كُلّها و تخشاه قالت انتَ و اللّهِ من بني هاشم فمن اىّ بني هاشم انتَ قال من اعلاها منزلة و اشرفها قبيلةً ممّن تهابه بنو هاشم و تخافه فعند ذالك قبلّت الارض و قالت السّلام عليكَ با امير آلمومنين و خليفةَ ربّ العالمين فعجبَ المأمون و طرب طرباً شديداً ثمّ قال و اللّهِ لا تزوّجنّ بها و بقي واقفاً حتّي تلاحقت به عساكرهُ فنزل هناك و ارسل الي ابيها و خطبها منه فزوّجه بها و آضَ بها مسرورا و هي امُّ ولد العبّاس ❁

ARABIC.

Colonel Ouseley.

1. Give some account of the war of the Elephant, as described in Arabian history, and state at what time it occurred.
2. Who were the first converts to Islamism? Mention the names and position of a few—5 or 6—who first joined Mahommed.
3. What are the great fundamental duties enjoined by the Mahommedan religion?
4. Which are the Commentaries of greatest authority on Mahommedan law, according to the Sunnees, and according to the Sheeahs, and in what respects do these sects mainly differ?

1. How do the particles حَتّىٰ في عَنْ مِنْ govern the noun? Give examples.
2. Show by examples how the particles لَنْ أَنْ لَمْ أَنْ affect the aorist of verbs when prefixed thereto.
3. Write down the plural of paucity of the following nouns: حجر a stone, عُنُق the neck, بعير a camel; and the plural of multitude of the following; viz. جمل a camel, رغيف a loaf of bread, and حمار an ass.
4. Describe the peculiar properties of the following increased triliteral verbs تعلّم تصريف اخراج and تجاهُل and write down the preterite, aorist, and active and passive participles of each.

No. 2.

To be translated into Arabic.

A silly fellow, being in want of money, went to his wife, and informed her of his distress. The wife, being as great a simpleton as the husband, says, You have got a cow worth thirty dirhems ; take her to the market, and sell her for that sum. I have also some thread, which I will dispose of to-day. The man drove the cow to market, and delivered her over for sale to an appraiser. The salesman directed the attention of the bystanders to all her excellent points and numerous good qualities ; to the description of which the owner listened with delight, and determined in his own mind not to lose so good a bargain, so he asked the appraiser at what she was going. He replied, at fifteen dirhems and upwards. Now it happened that he had just fifteen dirhems and no more ; these he thrust upon the broker, exclaiming, The cow is mine. I have the best claim to her. He then drove her home as if he had found a treasure. When his wife returned from market he met her, exclaiming, Wife, I have done something to-day, which I believe will astonish you. Patience, says his wife ; perhaps I have done something to match it. However, hear my story first. When I went to market, I found a man in want of thread ; he approved of mine, and agreed to pay according to weight, but observing when he weighed it that it fell short of the weight I had mentioned, and fearing to lose the price I expected, I slipt off my silver bracelets, and put them unobserved into the scale with my thread ; the scale of course preponderated, and I received the full price demanded. Having finished her story, she cried out, What think you now of your wife ? Amazing ! amazing ! says the booby, and then related his adventure as above. Oh, husband, says the wife, the Almighty has favoured and guided us in this affair ; let us be thankful for the wisdom he has bestowed on us.

3.—EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SET AT THE "FURTHER EXAMINATION" OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN JULY 1861; TOGETHER WITH THE REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THAT EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

(Extract).

9. In June or July 1862, a further Examination of the selected Candidates will take place in the following subjects:—

	Marks.
1. Sanskrit	500
1. Vernacular Languages of India (each)	350
*** Each Candidate may name one or two languages. If he names one only, he must name either Sanskrit or a vernacular language current in the Presidency which he has selected.	
2. The History and Geography of India	500
3. The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law	1,000
4. Political Economy	500

In this, as in the preceding Examination, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No Candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Further Examination, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected Candidates who at the Further Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected Candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Further Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Further Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.—The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

*** *This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the Examination.*

ORDER OF THE FURTHER EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA, JULY 1862.

At Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's.	*Monday, 7th July.*	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Law.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		
	Tuesday, 8th July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M.		
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		
	Wednesday, 9th July.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	History and Geography of India.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Political Economy.	
	Thursday, 10th July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Sanskrit and Gujeratti.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		
	Friday, 11th July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Hindustani.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		
At 28, Great George Street, Westminster.	*Saturday, 12th July.*	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Bengali, Telugu, and Arabic.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		
	Monday, 14th July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Tamil.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		

1. No Candidate will be allowed to quit the Examination Room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and Candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
2. Candidates are requested to write on one side only of the paper supplied to them.
3. No Candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he quitted.
4. Candidates wishing for explanations of the questions before them should apply to the Examiners.
5. Any Candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other Candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.

Civil Service Commission,
Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.,
12th June 1862.

EXAMINERS.

Sanskrit	Professor MAX MÜLLER.
Hindustani	Col. ROWLANDSON.
Bengali	J. C. MARSHMAN, Esq.
Telugu	H. MORRIS, Esq.
Tamil	W. H. BAYLEY, Esq.
Gujeratti	DADHABHOI NAOROJI, Esq.
Arabic	Col. OUSELEY.
History and Geography of India	J. C. MARSHMAN, Esq.
Law	H. S. MAINE, Esq., L.L.D. J. F. LEITH, Esq. F. LUSHINGTON, Esq., M.A.
Political Economy	R. H. HUTTON, Esq.

SANSKRIT.

Professor MAX MÜLLER, M.A.

(*All Sanskrit words should be written with Devanágarí letters. Marks will be given for a correct and distinct handwriting in Sanskrit.*)

1. What is the meaning of Visarga, Arddha-visarga, Upadhmáníya, Jihvámúlíya, Anusvára, Anubandha, Upasarga?
2. Apply the rules of Sandhi to—

परा + ईदृशी,	सुप्तः + शिशुः,
सा + एधते,	भ्रातः + रच,
अ + एधते,	ज्योतिः + मत्,
कर्तृ + एति,	किं + कृते,
तद् + छिन्नं,	प्राङ् + ग्रेते,
तद् + श्रुतं,	चलन् + टिट्टिभः,
षट् + नवति,	महान् + लाभः.
तद् + हृतं,	

State in every case whether there are any optional changes.

3. If a word begins with श्र, which letters are allowed to stand at the end of the preceding word? Illustrate each case by an example.
4. When is it necessary, not optional, to use Anusvára?
5. Give some instances in which a nasal before semivowels is not allowed to be changed into Anusvára.
6. Is it right to write

चिष्णुः or चिष्णुः,	अचन्वत् or अचखत्,
प्रेम्णा or प्रेम्णा,	कुर्वन्ति or कुर्वण्ति,
प्राप्नोति or प्राप्णोति,	तृप्नोति or तृप्णोति.

State shortly the rules which apply to these six cases.

7. Decline ब्रह्मन् as a masculine and as a neuter.
8. Give the Nominative and Accusative, Singular and Plural, of गरीयस्, (heavier), in the masculine, feminine, and neuter.
9. Give the Instrumental, Singular, Dual, and Plural, of अदस् in the masculine, feminine, and neuter.
10. Conjugate the Imperfect Parasmaipada of क्री, 9th conj.

11. Conjugate the Present, the Imperative, and the Reduplicated Perfect of लिह्, second conj., in the Parasmaipada and Átmanepada.

12. Conjugate the third Preterite of नी in the Parasmaipada and Átmanepada.

Translate into Sanskrit:—

It requires a great effort to raise a stone to the top of a hill, but it falls down in a moment. It is the same with virtue and vice.

Even an animal can understand certain words; elephants and horses obey when bidden; but a wise man understands even what is not said; his wisdom leads him to understand what is hinted at by others.

Not to undertake a thing from fear of possible failure is the sign of a coward; no one leaves off eating from fear of indigestion.

Even an enemy, if he comes to your home, should be received with hospitality. Look, the tree does not withdraw its shade from the head of him who comes to fell it.

SANSKRIT.

Professor Max Müller, M.A.

Translate into English:—

दुःखमात्मा परिच्छेत्तुमेव योग्यो न वेति वा।
अस्तीदृग्यस्य विज्ञानं स कच्छेऽपि न सीदति॥

Explain the derivation and the different meanings of परिच्छेत्तुं.

Explain the derivation of सीदति, and state how the meaning of सीदति would be affected by certain prepositions.

आराध्यमानो नृपतिः प्रयत्नान्न तोषमायाति किमत्र चित्रम्।
अयं त्वपूर्वः प्रतिमाविशेषो यः सेव्यमानो रिपुतामुपैति॥

Explain अपूर्वः, and state its various meanings.

Explain प्रतिमाविशेषः.

Is there anything irregular in उपैति?

कस्मिंश्चिज्जलाशये ऽनागतविधाता प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिर्यङ्गविंश्येति त्रयो मत्स्याः प्रतिवसंति स्म। अथ कदाचित्तं जलाशयं दृष्ट्वागच्छद्भिर्मत्स्यजीविभिरभिहितम् अहो बहुमत्स्यो ऽयं ह्रदः कदाचिदपि नास्माभिरन्वेषितः। तदद्य तावदाहारवृत्तिः संजाता संध्यासमयश्च संवृत्तः। तत्प्रभाते ऽत्र गंतव्यमिति निश्चयः। अथ तेषां तत्कुलिशपातोपमं वचः समाकर्ण्यानागतविधाता सर्वान्मत्स्यानाहूयेदमूचे। अहो श्रुतं भवद्भिर्यन्मत्स्यजीविभिरभिहितं। तद्रात्रावपि गम्यतां किंचिन्निकटं सरः। उक्तं च।

अग्निर्बलिनः शत्रोः कर्तव्यं प्रपलायनम्।
अयितव्यो ऽथवा दुर्गो नान्या तेषां गतिर्भवेत्॥

तन्नूनं प्रभातसमये ते मत्स्यजीविनो ऽत्र समागत्य मत्स्यसंचयं करिष्यंति। एतन्मम मनसि वर्तते। तन्न युक्तं सांप्रतं क्षणमप्यत्रावस्थातुम्। तदाकर्ण्य प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिः प्राह। अहो सत्यमभिहितं भवता। ममाप्यभीष्टमेतत्। तदन्यत्र गम्यतामिति। उक्तं च।

यस्यास्ति सर्वत्र गतिः स कस्मात्स्वदेशरागेण हि याति नाशम्।
तातस्य कूपो ऽयमिति ब्रुवाणाः क्षारं जलं कापुरुषाः पिबंति॥

अथ तत्समाकर्ण्य प्रोच्चैर्विहस्य यङ्गविंश्यः प्राह। अहो न भवद्भ्यां मंत्रितं सम्यगेतदिति। यतः किं वाङ्मात्रेणापि तेषां पिट्टपेतामहिकमेतत्सरस्त्यक्तुं युज्यते। यद्यायुःक्षयो ऽस्ति तदन्यत्र गतानामपि मृत्युर्भविष्यति। तदहं न यास्यामि। भवद्भ्यां च यत्प्रतिभाति तत्कर्तव्यम्। अथ तस्य तं निश्चयं ज्ञात्वानागतविधाता प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिश्च निष्क्रांतौ सह परिजनेन। अथ प्रभाते तैर्मत्स्यजीविभिर्जालैस्तं जलाशयमालोड्य तत्सरो निर्मत्स्यतां नीतम्॥

Questions on Literature, Philosophy, and Religion.

1. Mention the earliest prose compositions in Sanskrit.
2. Mention the earliest inscriptions that have been found in India. Describe the dialects and the alphabets in which they are written, and state how they were deciphered.
3. State what you know about the law-books of the Mánavas and of Yâjnavalkya. Mention some points on which they differ.
4. Give a short account of the Vaiśeshika system, and state the sources from which your knowledge is derived.
5. What is the meaning of Śruti and Smriti? State how they differ from each other.
6. What is the meaning of práyaśchitta?

7. Is there any authority in the Vedas for the burning of widows? Where does the custom first appear, and by what law is it sanctioned?

HINDUSTANI.

Colonel ROWLANDSON.

Translate into English *one* of the following Hindūstānī extracts in the Persian character; and also that in the Devanāgarī character.

No. 1.

وُہ تُحفي هر ايک مُلک کي لائق مېرِي نذر کي ليکر آيا — فِي ٱلواقِع هر ايک جِنس بي بها نظر آئي — چُنانچے ايک ڈِبيا مېں ايک لعل تها — نِہايت خُوشرنگ اَور آبدار قد و قامت دُرست اَور وزن مېں پانچ مِثقال کا — مَېں نې با وُجُود سلطنت کي اَيسا جَواهِر کبهُو نہ ديکها تها — اَور نہ کِسُو سي سُنا تها — پسند کِيا — سَوداگر کو بُہت سا اِنعام و اِکرام دِيا اَور سند راهداري کِي لِکهہ دِي کے اُس سي هماري تمام قلمرو مېں کوئي مُزاحِم محصُول کا نہ هو — اَور جہان جاوي اُس کو آرام سي رکهېں — چَوکي پهري مېں حاضِر رهېں — اُس کا نُقصان اپنا نُقصان سمجهېں — وُہ تاجِر حُضُور مېں درباري وقت حاضِر رهتا — اَور آدابِ سلطنت سي خُوب واقِف تها — اَور تقرِير و خُوشگوئي اُس کِي لائق سُنّي کي تهي — اَور مَېں اُس لعل کو هر روز جَواهِر خاني سي منگواکر سِر دربار ديکها کرتا ۞

No. 2.

نقْل هَي ايک جنْگل مېں کوِي لومڑِي کهاني کِي تلاش مېں هر طرف پڑِي پهِرتِي تهِي کِہ نظر اُس کِي ايک مُرْغ خانْگي پر جا پڑِي جو درخْت کي نِيچي چرْتا تها گهات کرْکي چاها کہ اُس کو شِکار کري ايک بارْگي ايک نقّاري کو کِسِي درخْت مېں لٹْکا هُوا ديکْها کِہ ڈالِيون کي لگْني سي سہمْناک آواز اُس سي نِکلْتِي هَي اُس نقّاري کِي بڑْي هِي مُہيب آواز سی اُس کونِيم مُردہ سمجْهہ کر دِل مېں اپنْي سوچِي کہ گوشْت وپوسْت اِس کا مُوافِق ڈيل اَور آواز کي هوگا درخْت کِي طرف مُتَوَجّہ هُوِي تو مُرْغ اِس حادِثي سي واقِف هوکر بهاگا ۞

No. 3.

जब राजा से यिह सब कह चुका तब राजा उठ्कर महल में गया और यिह अप्ने स्थान पर आन्के बैठा कि दूत्ने में एक बह्मनेटा उस के पास आ कह्ने लगा कि मैं तुझ से कुछ मांग्ने आया ह्ं यिह सुन्के उन्ने कहा मांग क्या मांग्ता है उन्ने कहा कि अप्नी बेटी मुझ को दे हरिदास बोला कि जिस में सब गुण होंगे उस को दूंगा यिह सुन्के वुह बोला कि मैं सब विद्या जान्ता ह्ं फिर उस ने कहा कुछ अप्नी बिद्या मुझे दिख्ला तो मैं जानूं कि तुझे बिद्या आती है तब उस बह्मनेटे

Translate into Hindūstānī, in the Persian *or* Devanāgarī character, one of the following extracts.

No. 1.

"Of all the colonies of Great Britain, none can be compared in
" importance to her mighty Indian Empire. A hundred
" years have hardly passed away, since the only property
" possessed by England on the continent of Asia consisted of
" two or three small factories or trading stations, which
" belonged to a company of a few English merchants. But
" now the Queen of England is Empress of a territory in
" Hindostan four or five times larger than France, and
" peopled by, at least, one hundred and sixty millions of
" industrious and frugal inhabitants."

No. 2.

"Calcutta is a very large and handsome city. The population,
" also, is great. The people of the country are clever and
" intelligent, but it is difficult to place reliance on their word.
" On the banks of the river Hooghly are many large houses
" and beautiful gardens: these are the property chiefly of
" the English. One hundred years ago, the *jungul* came up
" very near to the Fort, and tigers were often found there.
" The native merchants formerly also, used to bury their
" gold there, but now they find it more profitable to lend it
" to the British Government."

HINDUSTANI.

Colonel Rowlandson.

1. Write, in the Persian and the Devanāgarī characters, the following consonants: *p*, *t*, *j*, *d*, *z*, *s*.
2. Give, in the Persian character, the orthographical signs which denote *a*, *i*, and *u*.
3. Give two examples of nouns ending in *ī* which are masculine.
4. What is the nominative plural of *rājā* and *larkī*?
5. What is the feminine termination of *dhobī* and *haran*?
6. What postposition governs the accusative case, and which the ablative, in the locative sense?

7. Give the genitive case plural of *yih*, and the genitive plural of *tū*.
8. Give the past participle of *jānā*, to go, and *lenā*, to take.
9. When is *ne* affixed to the nominative or agent; and which of the personal pronouns is inflected in its use?
10. What is the past conjunctive participle of *denā*, to give, and of *dekhnā*, to see?
11. Write, in the Persian character, the Hindūstānī for 'She is speaking,' 'I am going.'
12. What is the power of the *tanwīn?*
13. Give the adverb of identity or emphasis (used to express 'exactly'); and the Hindūstānī for 'Exactly upon his going.'
14. Give the transitive form of *dekhnā*, to see.
15. Give the derivative verb, in Hindūstānī, 'to abuse,' from *gālī*, abuse.
16. Give the causal form of the verb *khānā*, to eat.
17. What titles do you use to a superior, and what to an inferior?
18. Form the passive voice (root) from *bulānā*, to call.
19. Write, in the *Devanāgarī* character, the Hindūstānī words *bāt*, *din*, and *aisā*.
20. Parse the following sentence: '*uske mūnh par.*'
21. What is the juxtaposition of words in Hindūstānī; or what word generally begins the sentence in Hindūstānī, and what commonly completes it?
22. Give the rule for forming the permissive compound verb.
23. How is the continuance of action expressed?
24. Give, in the Roman character, the Hindūstānī for 'To-day I am going out,' 'Tell the Cāzī I wish to see him,' 'Has the Zumeendar yet arrived?'

Translation into Hindūstānī, in the Roman and Persian characters.

1. Outside the house. Above the man. Along with his friends.
2. Is anyone there? Who is that man? Whose daughter is this? How many horses may there be?
3. What! was that my father's friend?
4. Where are you going?
5. There were 11 men, 21 women, 29 boys, 37 girls.
6. This is the 3rd day and the 9th month.

BENGALI.

J. C. Marshman, Esq.

1. Write out the sixteen vowels in the form adopted when they are used as initials, and when used in the middle or end of a word.
2. What mark is affixed to a final consonant to denote that the inherent vowel is not to be sounded? Give an example of it.
3. How many genders and numbers have nouns, and how is the gender determined?
4. Decline the substantive জন, and give the English signification of each case.
5. What distinction of number, case, and gender have adjectives?
6. Decline the personal pronoun আমি.
7. What are the two demonstrative pronouns, and what is the difference in their signification?

8. Write out the following passage in the Roman character :—

ইতি মধ্যে দেবী প্রসন্না হইযা রাজার হস্ত ধরিলেন এবং কহিলেন হে রাজ তুমি উত্তম পুরুষ তোমাকে সংতুষ্টা হইলাম বর প্রার্থনা কর॥

9. Write out in the Bengālī character :—

stree	kahar	soheet.
st'hau	naree	sohosro.
raja	joler	gomon.
peeta	ebung	prochoor.
amaké	cheelo	apon.

10. Give an example of the manner in which respect is shown.

Translate the following passage into Bengālī:

"I came up yesterday from my native village to the city of Calcutta. My father and my mother were well; my wife had been ill, but was recovered. My young son was able to walk. I went immediately to my lawyer to ask him how my law suit was getting on. He told me that the opposite party had brought more than ten false witnesses, all of whom had taken bribes, and the judge was at first going to decide the case against me; but he had brought other evidence, and there was every hope that the case would be given in my favour."

BENGALI.

J. C. Marshman, Esq.

1. How is the infinitive mood of verbs formed?
2. Decline the future tense of the verb কর, to do.
3. Write out the preterperfect and the preterpluperfect of the verb হ, to be.
4. Put in Bengālī—I have done, I had done, I will do, I am doing, I caused to do, I am causing to do, to cause to do.
5. Write out the days of the week in Bengālī.
6. Translate into Bengālī the following passage :—
   "Taking the damsel with them, and having gone to the tree, "they represented the matter."
7. Translate into English the following passages :—

যদ্যপি আমি বন্ধুর নিকটে গমন করিতে পার তথাপি তুমি বিদায না করিলে আমার গমন পরামর্শ নহে॥

এই রূপে কিছু দিন গেলে পর বিক্রমাদিত্য গুজ্জরাট দেশে যে মহাজনের নিকটে ছিলেন সেই মহাজন বিক্রমাদিত্যকে সঙ্গে করিযা ও নানা প্রকার সামগ্রী লইযা বানিজ্য জন্যে যাইতে ছিল। পথের মধ্যে উজ্জয়নীর নিকটে আসিযা উত্তরিল। বিক্রমাদিত্য সহর দেখিবার নিমিত্তে প্রাতঃকালে গুপ্ত রূপে সহরের মধ্যে প্রবেশ করিলেন। তথাতে প্রবেশকরিযা দেখিলেন সহর নিতান্ত উচ্ছন্ন হইযাছে প্রজালোকেরা ভীত হইযাছে। এই সকল দেখিযা মনে মনে ভাবিত হইযা ভ্রমন করিতেছেন। ইতিমধ্যে দেখিলেন যে এক কুম্ভকারের বাটীর নিকটে রাজার মন্ত্রি ও সৈন্য সকলে একত্র হইযাছে॥

TELUGU.

HENRY MORRIS, Esq.

For Translation into English :—

No. 1.

చాలాకాలమునుంచి వకపుత్తరమై నా తమయొక్క క్షేమసమాచారము లువ్రా యించినారుకారు — చాలావిచారముగావున్నది — నేను యిది వరకు యింగిలీషుశ్రద్ధగా చదువు కొంటూవున్నాను — కొన్నిగ్రంథములు కావలిసివున్నవి యిక్కడనాకు భోజనమునకున్ను బట్టలకున్ను పుస్తకములకున్ను కొన్నిరూపాయిలు దయచేసి పంపించగలందులకుకోరుతున్నాను.

No. 2.

తమరువ్రా యించినపుత్తరము అందినది — చదువు కొనిసంతోషించినాను — నాకురొంపపట్టి అందు వల్లజ్వరంతలనొప్పికను పడినాలుగైదు రోజులు ఆయాస పడ్డాను — యిప్పుడు తిరిగనిమ్మళముగా వున్నది — నాకు యింకాయేమిన్ని వుద్యోగము ధొరకలేదు — కొన్ని దినములలోనేతటస్థపడవచ్చు ననినమ్మకమున్నది — యిక్కడ మరియేమిన్ని విశేషములేవు — అక్కడ మనబంధు మిత్రాదులు అందరున్ను బాగావున్ననంగతివ్రా యించవలెను.

For Translation into Telugu :—

One day while the king was in this place of concealment, a poor man came to the window of the hut in which he was residing, and asked for alms. The king had himself known what poverty and sorrow were ; and therefore, although his friends had that day obtained but little food, and there was only one loaf in the house, he gave half of it to the beggar, observing that the remaining half was sufficient for himself.

TELUGU.

HENRY MORRIS, Esq.

1. Decline తాళము, a key, expressing both forms of the dative singular.
2. Give the inflexion singular and the nominative plural of యేఱు a river ; చెయ్యి, the hand ; నీరు, water ; and పల్లు, a tooth.
3. What is the distinction between మేము, we, and మనము, we ?
4. What is the peculiarity in the gender of the Telugu pronouns of the third person ?

5. How are the ordinal numbers generally formed ?
6. Conjugate the affirmative and negative aorists of ఆడు, to play, and the past tense of కోయు, to cut.
7. What is the rule for the formation of the causal verb ?
8. Give the past participle and the infinitive of చూచు, అవు, and పోవు.
9. How are the English imperfect and pluperfect tenses represented in Telugu ?
10. What is the distinction between లేదు and కాదు ?
11. When motion towards a place is signified, what postposition should be used when the object can be entered, and what postpositions when it can not ?
12. Translate the following sentence, parsing every word :—ఉపకారికి ఉప కారము చేయడము ఎంతకాదు అపకారికి ఉపకారము చేశేవాడేనేపర్.

For Translation into Telugu :—

When everything was ready for an attack upon the enemy's camp, the king determined to go thither in disguise and reconnoitre the position. On the following day at sunrise a young man, with a harp in his hand, appeared at the entrance of the encampment, and asked for permission to sing and play before the soldiers. On leave being granted, he so delighted all who heard him, that his fame reached the ears of the chieftain, who immediately sent for him into his presence and showed him every kindness.

TAMIL.

W. H. Bayley, Esq.

1. How many vowels, and how many consonants are there in Tamil ?
2. Write down the consonants, separating them into the *hard*, *soft*, and *middle* letters.
3. Join the following words according to the rules of சந்தி or combination, and give the English meaning :—(1) பாவம் செய்தான், (2) நெல் களம், (3) முதல தரம், (4) அதில் பிரவேசித்து, (5) கால் நோணடி, (6) நாள் தோறும், (7) முன் காலத்தில, (8) ஆடு ஐந்து, (9) அவன அனுப்பினான், (10) புலி தோள்
4. Instead of genders, how are nouns classified in Tamil ? Under what திணை and பால் would the word குழந்தைகள் 'infants,' come ?
5. Name the 'cases' of nouns, and give an example of each, in the singular number, of மரம், *a tree* ; also the cases, in the plural, of the pronoun நீ *thou*, both in the common and the honorific form.
6. What is the dative plural of அவள், she, and அது, that ?

7. Translate 'Those two persons'; 'This much'; 'Who are you?'
8. Translate 11, 29, 200, 900, 1862, ½, ¼, ⅛.
9. What are the 'tenses' called in Tamil, and how many are there?
10. What is the 3rd person plural neuter, present tense, of the verb 'to say,' whose root is சொல்லு?
11. Give the 3rd person singular masculine of the *past* tense of the following roots :—இரு, be; போடு, put; தின், eat; அறியி, know; போ, go; காண், see; சொல்லு, say.
12. Give the 3rd person plural masculine of the *future* tense of the above seven verbs.
13. Translate 'May ye be happy!' 'Let him be' (*i.e.* let him remain). 'Sit down' (both as addressed imperatively to an inferior, and politely to an equal). 'Catch hold.' 'Don't speak.'
14. Give examples of பெயரெச்சம and வினையெச்சம.

TAMIL.

W. H. Bayley, Esq.

Translate into English :—

ஒரு தேசத்தில ஒரு நியாயாதிபதி ஊத சனங்களி லிடத்தில தயவும பொறுமையுமுளளவனுய், நீதி செலுத்தி கொணடிருநதான. அபபொழுது ஊத தே சத்து குடிகளில ஒருவன ஊத நியாயாதிபதி இடத் திறகு போய், அயயா, நான ஒருவனுகக ஒரு தரம முபபது வராகனும், மறறொரு விசை ஐமபது ரூபாயும, பினனெரு தடவை முபபது பணமும், மறறெரு கால இ ருபது மரகதால் தானியமும,கடனக கொடுத்திருநதேன; ஊத கடனளியை நான இபபோது கணடு, அதுகள எனக்கு திருமப கொடுகக சொலலி, அவன கேடடால, நான தனக்கு ஒனறும கடனக கொடுத்திருநத்திலல, எனறு சொலலி, அவன எனன மோசம பணண பார்க்கி றன; ஆகையால தாங்கள இதை விசாரண செயது, ஊத பொருளகள எலலாம அவனிடத்தில வாங்கி எனக்கு கொடுகக வேணடும எனறு முறை இடடான.

Translate into Tamil :—

"A few days ago, some robbers entered the house of one Rāman, who lives at Vayloor, and having bound him, and his wife, and his two sons, carried away jewels, cloths, and other property, to the value of 41 rupees. The neighbours heard a noise, but being frightened, did not come out of their houses."

He said he would come to-morrow.

He ordered it to be given to her.

She shut the door, locked it, and came out.

Hold my horse. It is enough. He was wounded. He spoke angrily. Last year. Next month. I have just arrived. I cannot speak Tamil.

GUJRATI.

Prof. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Translate the following :—

"પરજા પાસેથી કર લેવામાં મુખ્ય ધોરણ એટલું છેકે, પરજાને જેણે કરીઉ ભારે પડે નહી તેવી રીતે લેવા. હિંદુસતાઉમાં અસલથી ખેતર જમીન ઉપર વસૂલ લેવાની ચાલ હતી, તેજ ઈંગલિશે પણ ચલાવીછે. મોટા મોટા તાલુકાઓની રકમો ઠરાવીને તે જમીઉદારો ને સોંપતા એવી રીત લારડ કારનવાલિસે બંગાલા માં ચલાવી તે હજુરશુધી તયાંહાં ચાલેછે. બિજે ઠેકાણે ઊપજનો અડસટટો કાઢીને હર વરષ સરકાર લેવાનો ઠરાવ કરેછે. એ રીત ને રૈઅતવાર અથવા આસામીવાર વેરો અથવા જમા બંદી કેહેછે. કંઈ કંઈ એક એક ગામની રકમ ઠેરવીઉ ઈજારદાર અથવા જમીઉદારની તરપથી વસૂલ ઊઘરાવેછે. એરીતઉ ગામ વાર કેહેછે. એસરકાર દેવું ઊપજઉ એકછઠા ભાગથી તે એક તરિજભાગ સુધીછે. તેઉ બદલે કંઈં કંઈં નિપજવેલી જઉસ પણ સરકારનાં લેવાની ચાલછે. પણ એ પરમાંણે દર વરષે ઊપજ જોઈઉ તેમાંથી કંઈ હિસો સરકારનાં લીધો હોય તો રૈઅત લોક મજુરી કરીઉ અઉ પૈસા ખરચીઉ જેટલું જેટલું વધારે ઊતપન કરેછે, તેટલું તેટલું સરકાર લેવુ તેમઉ ઊપર વતું ચઠેછે એ જોઈઉ તેલોક જમીઉ ઉપર મેહેઉત કરતાઉથી."

GRAMMAR.

Reply in Gujrati to the following questions :—

૧લો. લીંગો કેમ જાણવા? દરએક લીંગઉંમે દાખલા આપો, અઉ તે દરએક દાખલો એક ટુકા વાકય ઉો એવો આપવો કે તે માં એક ઉાત્ર તથા એકવિશે ઘણુ આવે.

૨જો. રાજ કારોબાર બરોબર ચલાવાને ઘણો વિચાર હુંમત તથા અપખશ પાત પણ જોઈએ. એ વાકય મધેઉાં, "બરોબર," "ચલાવાઉ," "વિચાર," અઉ "જોઈએ" એશબદોનુ વયાકરણ લખો.

૩જો. તરણેમુખ્ય કાલ તથા સરવે લીંગ વચઉ અઉ પુરૂષઉાં "હો" ધાતુ ઉાં રૂપો લખો.

GUJARATI.

Professor DÁDÁBHAI NAOROJI.

Give in simple Gujarati the substance of the following extract from the Royal Proclamation.

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

"Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us, that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

"And it is our further will, that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge."

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Translate into Arabic :—

So when he had arrived at a town he entered it, and went to a mosque, and sat upon a coarse mat, and leaned his back against the wall of the mosque, and sank down, and he was in the extremity of hunger and weakness, and he ceased not to abide there till the dawn, and his heart was palpitating with hunger, and his breath was drawn with difficulty, and his whole condition was altered. Now the people of the town came to pray in the morning, and they found him dejected, ailing, attenuated with hunger, and the signs of high rank manifest in his appearance; so when they had prayed they came to him, and found him half naked, hungry, and in sad plight: then they gave him an old coat with the sleeves torn off, and said to him, Oh! Stranger, whence art thou, and what is the cause of thy weakness? But he wept, and returned them not an answer. Now one of them went and brought him a platter of honey and two barley cakes, and he ate a little; so they sat about him until the sun rose, and they departed to their employments, and he ceased not to be in this state for a whole month. Now they wept over him, and took counsel upon his matter among themselves, so they settled that they should remove him to the lazar house which is in Baghdad. While he was in this state, behold, two women, wretched beggars, came in to him, and these were his mother and sister, but he knew them not, and yet he gave them the bread which was in his hand. Next day the people of the village came to him, and brought a camel, and placed him upon it, and directed the camel driver to put him down at the gate of the lazar house in Baghdad, where he might obtain medicine and receive aid.

ARABIC.

Col. J. W. J. Ouseley.

Translate into English:—

قال الشّيخ ساقني طُولُ السّياحة في طلبِ العلم الي مَساحَةِ الكمال * ودلّني هادي الشّوق لتحصيلِ المعَارِف الي مَدارِسِ الخبال * فرأيتُ بين النّوم و اليَقظة كأنّي حَلَلْتُ في قَرارِ مَكِين * و دخلتُ رَوضَةً كأنّها جنّةُ الخُلْدِ الّتي أُعِدّت المُتقِين * فوجدتُ محفلاً مَنيعاً مشحُوناً بالخوّاص و العَوام * و مَجلساً وَسيعاً محفُوفاً بأصناف طوائف الانام * و بينهم شَيْخانِ يتَناظَران * و بعلْمِهما يتفاخران * أحَدُهما مُنجّمٌ فارسيٌّ ماهِرٌ عنده تَقْوِيم و أُصطُرلاب * و الآخرُ طَبِيبٌ يُونانيٌّ حاذِقٌ بين يديه أَدْوِيَةٌ و كِتاب * كُلٌّ منهما يفضّلُ نفسه علي صاحبه * و يطْعَنُ فيه يذكر نَقائصه و مَثالبه * و النّاسُ حولهما مُجْتَمِعُون * و الي أقْوالِهما مُستمعون * فا قتحمْتُ بين ذلك الجمع * و جلستُ قريباً لاستراق السّمع * فسمعتُ هَذا يَصِفُ النُّجوم و السّماء * وذاك يذكُر الدّاءَ و الدّواءَ * هَذا يُبيّنُ القُطْبَ و الآفاق * وذاك يُحْقِقُ السّمَّ و التِّرياق * هذ ايُوضح كُراتِ الفَلَكَ * و السِّماك الي السَّمك * و الثُّريّا الي الثَّرى * و السُّهيلَ الي السُّها * وذاك يشرح سُوءَ المِزاج * و دستورَ العلاج * وتَشْريحَ الأبْدان * و انواعَ البُحْران * هَذا يبحثُ عن آثار العُلويّة * و الحَوادث السّفليّة * و آلآفات السّماويّة * و الاحكام النّجوميّة * و التّاثيرات الفلكيّة * و أحْوالِ الأمْصار * و نُزولِ الامطار * وذاك يتكلّمُ في الحُمّيات و المُسهلات * و الأسْباب و العلامات * و المُفْردات و المرَكّبات * و الأطْلِيَة و الضّمادات * و المعَاجين و المُفرّحات * و أنْواعِ الأدْوِيَة * و الاشربة و الأغْذِيَة * فتَناظرا وتَشاجرا من كلّ باب * حتّى اغلظ المنجّمُ في الخِطاب * و قال أيها الطّبيبُ الجاهل * و المُكثارُ من غير طائل * ماأقلّ

دِرايَتَك * و اجلَّ غوايَتَك * و اخَسَّ صِناعَتَك * و اخسَر بِضاعَتَك * اَلَمْ تعلم انّك من دَواعِي الْفَوْت * و خليفَةُ مَلَك الْمَوْت * و رسولُ قابِض الْرّوَاح * و مُفَرِّقُ النُّفوسِ عن الاَشْباح * و انّك مُنْذِرٌ الي الممات * و ذِئْبٌ في جِلْدِ الشّاة * و ظالِمٌ في زِيّ مِسْكين * و ذابِحٌ بغير سِكّين * و عدوٌّ في صُورَةِ صديق * و حَشِيشٌ يتشَبَّثُ به الغريق * قدضاع عُمرك في مُلا حَظَةِ الفَضلات و القاذُورات * وطال فِكْرُكَ في تركيب المُدِرّات و المُسْهِلات * هل انتَ بمعرفة القارُورَة تتَبَخْتر * ام بقَتْل نفسٍ لغير حقٍّ تتَكَبّر * جَهْلُك مُركَّب * و حُمْقُك مُجَرَّب * تَحْسِبُ كلامَ بِن سينا في القانُون كالوَحْي لمُنزَل * و تزعُم قول بن زكريّا بمنزلة خَبَرِ النَّبيّ المُرسَل * و تعدُّ جالِينوس في كلّ ما اَخْبَر به صادِقا * و كفيل بك ذَمّا حَدِيثُ الطّبيبُ ضامِنٌ و لو كان حاذِقا * فتَعْساً لِجالِينُوسِك و سُقْراطِك * و تَبّاً لاَسْقِلْبِيُوسِك و بُقْراطِك * و اُفّاً لتَشْخِيصِكَ وتدبيرك * و تُفّاً لتنجو يزِكَ و تقريرك * فلّما سمع الطّبيبُ هَذا السِّباب * التهَبَ غَضَباوقال في الجواب ۞

ابيات

يُعاتِبُنِي عَلَي نَظَرِي اِلَيْهِ وَيهجُرُنِي و روحِي فِي يديهِ
وَيُبعِدُنِي وَيعلَمُ مَا بِقَلْبِي كَأَنَّ اللّه قَدْ اَوحَى اِلَيْهِ
كَتَبْتُ مِثَالَهُ فِي وَسْطِ كَفِّي وَقُلْتُ لِنَاظِرِي عُولْ عَلَيْهِ
فَلاَ عَيْنِي تَرَي مِنْهُ بَدِيلاً وَلاَ قَلْبِي يُصَبِّرُنِي لَدَيْهِ
فَيَا قَلْبِي نَزَعْتُكَ مِنْ فُؤَادِي لِاَنَّكَ بَعْضُ حُسَّادِي عَلَيْهِ
اِذَا مَا قُلْتُ يَا قَلْبِي تَسَلَّي فَقَلْبِي لَمْ يَمِلْ اِلاَّ اِلَيْهِ

PERSIAN.

(For extra examination.)

Col. J. W. J. Ouseley.

To be translated into English.

گويند چون عبد الرحمن بن محمّد درجنگ حجاج مغلوب گرديد جمعي كثير اسير شده بحكم حجاج بقتل مي آوردند يكي از جملهء اسيران گفت اي امير مرا بر توحقي است او پرسيد كه در ذمت من ترا چه حق است گفت روزي عبد الرحمن ترا ناسزا مي گفت ودشنام مي داد من اورا منع كردم حجاج گفت گواه توكيست يكي از اسيران‌را بشهادت آورد واو برطبق مدعاي او گواهي داده حجاج بدو گفت توچرا منع نكردي آن شخص گفت راستي آن است كه من ترا بغايت منكر بودم حجاج آن يكرا بواسطهء اِثبات حق وديگررا بنابر رعايت صدق بخشيد —

ثمرهء راستي رستي است — ونتيجهٔ كجي پستي است ❁

Grammatical Questions.

1. Write out the Persian alphabet in three columns, distinguishing the initial, medial, and final forms of the letters.
2. Explain the use of the vowel points and short vowels; also of the tanwīn and tashdīd.
3. Decline the words پدر 'a father'; كاغذ 'paper'; and بوزنه 'a monkey'; in all the cases, singular and plural.
4. Write down the relative, demonstrative, reciprocal, and interrogative pronouns.
5. Write down the present tense, the pluperfect, the aorist, and past participle of the following verbs:—آمدن 'to come'; نمودن 'to show'; پرداختن 'to accomplish'; يافتن 'to find'; and of the irregular verbs ديدن 'to see'; and رفتن 'to go.'
6. Explain the most common methods of forming compound adjectives in Persian; and give examples.
7. Translate the following sentences into English:—

ومن از اين معني خوشنودام كه همچو مي نمايد كه تقريرات من در خاطر شماتاثيري كرده اند ❁ روز چهارم بوقت شب در خواب ديدم كه شخصي بزرگ مي گويد كه اي عزيز فردا بوقت نماز بر كنارهٔ دريا برو ❁

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

J. C. Marshman, Esq.

Questions on the History of India.

1. Are any of the aboriginal races of India supposed still to exist;—in what localities, and under what designations ?
2. From what region are the Hindoos supposed to have come, and by what route, to the conquest of Hindoostan ; and what are their earliest religious books, and what is their great legal code ?
3. Name the first kings of the Solar and Lunar race, and the period at which they are supposed to have been first established in India.
4. Who was the great hero of the Solar race? What expedition did he undertake ? By whom, and in what poem, is it immortalised ?
5. Describe the Great War among the princes of the Lunar race. In what battle did it terminate ? Who celebrated it, and in what poem ?
6. Who was the great prince who resisted the progress of Alexander the Great in India, and in what province ? What river was the term of the Grecian conquest ?
7. When and where did Vikrama ditya reign ?
8. Who was the first Mahomedan invader of India ;—whence did he come ;—when and where did he cross the Indus ;—how many expeditions did he engage in ;—and what celebrated idol did he demolish ?
9. By what Mahomedan prince was the second invasion of India effected ? Where, and when, did he meet the combined Hindoo monarchs,—and what was the result ?
10. By whom was the first Mahomedan kingdom in India established, and when was Delhi made its Mahomedan capital ?
11. What Mahomedan prince first invaded the Deccan ;—in what year,—and how far did he penetrate ?
12. Describe Mahomed Togluk, his character, his vagaries, and the result of his conduct on the fortunes of India.
13. Under what circumstances was the Bahminy kingdom in the Deccan founded ;—how long did it hold together ;—and how many separate kingdoms arose on its ruins ?
14. Who founded the Mogul empire in India ;—how often did he invade it, and when did he die ?
15. When did Akbar begin his reign, and with what English monarch was he contemporary ;—what was his character, and to whom did he bequeath his power ?
16. When did Aurungzebe begin his reign ? Describe his character. How long did he remain in the Deccan, and when did he die?
17. Who founded the Mahratta power ;—what was his capital ;—when did he die ? To whom was the power of the Mahrattas transferred on the death of his grandson ?
18. When was India first visited by Europeans, and under what commander ?
19. When was the East India Company formed ;—by whom was the Charter granted, and how long did the Company continue to be a mere trading association ?
20. What is the date of the Company's establishments at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta ?

21. In what year, and in what Presidency, did the Company first appear as a military power in India;—when did their wars with the French begin and end?
22. Give the antecedents, and the results, of the battle of Plassey; and how soon after that event did the Company obtain the Dewanny; and with what degree of power did it invest them?
23. Who was Hyder Ali; — when did he first wage war with the English;—and when did he die?
24. Who was the first Governor General of India;—how long did he reign;—and what treatment did he experience on his return to England?
25. State the occasion, the date, and the result of the first war with Tippoo Sultan.
26. What were the most important civil events of Lord Cornwallis's administration?
27. When did Lord Wellesley land in India? State the result of his war with Tippoo,—and of the Mahratta war.
28. When did Lord Hastings begin to reign, and in what two wars was he engaged?
29. When did the first Burmese war occur, and what was the cost and result of it?
30. For what was Lord William Bentinck's administration remarkable?
31. Describe the origin, progress, and termination of the Affghan war.
32. Who was Runjeet Sing? Who organized his army, and what were the four battles of the first Punjab war?
33. What provinces were annexed during Lord Dalhousie's administration,—and under what circumstances? Who gave India the benefit of railways, telegraphs, and the penny postage.

Questions on the Geography of India.

1. State the boundaries of India.
2. What is the elevation of the highest peak of the Himalaya, and what is its distance from Calcutta?
3. What is the capital of the Punjab; what are the five rivers which pervade it, and how do they find their way to the sea?
4. What are the chief rivers that feed the Ganges, and which of them flows into it on the left bank, and which on the right bank.
5. Where do the rivers Nerbudda and Taphee, the Godavery, and the Kishna flow into the sea?
6. What are the Western Ghats, where do they commence, and where do they terminate?
7. What is the distinctive feature of the Coromandel and the Malabar Coast?
8. Which are the chief cotton producing districts of India, and where are they situated?
9. On what rivers do Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Lahore, Benares, Calcutta, and Seringapatam stand?
10. What is the capital of the Nizam, of Sindra, and of Holkar?
11. In what provinces is opium produced?
12. Name the chief vernacular languages prevalent in the North and South of India.
13. Where is Assam situated? What is the name of the river which runs through it, and what is the production for which it has recently become remarkable?
14. What are the ultra-Gangetic provinces of British India?
15. Describe the possessions held by the two foreign European powers in India?

16. Where is Darjeling, the sanitarium of Bengal; Simlah, that of the North-west Provinces; Muhahuleshur, that of Bombay; and Ootacamund, that of the Madras Presidency situated?
17. Name the old capital of the province of Scinde, and the river on which it is situated. Name the new port of the province, and its distance from the old capital.

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

H. S. Maine, Esq., D.C.L.

1. What traces are there in Roman Law of a conception of Relationship (or Kinship) different from that which prevails in modern times? On what were the ancient ideas founded, and how far do they survive in Hindoo Law?
2. Describe the species of Guardianship provided by Roman Law for the protection of young persons during their nonage.
3. Describe the nature of the interests in property respectively styled Usufruct and Emphyteusis. To which of the modifications of proprietary right recognized by English Law do they correspond?
4. What prohibitions does the Roman Law oppose to the Disinherison of children by their parents' will? Compare those prohibitions with those of the Code Napoleon.
5. What are the Substitutions and Fidei-commissu of Roman Law? To what extent do you consider them capable of being moulded so as to form a settlement of property resembling a modern entail?
6. What is the doctrine of Roman Law on the subject of conditions in restraint of Marriage attached to Legacies?
7. What did the Romans understand by an Obligation? Distinguish it from a Pact, a Convention, a Contract, and a Quasi-Contract.
8. Enumerate the principal duties imposed and rights created by the Contract of Partnership.
9. What were the special liabilities attached by Roman Law to Carriers and Innkeepers? To what extent have they descended to English Law?
10. What was the Lex Aquilia, and what was the change which it introduced into the Roman Law of Delict?
11. What is the meaning of the Roman distinction between a Real Action and a Personal Action? How did they differ in respect of the burden of proof imposed on the plaintiff?
12. Describe Bentham's analysis of Natural Right. Do you consider it in any respect erroneous or defective?
13. What are the reasons assigned by Bentham for observing, in intestate successions to property, (1) equality between the sexes, (2) the substitution of grandchildren in a predeceased parent's share, (3) the preference of parents to all other relatives on failure of children?
14. What did Bentham mean by "aberrant punishments;" and what are his objections to them?
15. Compare the "natural modes of acquiring property" recognized by the Romans with Bentham's "titles constituting property."
16. In what cases does Bentham consider the pecuniary satisfaction of a delict preferable to every other kind of indemnity?
17. What is the fiscal jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer, and what are the claims by the Crown still habitually enforced there?

HINDOO AND MAHOMMEDAN LAW.

J. F. Leith, Esq.

Hindoo Law.

1. State the names of the different schools of Hindoo Law, giving their geographical positions and limits, and also the names of the chief original works on Inheritance, and on Adoption, distinguishing the schools which acknowledge them respectively as legal authorities.
2. Point out the principal features which give the Hindoo Law its peculiar character, and which distinguish it from or identify it with other systems of law with which you are acquainted.
3. State the incidents to an estate of inheritance in land, when in the possession of a Hindoo proprietor; with reference to his legal power over it, and to any restrictions which may interfere with the alienation of it; and with reference to the rights and interests of others, and of whom in particular,—according to the different doctrines of each of the two leading authorities on Inheritance.
4. Explain the doctrine of law involved in the maxim *factum valet*, stating the school of law to which it belongs, and the work on Inheritance which establishes it; and give an example of the application of the maxim.
5. Explain the *status* of a woman, under the Hindoo Law, in her several legal relations of daughter, wife, and mother, with reference to her capacity and powers, as regards succession to, and enjoyment and alienation of property.
6. Explain the principle of succession *per stirpes*, and to what class of heirs it extends and is applied.
7. State what class and description of heirs succeed *per capita;* and state circumstances under which this rule would be applied to determine the rights of those claiming as heirs.
8. What is the particular exception, mentioned by Macnaghten, to the general principle (common to all the schools of Hindoo Law) that the person with whom rests the right of performing the obsequies, or exequial ceremonies of a deceased Hindoo, is entitled to the preference in the order of succession?
9. State what are the rights of an illegitimate son of a deceased *Sudra* (leaving property) by a slave girl, with reference to the case put by Macnaghten.
10. Explain what heirs, in the order of succession from a common ancestor, are included by Macnaghten in the two classes of heirs designated *Sapindas* and *Samanodaeas*.
11. State Macnaghten's definition of a will; and the principle on which testamentary dispositions made by Hindoos are given effect to by the Courts in India; explain, also, the restrictions on the testamentary power with reference to ancestral and self-acquired property, as recognized and enforced by those Courts.

Mahommedan Law.

1. State the names of the two great sects among Mahommedans; and the original works on Mahommedan Law which are recognized as leading authorities by each sect.
2. State what you understand by the *Imameeya* Code, and the name of the sect who are governed by its doctrines; and whether it has authority generally, or exceptionally to any and what extent in India.

3. State the principal features of the Mahommedan Law which distinguish it from the Hindoo Law; and also the marked analogies in its principles of succession or inheritance, pointed out by Macnaghten, which establish a resemblance between it and the Hindoo Law, and the Civil Law, respectively.
4. What peculiar rule of the Mahommedan Law of inheritance bears on the face of it an appearance of hardship, according to Macnaghten, and which is at the same time at variance with the principles of the Hindoo, English, and Roman Laws on the same subject, and state the reason assigned by Mahommedan Doctors for the rule.
5. State the sense in which the term "heir" is used by Macnaghten; and describe the three several classes into which heirs are divided by Mahommedan Lawyers.
6. What do you understand by a nuncupative will? and what is the doctrine of Mahommedan Law in regard to it, and the evidence necessary to establish a will?
7. What, in respect to the rights or legal position of the person entitled, is the difference between property which is the subject of inheritance and that which is the subject of bequest or legacy?
8. When is the will of a Mahommedan considered as *inofficious;* and how is it dealt with in that case by the Courts?
9. State the principal rules in regard to marriage and parentage, which Macnaghten describes as framed with peculiar tenderness for these legal relations.
10. What are the rules in respect to Dower, the giving effect to which controls the latitude given by the permission of Polygamy, and the apparent facility of Divorce, these seemingly militating against the strict principles of impartial justice?
11. State the grand distinction between the Mahommedan Law and the English Law (and in which the former resembles the Civil Law), as regards the relative rights of husband and wife, in respect of estates, contracts, debts, and injuries.
12. What are the essential elements of, or incidents to a valid "*Gift*" by Mahommedan Law?
13. State the important distinction between the Mahommedan and English laws, on the subject of sale, with reference to the use and application of the maxim *caveat emptor*, and of the doctrine of warranty.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

J. F. Leith, Esq.

1. State the general objects of a Penal Code.
2. State the several heads (ten in number) under which are ranged and classified all the violations of the *rights of property* which are created offences and made punishable by this Code.
3. Explain the term "*Injury*," and point out the distinction to be kept in view in order to ascertain whether the particular offence charged has been committed in those cases where there is no doubt "*harm*" has been done.
4. State in what essential particular all violations of the rights of property made offences and punishable by the Code resemble each other with reference to the meaning assigned to the term "*dishonestly*."

5. What are the five offences defined as offences which can be committed by public servants or officers alone?
6. Explain the important element "*good faith*" required by the Code to be proved in order to the justification of a magistrate or other public officer, when his act or conduct in the exercise of official duty is in question.
7. Define "*Theft*" in the language of the Code; and state what constitutes the gist of the offence in determining the quality or character of the act of taking complained of.
   (*a*) Explain what is included within each of these terms,—*moveable* and *immoveable* property.
   (*b*) State what constitutes "*possession*" as an ingredient in the offence.
8. State what principal ingredient is common to "Theft," "Criminal Misappropriation," and "Criminal Breach of Trust," and also what principally distinguishes the two latter offences from the former, and from each other with reference to the evidence required to prove them.
9. State, with reference to the last-mentioned offences, the substance of the provision as to punishment (Section 72) which is peculiar to this Code.
10. State what you understand by the term "*voluntarily*" as used in the Code with reference to the presumption of English Criminal Law; viz., that a man is presumed to intend the natural or probable consequences of his own act; and give the illustration.
11. Explain how the right of private defence which existed before police and legal tribunals were established still continues to exist; and show that it really is consistent with and tends to promote the principal ends of law.
12. State under what circumstances the right of self-defence arises to the individual himself, and in respect of what other objects it may be lawfully exercised, or state also the restrictions (Section 99) which are imposed on its exercise.

JURISDICTION AND CIVIL PROCEDURE OF THE COURTS OF LAW IN INDIA.

J. F. LEITH, Esq.

1. What are the two distinct systems of Law and Procedure established in British India; and what is the constitution of the Courts (as they existed previous to the Charter of the amalgamated Courts coming into operation) in which those systems are administered?
2. What are the jurisdictions as regards persons and local limits of those Courts?
3. State with reference to the inhabitants of British India, owing allegiance to Her Majesty, whether any and what distinction, or classification, of these has been established by the Courts in India.
4. What suits are the Civil Courts in the provinces empowered to take cognizance of in respect of subject matter and persons?
5. State the cases given by the Code in which an "Injunction" will be issued by the Court.
6. When may the Courts appoint "a Receiver"; and what incidental powers are given to the Courts in order to give effect to such appointment?

7. What is to be understood by the terms "misjoinder" and "multifariousness" when applied to suits?
8. State how Decrees of the Civil Courts may be executed within the jurisdiction of any other such Courts; and what limit is put on the power of the latter in dealing with such Decrees.
9. State the provisions of Act XIV. of 1859 in respect to the limitation of suits for immoveable property; and what persons are considered under legal disability.
10. What are the Courts required to do in order that they may proceed to frame and record "*the issues*;" and how are the Courts to frame these issues? Explain the difference between the provisions of the Code now in force and the proposals of the Royal Commissioners in respect to this subject.
11. What is the Court empowered to do in case a party to the suit should, without lawful excuse, refuse to answer when examined orally by the Court?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

R. H. Hutton, Esq.

It is not expected that above two thirds of the following Questions can be fully answered in the time allowed. Candidates are requested to give full reasons for all their answers.

1. What are the working hypotheses of the science of political economy, and how far are they truer in one place or at one time than in another place or at another time? Illustrate by comparing any one point in the economical theory of wages, profit, and rent with the facts as they are now in England and in India.
2. What is capital? Is credit capital? Is your watch capital to you in all cases, or in what cases? Is land capital? Is learning capital? Is talent capital? Is muscular strength capital? Are these things, where capital at all, circulating or fixed capital, and why? Explain fully all the distinctions you take.
3. Distinguish between wages and profit, and show where they coincide.
4. Sift carefully the following assertions, explaining the errors (if any) involved in them:—
   (*a*) Without consumers there would be no producers, therefore the spending classes are as important to the wealth of a country as the producing classes.
   (*b*) Cost does not depend on rent, except in case of monopolies; hence, if rent rises rapidly, it does not follow that the cost of labour is increased.
   (*c*) As the foreign merchants divide the profit of our foreign trade, the gain of a free-trade policy goes to the exporters, not to the people.
   (*d*) A tax on profits falls on the labourer.
5. Explain accurately Adam Smith's position with regard to the theory of rent, pointing out the truth and error in it, and criticise the following passage:—"The most fertile coal-mine too regu- "lates the price of coals at all the other mines in the neigh- "bourhood. Both the proprietor and the undertaker of the "work find, the one that he can get a greater rent, the other "that he can get a greater profit by somewhat underselling all "their neighbours."—*Adam Smith.*

6. Trace the effect of increased demand on corn, wines, and cotton goods respectively, distinguishing, in the case of the cotton manufactures, the different effect on the different elements involved.
7. Is the owner's return from the labour of a slave to be ranked more properly as rent, or profit, or both, and why ?
8. "The profits of capitalists may be increased by the process by "which the gross revenue of a country may be diminished." Explain and illustrate this assertion, and show how the converse principle brings about what is called the "reduction of profits "to a minimum."
9. What is the general effect on agricultural produce of a system of peasant proprietary ? Discuss the advantages and the defects of the system.
10. Explain the metayer system and the Indian ryotwar system, and show what corresponds in them to the wages, profit, and rent of the English economists.
11. Explain the general advantages of division of labour in the widest sense, and its bearing on the economy of capital.
12. Why is it better for England to tax the import of tea and sugar and wine than of grain or iron or cotton manufactures ? What is the economical objection to differential duties ?

4.—STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—OPEN COMPETITION of 1862.—TABLES of MARKS.—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on May 1st, 1862.	Place of Education.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
				Language and Literature of England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				Composition.	Literature, &c.											
				Maximum Number of Marks.												
				500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	500	500	7,375
1	Tolbort; Thomas William Hooper	20	Rev. W. Barnes's, Dorchester	145	365	332	345	366	199	242	—	300	172	—	—	2,466
2	Jardine; Robert	19	(1) University of Bonn; (2) Regent's Park College	190	356	360	282	216	162	66	—	192	425	—	201	2,450
3	Ruddock; Edward Hardcastle	20	(1) Leeds Grammar School; (2) Trinity College, Cambridge.	200	468	515	454	271	85	—	—	—	65	61	—	2,119
4	Stokes; Henry Edward	20	(1) Minehead Diocesan School; (2) Kilkenny College; (3) Trinity College, Dublin.	130	402	—	215	240	131	—	165	251	310	253	—	2,097
5	Moule; Horace Frederick D'Oyly	18	(1) Cheltenham College; (2) Private Tutor	230	387	540	378	252	—	—	—	—	142	166	—	2,095
6	Barbour; David Millar	20	(1) Private School; (2) Queen's College, Belfast.	120	331	—	—	184	—	—	750	305	365	—	—	2,055
7	Kinsey; William Edward	18	(1) Berkhampstead School; (2) Cheam School; (3) Repton School; (4) Rev. W. H. Foy's, London.	155	453	516	364	216	—	—	—	198	113	—	—	2,015
8	Crichton; Alexander William	19	(1) Cheltenham College; (2) Caius College, Cambridge.	270	430	604	329	232	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,951
9	Kennedy; James	20	(1) Elgin Academy; (2) School for Sons of Missionaries, London; (3) Edinburgh; High School; (4) Edinburgh University.	150	444	525	299	—	195	—	—	—	320	—	—	1,933
10	Roe; Charles Arthur	20	(1) Milton Abbas Grammar School; (2) St. Nicholas College, Lancing; (3) Boston Grammar School; (4) Merton College, Oxford.	105	344	625	418	137	—	—	—	—	—	204	—	1,923
11	Harrison; Edward Hyde	21	(1) Winchester College; (2) New College, Oxford.	250	382	565	527	100	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	1,889
12	Walker; Arthur George	18	(1) Private School; (2) King's College, London; (3) Royal Military Academy; (4) Mr. Sprange's, London.	145	356	283	213	226	176	78	155	104	135	—	—	1,871
13	Church; William Thomas	21	(1) Rugby School; (2) Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	160	495	476	267	210	210	38	—	—	—	—	—	1,856
14	Mac Auliffe; Michael	20	(1) Newcastle Classical School, (Limerick); (2) Springfield College; (3) Queen's College, Galway.	190	319	325	332	244	210	107	—	—	91	—	—	1,818

The cipher indicates that the marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the maximum.

TABLE I.—Open Competition of 1862.—Tables of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on May 1st, 1862.	Place of Education.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												
				Language and Literature of							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
				Composition.	Literature, &c.											
				Maximum Number of Marks.												
				500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	500	500	7,375
14	Mosley; Herbert	20	(1) Bishop's Stortford Collegiate School; (2) University College, London; (3) Civil Service College, Blandford Square.	190	248	—	207	201	69	—	409	280	—	131	83	1,818
16	Woodward; Willoughby	21	(1) Oakham Grammar School; (2) Exeter College, Oxford.	90	199	505	481	253	—	—	—	—	130	141	—	1,799
17	Tawney; James Walter	19	(1) Repton School; (2) King's College, London	220	357	415	256	222	181	—	—	—	101	—	—	1,752
18	Williams; John Charles	21	(1) King's College School, London; (2) Uppingham School; (3) Private Tutor.	180	421	411	343	196	89	—	—	—	100	—	—	1,740
19	Crosthwaite; Robert Joseph	21	(1) Merchant Taylors' School; (2) Brasenose College, Oxford.	225	207	594	428	104	—	—	—	—	145	—	—	1,703
20	Grimley; William Henry	21	(1) King Edward's School, Birmingham; (2) Trinity College, Cambridge.	240	226	300	177	97	56	—	421	—	180	—	—	1,697
21	Wilson; Thomas Nesbitt	18	(1) Newry School; (2) Queen's College, Galway.	105	397	444	313	182	147	—	—	—	105	—	—	1,693
22	Macdonald; William	21	(1) Rafford School; (2) University of Aberdeen.	300	372	445	366	112	—	0	—	—	94	—	—	1,689
23	Campbell; Francis Johnstone Graham	18	(1) Rev. J. Stackpoole's, Kingstown; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	150	284	659	369	130	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	1,688
24	McWilliam; Ormiston Galloway Reid	20	(1) Merchant Taylor's School; (2) Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.	190	254	235	247	179	—	—	573	—	—	1	—	1,678
25	Twigg; John Hill	21	(1) Royal School, Dungannon; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	90	166	460	345	217	—	—	—	—	—	384	—	1,662
26	Hallett; Thomas George	21	(1) Martock Grammar School; (2) Crewkerne Grammar School; (3) University College, London.	120	402	125	164	121	—	—	145	199	375	—	—	1,651
27	Peterson; Frederick William Voysey	19	(1) Leicester Collegiate School; (2) University College, London.	165	316	—	235	301	228	160	—	—	—	244	—	1,649
28	Irvine; William	21	(1) St. Anne's School, Brixton; (2) King's College (evening classes).	300	556	—	—	324	251	196	0	—	—	—	—	1,627
29	Champneys; Montague Storr	21	(1) Charterhouse; (2) Exeter College, Oxford	315	211	265	393	256	—	—	—	—	175	—	—	1,615
30	Dalton; Godfrey John Bective Tuite	21	(1) St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	210	313	475	389	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,604

The cipher indicates that the marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the maximum.

TABLE I.—Open Competition of 1862.—Tables of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on May 1st, 1862.	Place of Education.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
				Language and Literature of England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				Composition.	Literature, &c.											
				Maximum Number of Marks.												
				500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	500	500	7,375
31	Frizelle; Joseph	20	(1) Royal School, Dungannon; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	120	221	435	443	173	—	—	—	—	—	194	—	1,586
32	Wilson; George Herbert Dashwood	19	(1) Eton; (2) Magdalene College, Cambridge	300	364	463	372	—	—	—	—	—	80	0	—	1,579
33	Smyth; George	20	(1) Dr. Stackpoole's, Kingston; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	120	247	—	132	139	—	—	433	284	97	119	—	1,571
34	Birkmyre; James	21	(1) Foyle College, Londonderry; (2) Queen's College, Belfast.	190	331	225	253	155	162	107	—	—	144	—	—	1,567
35	Webster; George Kennedy	20	(1) Harrow; (2) Edinburgh University; (3) Mr. Sprange's, London.	130	277	363	208	152	—	—	193	242	—	—	—	1,565
36	*Miller; Alexander Hamilton	20	(1) St. Paul's School, London; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	120	348	270	425	159	—	64	—	—	—	162	—	1,548
37	Venning; Edward	19	(1) Private Schools; (2) University College School, London; (3) University College, London.	65	151	—	215	229	228	—	177	139	—	—	318	1,522
38	Lewes; Thornton Arnott	18	(1) Bayswater Grammar School; (2) School at Hofwyl, Switzerland; (3) Edinburgh High School.	240	319	—	276	277	249	156	0	—	—	—	—	1,517
39	Thompson; William Henry	21	(1) King's College School; (2) Rugby; (3) Caius College, Cambridge.	160	154	0	191	212	44	—	735	—	—	—	—	1,496
40	Crawford; John Thomson	21	(1) Perth Academy; (2) Edinburgh University; (3) Queen's College, Belfast; (4) Civil Service College, Blandford Square.	90	279	—	116	168	143	—	197	263	137	101	—	1,494
41	Quinn; Charles Campbell	20	(1) Royal School, Dungannon; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	80	152	335	375	182	—	—	—	—	115	237	—	1,476
42	Harvey; Henry Beecroft	21	(1) Rev. J. Ewbanks', Brighton; (2) University of Heidelberg; (3) University of Edinburgh.	145	159	192	275	268	72	200	0	93	—	63	—	1,467
43	Butt; George	19	(1) Private School; (2) Trinity College, Dublin	190	410	196	218	118	—	—	—	—	195	120	—	1,447
44	Bovell; William Coleridge	21	(1) At Home; (2) Codrington College, Barbados.	165	276	397	289	118	—	—	—	82	118	—	—	1,445
45	Hanson; Thomas Grey	21	(1) Belfast Royal Academical Institution; (2) Belfast Academy; (3) Queen's College, Belfast.	120	313	275	307	200	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	1,440
46	Young; William Mackworth	21	(1) Eton; (2) King's College, Cambridge	135	143	410	291	93	—	—	355	—	—	—	—	1,427
47	Roberts; Thomas	21	Cheltenham Grammar School	250	335	371	304	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,419

The cipher indicates that the marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the maximum.

* This candidate was rejected on the ground of health.

TABLE I.—Open Competition of 1862.—Tables of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued*.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on May 1st, 1862.	Place of Education.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
				Language and Literature of England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				Composition.	Literature, &c.											
				Maximum Number of Marks.												
				500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	500	500	7,375
48	Woodburn; John	18	(1) Ayr Academy; (2) Glasgow University; (3) Edinburgh University.	270	323	—	217	221	—	—	182	204	—	—	—	1,417
49	Armstrong; John Scobell	19	(1) Marlborough College; (2) Private Tutor	110	354	232	268	254	196	—	—	—	0	0	—	1,414
50	Wright; Francis Nelson	21	(1) Eton; (2) Exeter College, Oxford	160	233	430	379	112	—	—	—	—	0	86	—	1,400
51	Coxhead; Thomas Edward	19	(1) Private School; (2) King's College School; (3) King's College, London.	150	296	183	229	139	—	—	—	—	135	—	265	1,397
52	Buck; Herbert Holloway	18	(1) Norwich Grammar School; (2) Private Tutor.	200	229	400	334	180	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	1,396
53	Lloyd; John Hellings	20	(1) Blundell's School, Tiverton; (2) Balliol College, Oxford.	160	180	660	311	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	1,393
54	Hurley; Patrick	20	(1) Springfield College, Ennis; (2) Queen's College, Galway.	120	276	422	272	171	—	—	—	—	114	—	—	1,375
	Maber; William Henry	21	(1) Swansea Grammar School; (2) Marlborough Grammar School; (3) Brasenose College, Oxford.	110	246	459	276	39	—	—	—	—	135	110	—	1,375
56	Beadon; Henry Sneyd	21	(1) Sherborne; (2) St. John's College, Cambridge.	240	209	257	167	98	—	—	261	—	129	—	—	1,361
57	Souttar; William Mearns	18	(1) Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen; (2) Aberdeen University.	170	365	165	248	150	77	102	0	82	0	—	—	1,359
58	Kirkwood; Townsend Molloy	20	(1) Bromsgrove Grammar School; (2) Rev. J. J. Frew's, London.	170	255	255	219	138	—	—	—	—	—	119	192	1,348
59	O'Brien; Edward	21	(1) St. Colomba's College; (2) Winchester; (3) New College, Oxford.	100	348	396	303	197	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,344
60	Cowley; Francis William Rice	18	(1) Church Missionary Children's Home; (2) Edinburgh University.	90	107	—	135	172	118	—	490	84	145	—	—	1,341
61	Lucas; Reginald Thomas Hall	19	(1) Merchant Taylor's School; (2) Lincoln College, Oxford.	160	189	422	346	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,339
62	Hills; Thomas Scott	21	(1) Cheltenham College; (2) Lincoln College, Oxford.	310	239	285	179	130	—	0	—	—	—	173	—	1,316
63	Watt; Arthur Chorley	21	(1) Private School; (2) Royal Academy, Gosport; (3) University of Edinburgh.	85	226	281	181	183	203	—	—	153	—	—	—	1,312
64	Lister; James Maxfield	18	(1) Private School; (2) Durham School	140	175	392	347	180	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,311
65	*Carmichael; Chas. Henry Edward	20	Trinity College, Oxford	180	231	140	209	318	—	231	—	—	0	—	—	1,309

The cipher indicates that the marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the maximum.
* This candidate afterwards declined the appointment.

TABLE I.—Open Competition of 1862.—Tables of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued*.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on May 1st, 1862.	Place of Education.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
				Language and Literature of England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				Composition.	Literature, &c.											
				Maximum Number of Marks.												
				500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	500	500	7,375
66	Wilkinson; Francis Henry - -	20	(1) Milton Abbas School; (2) Blackheath Proprietary School; (3) Pembroke College, Oxford.	110	367	175	200	190	—	89	—	—	—	164	—	1,295
67	Parker; George Arthur - - -	19	(1) Uppingham School; (2) Trinity Hall, Cambridge.	235	184	214	203	102	142	0	135	—	—	74	—	1,289
68	Kelsall; John - - - -	18	(1) Private Schools; (2) University College School; (3) University College, London.	110	336	181	224	225	77	—	—	130	—	—	—	1,283
69	Martin; Charles William Wall -	20	(1) Croghan House, Killeshandra; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	80	253	—	190	171	—	—	192	163	—	230	—	1,279
70	Crole; Charles Stewart - - -	19	(1) Private School; (2) Edinburgh High School; (3) Edinburgh University.	100	339	205	205	218	146	—	—	—	60	—	—	1,273
71	Lister; Allen Lindsay - - -	20	(1) Private School; (2) Rossall School - -	100	211	490	293	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,265
72	Galton; Charles Arthur - -	21	(1) St. Peter's College, Radley; (2) Magdalen Grammar School; (3) Exeter College, Oxford.	180	183	290	265	73	—	—	—	—	93	173	—	1,257
73	Crosthwaite; Charles John - -	21	(1) Royal School, Dungannon; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	90	0	378	339	178	—	0	—	—	—	265	—	1,250
73	Lloyd; Trevor - - - -	19	(1) Private Schools; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	185	256	186	346	171	46	—	—	—	—	60	—	1,250
75	Austin; Ware Plumptre - -	20	(1) St. Paul's School; (2) Gloucester School; (3) Private Tuition.	160	228	—	181	159	218	0	—	—	—	132	160	1,238
75	Roupell; Norton Aylmer - -	19	(1) Uppingham School; (2) Trinity Hall, Cambridge.	130	232	368	275	139	—	—	—	—	0	94	—	1,238
77	Wigram; Herbert - - -	20	(1) Winchester College; (2) University College, Oxford.	150	139	505	344	—	—	—	—	—	93	—	—	1,231
78	McCarthy; Samuel Trant - -	20	St. Patrick's Lay College, Carlow - -	160	204	—	265	190	—	150	191	59	—	—	—	1,219
79	Hughesdon; Joseph Charles -	19	(1) Sutton Valence Grammar School; (2) King's College, London.	145	355	95	174	222	—	68	—	—	140	—	—	1,199
80	Gribble; James Dunning Baker -	18	(1) Private Schools; (2) Private Tutor - -	170	248	—	209	202	245	—	—	—	—	103	—	1,177
81	Smith; George - - - -	18	(1) Aberdeen Grammar School; (2) University and King's College, Aberdeen.	55	184	123	207	115	0	0	276	136	80	—	—	1,176
82	Cameron; John - - - -	21	University and King's College, Aberdeen -	185	299	114	157	101	0	—	248	69	—	—	—	1,173

The cipher indicates that the marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the maximum.

OPEN COMPETITION of 1862.—TABLES of MARKS.—CANDIDATES not Selected.

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.												
	500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	500	500	7,375
83	120	271	—	262	251	—	—	—	92	175	—	—	1,171
84	300	224	147	222	184	—	—	—	0	74	—	—	1,151
85	0	143	323	309	186	—	88	—	—	—	100	—	1,149
	190	275	150	231	141	—	0	—	—	—	162	—	1,149
87	95	222	—	123	121	63	—	172	134	55	74	68	1,127
88	110	181	—	116	238	52	248	—	—	—	73	87	1,125
89	140	208	248	199	65	—	—	253	—	—	—	—	1,113
90	70	132	214	238	140	62	113	—	—	—	133	—	1,102
91	130	284	202	168	155	—	47	—	—	—	109	—	1,095
92	85	229	335	235	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,055
93	150	160	—	—	187	57	0	—	91	58	—	345	1,048
94	140	220	272	252	145	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	1,029
95	60	195	92	121	115	—	—	147	—	—	297	—	1,027
96	160	182	—	—	165	154	—	0	167	—	—	196	1,024
97	120	171	228	225	46	—	—	0	112	104	—	—	1,006
98	160	165	123	232	119	—	—	0	—	200	—	—	999
99	200	305	96	190	152	42	0	—	—	—	—	—	985
100	235	313	—	—	120	—	—	154	162	—	—	—	984
101	165	0	285	300	78	—	—	—	—	0	155	—	983
102	200	144	310	232	90	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	976
103	70	129	322	310	143	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	974
104	200	199	—	—	139	—	52	212	—	—	169	—	971
105	165	327	118	234	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	946
106	150	170	97	141	114	192	—	—	—	77	—	—	941
107	60	169	—	0	215	258	136	—	—	102	—	—	940
108	75	237	208	194	158	—	51	—	—	0	—	—	923
109	170	160	128	310	152	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	920
110	160	267	—	155	—	—	—	127	106	99	—	—	914
111	190	246	89	114	104	—	—	—	—	0	160	—	903
	90	181	189	234	99	48	—	—	—	62	—	—	903
113	180	313	—	—	237	—	—	0	172	—	—	—	902
114	140	218	102	138	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	162	896
115	230	287	—	160	151	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	885
116	165	276	—	188	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	881
117	120	148	200	145	104	45	42	—	148	0	—	—	864
118	0	186	208	233	108	70	46	0	—	60	—	—	851
119	80	421	—	0	212	63	67	0	—	—	—	—	843
120	0	186	162	185	214	—	93	—	0	—	—	—	840
121	245	343	0	79	153	—	0	—	—	—	0	0	820
122	130	209	—	182	199	—	—	0	94	—	—	—	814
123	0	234	—	220	170	—	—	—	—	—	169	—	793
124	100	183	140	104	130	—	0	0	—	93	—	—	750
125	120	163	167	212	76	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	738
126	170	208	117	83	136	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	714
127	130	250	—	94	172	—	0	0	0	—	—	58	704
128	125	164	0	76	230	—	—	—	0	—	115	—	710

The cipher indicates that the marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the maximum.

Open Competition of 1862.—Tables of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF						Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.												
	500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	500	500	7,675
129	120	171	—	—	196	63	72	—	75	—	—	—	702
	120	268	—	—	—	—	—	150	0	71	93	—	702
131	180	225	—	—	67	—	—	0	131	—	94	—	697
132	80	152	—	208	172	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	692
133	60	0	102	161	84	—	—	177	106	0	—	—	690
134	80	121	102	172	114	—	—	—	95	0	—	—	684
135	100	230	147	98	99	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	674
136	160	355	—	83	74	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	672
137	150	241	—	—	211	—	—	0	66	—	—	—	668
138	200	126	0	146	173	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	645
139	145	185	—	0	96	—	—	0	131	74	—	—	631
140	80	215	—	—	93	105	—	—	—	114	—	—	607
141	210	195	0	82	107	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	594
142	110	300	0	0	183	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	593
143	160	131	0	163	133	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	587
144	80	136	—	160	103	—	—	0	83	—	—	—	562
	125	200	0	130	—	—	—	0	107	—	—	—	562
146	80	182	127	171	0	—	0	—	0	0	—	—	560
147	90	0	205	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546
148	200	210	0	106	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	516
149	55	158	0	106	84	—	—	0	92	—	—	—	495
150	80	116	—	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	113	179	488
151	0	0	211	197	70	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	478
152	200	0	0	145	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	472
153	130	151	—	0	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	457
154	100	0	—	—	209	134	—	0	0	0	—	—	443
	140	0	—	101	110	—	—	—	92	0	—	—	443
156	100	134	—	—	175	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	409
157	160	102	0	0	69	—	—	—	—	—	0	67	398
158	110	143	—	0	129	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	382
	140	168	—	0	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	382
160	0	0	117	104	52	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	273
161	0	0	—	—	190	—	—	0	66	0	—	—	256
162	—	0	0	122	113	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	235
163	0	0	—	220	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220
164	100	0	0	114	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	214
165	—	0	0	151	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206
166	130	0	—	0	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186
167	60	0	0	105	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	165
168	0	0	0	120	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160
169	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	127	—	127
170	65	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	65
171	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	0

The cipher indicates that the marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the maximum.

TABLE II.—FURTHER EXAMINATION IN JULY 1862 OF THE SELECTED CANDIDATES OF 1861.

Order of Merit. In First Examination.	Order of Merit. In Further Examination.	Name of Candidate.	Age on 1st July 1862.	University, College, &c.	Presidency.	Number of Marks obtained by each Candidate in: Law.	Political Economy.	History and Geography of India.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Gujeratti.	Arabic.	Total.
						Maximum.										
						1,000	500	500	500	350	350	350	350	350	350	—
5	1	Hunter; William Wilson	21	(1) Glasgow Academy; (2) University of Glasgow	Bengal	653	440	320	255	270	—	—	—	—	—	1,938
1	2	*Westland; James	19	(1) Marischal College, Aberdeen; (2) Wimbledon School.	Do.	718	340	325	—	332	200	—	—	—	—	1,915
2	3	Mackenzie; Alexander	20	(1) Birmingham Grammar School; (2) Trinity College, Cambridge.	Do.	798	380	265	163	306	—	—	—	—	—	1,912
3	4	†Howell; Mortimer Sloper	21	(1) Christ's Hospital; (2) Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	Do.	705	350	185	—	324	—	—	—	—	313	1,877
24	5	Atkinson; Edwin Felix Thomas	21	(1) Irish Missionary College, Ballinasloe; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	Do.	675	260	375	297	219	—	—	—	—	—	1,826
9	6	Clay; Arthur Lloyd	21	(1) Cholmeley Grammar School, Highgate; (2) at Cologne; (3) St. John's College, Cambridge.	Do.	783	290	240	183	325	—	—	—	—	—	1,821
53	7	Roberts; Philip Lyddon	23	Nelson House School, Devonport	Madras	630	385	315	—	201	—	—	264	—	—	1,795
—	8	McMinn; Charles William	22	Queen's College, Belfast	Bengal	664	355	375	123	252	—	—	—	—	—	1,769
15	9	Norman; Thomas	20	(1) Royal School, Enniskillen; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	Do.	553	220	328	—	310	—	—	—	—	251	1,662
43	10	Pennington; James Burn	22	(1) Sedbergh Grammar School; (2) St. John's College, Cambridge.	Madras	637	245	305	—	207	—	—	244	—	—	1,638
14	11	Girdlestone; Charles Edward Ridgway.	23	(1) Charterhouse School; (2) Pembroke College, Oxford.	Bengal	676	255	228	241	215	—	—	—	—	—	1,615
54	12	Woodroffe; Francis Henry	20	(1) Private Schools; (2) Queen's College, Cork	Madras	656	205	288	—	197	—	—	253	—	—	1,599
—	13	Stewart; James	22	Trinity Hall, Cambridge	Bengal	729	290	253	—	309	0	—	—	—	—	1,581
59	14	Hope; James	21	Edinburgh University	Madras	593	275	228	—	—	—	275	178	—	—	1,549
—	15	Rawlins; Thomas William	22	Clare College, Cambridge	Bengal	633	320	333	—	261	—	—	—	—	—	1,547
46	16	Stewart; Theodore Henry	19	(1) Kensington Proprietary Grammar School; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	Bombay	652	115	353	—	189	—	—	—	220	—	1,529
57	17	Daniel; John Read	19	(1) Repton Grammar School; (2) King's College, London.	Madras	600	265	205	—	—	—	230	178	—	—	1,528
—	18	McLaughlin; Frederick Hubert	21	Magdalen College, Cambridge	Bengal	651	265	298	—	309	—	—	—	—	—	1,523
4	19	Cadell; Alan	20	(1) Edinburgh Academy; (2) Guetersloh Gymnasium, Westphalia; (3) University of Edinburgh.	Do.	723	255	165	192	167	—	—	—	—	—	1,502

* This Candidate was also examined, at his own request, in Persian, of which he showed a highly creditable knowledge.
† This Candidate was also examined at his own request in Persian, of which he showed a highly creditable knowledge; and in Sanskrit, of which he showed an elementary knowledge.

TABLE II.—FURTHER EXAMINATION IN JULY 1862 OF THE SELECTED CANDIDATES OF 1861—*continued*.

Order of Merit. In First Examination.	Order of Merit. In Further Examination.	Name of Candidate.	Age on 1st July 1862.	University, College, &c.	Presidency.	Number of Marks obtained by each Candidate in: Law.	Political Economy.	History and Geography of India.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Gujeratti.	Arabic.	Total.
						Maximum.										
						1,000	500	500	500	350	350	350	350	350	350	—
16	20	Porter; George Edward	19	(1) Felstead Grammar School; (2) Cheltenham College.	Bengal	648	130	230	178	309	—	—	—	—	—	1,495
—	21	Yardley; Arthur	21	St. John's College, Cambridge	Do.	669	260	225	—	242	60	—	—	—	—	1,456
36	22	Harington; Arthur Henry	21	Wadham College, Oxford	Do.	637	310	298	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	1,423
63	23	Stokes; Henry John	20	(1) St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	Madras	547	195	120	253	307	—	—	—	—	—	1,422
18	24	Rees; Frederick William Joseph	22	(1) The Schools, Shrewsbury; (2) St. John's College, Cambridge.	Bengal	674	275	178	0	290	—	—	—	—	—	1,417
48	25	Mulock; William Bury	21	Private Tuition	Bombay	548	200	200	172	293	—	—	—	—	—	1,413
50	26	Brandt; Francis	22	(1) Cheltenham College; (2) Brasenose College, Oxford.	Madras	669	230	150	—	—	—	190	168	—	—	1,407
19	27	Millett; Arthur Fenning	20	(1) Christ's Hospital; (2) Trinity Hall, Cambridge.	Bengal	639	255	200	—	236	75	—	—	—	—	1,405
71	28	Logan; William	21	(1) Musselburgh Grammar School; (2) Edinburgh University.	Madras	654	165	265	—	—	—	130	158	—	—	1,372
—	29	Clay; William McKinley	23	Christ's College, Cambridge	Bengal	572	130	180	242	247	—	—	—	—	—	1,371
22	30	*Ridsdale; Septimus Otter Barnes	21	(1) Tonbridge School; (2) Wadham College, Oxford.	Do.	630	265	178	—	296	—	—	—	—	—	1,369
—	31	†Barton; Ebenezer Johnstone	23	Edinburgh University	Do.	539	270	185	141	224	—	—	—	—	—	1,359
13	32	Tupp; Alfred Cotterell	22	(1) University College School, London; (2) University College, London.	Do.	642	200	300	—	212	0	—	—	—	—	1,354
—	33	Steel; Henry William	22	Caius College, Cambridge	Do.	634	245	188	—	220	60	—	—	—	—	1,347
42	34	Naylor; James Richard	19	(1) King's College School; (2) Private School in Switzerland; (3) Civil Service College, Blandford Square.	Bombay	638	160	221	—	187	—	—	—	110	—	1,346
11	35	Neale; Walter Erskine	22	(1) Merchant Taylors' School; (2) St. John's College, Oxford.	Bengal	523	215	118	272	195	—	—	—	—	—	1,323
17	36	Leupolt; John Cunningham	19	(1) King's College School; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	Bengal	630	140	190	110	252	—	—	—	—	—	1,322
—	37	Moseley; Edwyn Samuel	23	Balliol College, Oxford	Do.	648	290	175	—	204	—	—	—	—	—	1,317
27	38	Barrie; William	22	(1) High School, Glasgow; (2) University of Glasgow.	Do.	584	135	270	130	192	—	—	—	—	—	1,311

* This Candidate was also examined, at his own request, in Persian, of which he showed a creditable knowledge.
† This Candidate was also examined, at his own request, in Bengali, of which he showed a sound elementary knowledge.

TABLE II.—FURTHER EXAMINATION IN JULY 1862 OF THE SELECTED CANDIDATES OF 1861—*continued.*

Order of Merit. In First Examination.	Order of Merit. In Further Examination.	Name of Candidate.	Age on 1st July 1862.	University, College, &c.	Presidency.	Number of Marks obtained by each Candidate in: Law.	Political Economy.	History and Geography of India.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Gujeratti.	Arabic.	Total.
						Maximum.										
						1,000	500	500	500	350	350	350	350	350	350	—
72	39	Best; James William	22	(1) Wimborne Grammar School; (2) St. John's College, Cambridge.	Madras	492	195	180	74	—	—	325	—	—	—	1,266
—	40	Rogers; Henry Middleton	22	Balliol College, Oxford	Bengal	627	255	135	—	239	—	—	—	—	—	1,256
67	41	Sharp; Francis Rawdon Hastings	20	(1) Cheltenham College; (2) Mr. Vine's School, Ealing; (3) Trinity College, Dublin.	Madras	466	215	243	—	—	—	180	149	—	—	1,253
23	42	Lister; John Moore	21	(1) Rossal School; (2) Brasenose College, Oxford.	Bengal	702	170	160	—	216	—	—	—	—	—	1,248
6	43	Gribble; Thomas William	21	(1) Harrow School; (2) University College, Oxford.	Do.	467	230	220	56	243	—	—	—	—	—	1,216
60	44	Price; John Frederick	22	University of Melbourne	Madras	569	85	285	122	—	—	—	150	—	—	1,211
32	45	Donovan; Charles	21	(1) Kingstown School; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	Bengal	521	105	308	—	264	—	—	—	—	—	1,198
40	46	Phillpotts; Sextus Howard	20	(1) Eton College; (2) Trinity College, Dublin	Bombay	525	200	130	—	181	—	—	—	160	—	1,196
20	47	Ferrar; Michael Loyd	22	(1) Belfast Academical Institution; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	Bengal	519	105	180	188	195	—	—	—	—	—	1,187
30	48	Graves; John Cheyne	20	(1) Cheltenham College; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	Do.	541	155	238	—	245	—	—	—	—	—	1,179
64	48	Storr; Edward	21	(1) Winchester College; (2) New College, Oxford.	Madras	552	230	163	—	—	—	70	164	—	—	1,179
49	50	Lilly; William Samuel	22	(1) King's College, School, London; (2) St. Peter's College, Cambridge.	Do.	571	85	283	—	—	—	230	—	—	—	1,169
82	51	Comyn; William Horatio	19	Cheltenham Proprietary College	Do.	451	90	183	—	—	—	220	214	—	—	1,158
12	52	Towers; Robert Mason	22	(1) Nore View House School, Kilkenny; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	Bengal	527	140	228	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,142
76	53	Horsfall; Jeremiah Garnett	22	(1) Giggleswick Grammar School; (2) Christ's College, Cambridge.	Madras	620	170	128	—	—	—	—	209	—	—	1,127
56	54	Sewell; Henry	22	(1) Radley; (2) University College, Oxford	Do.	464	245	155	—	—	—	110	135	—	—	1,109
81	55	Cruickshank; Alexander	22	University and King's College, Aberdeen	Do.	546	120	110	—	122	—	—	157	—	—	1,055
34	56	Westmacott; Edward Vesey	23	(1) Rugby School; (2) Magdalen College, Oxford.	Bengal	561	150	125	—	217	—	—	—	—	—	1,053
55	57	Gordon; Huntly Pryse	21	(1) New College, London; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	Madras	449	115	118	—	—	—	160	203	—	—	1,045
—	58	Currie; Geo. Mainwaring	20	Cheltenham College	Bengal	505	145	123	0	270	—	—	—	—	—	1,043
58	59	Horsbrugh; Boyd	20	(1) Eton College; (2) Heidelberg University; (3) Civil Service College, Blandford Square.	Madras	508	75	175	—	—	—	120	131	—	—	1,009
29	60	Hawkins; Cæsar Richard	21	(1) Harrow School; (2) Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	Bengal	536	140	145	—	170	—	—	—	—	—	991

TABLE III.—RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION of the FATHERS of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1862.

Rank, Professions, &c.	No. of Candidates whose Fathers belonged to the Professions named.	
	Total No. of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Baronet	1	1
QUEEN'S ARMY:—Lieutenant-Colonel	1	—
Captain	1	—
H. M. INDIAN ARMY:—Lieutenant-General	2	1
Major-General	2	1
Colonel	1	—
Major	1	1
Surgeon	3	1
NAVY:—Vice-Admiral	1	—
Captain	1	—
HOME CIVIL SERVICE	4	2
INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE (covenanted)	5	2
Ditto (uncovenanted)	2	—
CLERGY, &c.:—Vice-Principal of a College	1	—
Head Master of a Grammar School	1	1
Chaplain in a British Embassy	1	1
Clergyman	34	18
Dissenting Minister	3	2
Missionary	3	2
LAW:—Advocate	1	1
Barrister	6	1
Sheriff and Commissary Clerk	1	1
Solicitor	9	3
Gentleman	22	13
Justice of the Peace, &c.	3	1
Accountant	1	1
Accountant in a Bank in India	1	—
Artist	1	—
Baker	1	1
Civil Engineer	3	1
Builder	1	—
Chemist	1	—
Draper	1	1
Dresser of Warps	1	—
Farmer	4	3
Gamekeeper	1	—
Ironmonger	1	1
Land Estate Agent	3	2
Manager of Bleach Works	1	—
Manufacturer	1	—
Manager of Building Society, &c.	1	1
Merchant	7	4
Notary	1	—
Office-holder in University	1	—
Omnibus Proprietor	1	—
Organist	1	1
Physician	3	1
Railway Clerk	1	1
Planter	3	2
Saddler and Army Accoutrement Maker	1	—

TABLE III.—RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION of the FATHERS of CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Rank, Professions, &c.	No. of Candidates whose Fathers belonged to the Professions named.	
	Total No. of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Schoolmaster	3	2
Secretary to a Bank in India	1	1
Shoemaker	1	1
Surgeon	6	4
Tobacconist	1	—
Wine Merchant	2	—
Not named	5	1
	171	82

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS since quitting SCHOOL or COLLEGE of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1862.

Occupation, &c.	Whole No. of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Assistant to Secretary of Railway Company	1	—
Chemist	2	1
Clerk in Civil Service	1	1
„ to a Manufacturer	1	—
„ „ Merchant	2	1
„ „ Saddler and in Civil Service	1	1
„ „ Solicitor	2	1
„ „ Wine Merchant	1	—
Medical Student	1	—
Midshipman	1	—
Naval Cadet	1	—
Officer in Militia	2	1
Private Secretary	1	—
Schoolmaster and Assistant	6	1
Studying Agriculture	1	1
Studying Engineering	1	—
Tutor	5	1
No Occupation	141	73
	171	82

TABLE V.—SHOWING the SCHOOLS at which the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1862 were EDUCATED.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
ABERDEEN: Grammar School (2 formerly at Parish Schools)	2	1
AYR: Academy	1	1
BATH: King Edward's Grammar School (also at Private School).	1	–
Proprietary College (1 formerly at Private School, 1 also at Cheltenham).	2	–
BECCLES: Grammar School (1 afterwards at Ipswich, 1 afterwards at Eton).	2	1
BELFAST: Academy (1 formerly at Private School, 1 also at National School and Private School).	2	1
BERKHAMPSTEAD: Grammar School (also at Private School).	1	1
BIRMINGHAM: King Edward's School	1	1
BISHOP STORTFORD: Collegiate School (also at Private School).	1	1
BLACKHEATH: Proprietary School (formerly at Blandford)	1	1
BLANDFORD: Milton Abbas Grammar School (1 afterwards at St. Nicolas College, Lancing, and Boston Grammar School, 1 afterwards at Blackheath).	2	1
BOSTON: Grammar School (also at Blandford and St. Nicolas College, Lancing.)	1	1
BRADFIELD: St. Andrew's College	1	–
BRENTWOOD: Grammar School (also at Private School)	1	–
BRIXTON: St. Ann's School	1	1
BROMSGROVE: Grammar School	1	1
CARLOW: St. Patrick's Lay College	1	1
CHELTENHAM: College (1 also at Private School and at King William College, Isle of Man, 3 also at Private School, 1 also at Bath Proprietary College, 1 also at Uppingham).	12	3
CHELTENHAM: Grammar School (1 also at Private School and Foreign School).	2	1
CHUDLEIGH: Grammar School (formerly at Private School).	1	–
COWBRIDGE: Grammar School	1	–
CREWKERN: Grammar School (formerly at Martock)	1	1
DUNGANNON: Royal School	5	4
DURHAM: Grammar School (also at Private School)	1	1
EDINBURGH: Academy (afterwards at Private School)	1	–
High School (1 also at Elgin Academy, 2 also at Private School, 1 also at Foreign School and Bayswater).	4	3
ELGIN: Academy (also at Edinburgh High School)	1	1
ENNIS: Springfield College (2 formerly at Private School)	3	2
ETON: College (1 formerly at Beccles Grammar School)	3	3
EXETER: Grammar School	1	–
GLASGOW: Normal Seminary	1	–
HARROW: School	1	1
IPSWICH: Grammar School (formerly at Beccles)	1	–
ISLINGTON: Church Missionaries' Children's Home (also at Colonial School).	1	1
KILKENNY: College (formerly at Minehead)	1	1
LANCING: St. Nicolas College (also at Blandford and Boston).	1	1
LEEDS: Grammar School (also at Private School)	1	1
LEICESTER: Collegiate School	1	1
LIVERPOOL: Collegiate Institution	2	–

Table V.—*continued.*

Schools.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
London: Bayswater Grammar School (also at Foreign School and Edinburgh High School).	1	1
Charterhouse School - - - -	1	1
Christ's Hospital - - - -	1	–
City of London School - - - -	1	–
King's College School (1 formerly at Indian School, 1 formerly at Private School, 1 formerly at Repton, 1 afterwards at Rugby, 1 also at Uppingham).	6	4
Merchant Taylors' School (1 formerly at Magdalen College School, 2 also at Private School).	5	3
St. Marylebone and All Souls Grammar School (also at Private School and Foreign School).	1	–
St. Paul's School (2 afterwards at Private School)	2	2
University College School (2 formerly at Private School, 1 also at Private School and Foreign School, 1 also at School in India).	4	2
Londonderry: Foyle College - - - -	1	1
Man, Isle of: King William's College (also at Cheltenham College and Private School).	1	–
Marlborough: College (1 formerly at Swansea Grammar School, 1 formerly at Private School and Foreign School, 1 afterwards at Foreign School).	5	2
Martock: Grammar School (afterwards at Crewkern) -	1	1
Minehead: Diocesan School (afterwards at Kilkenny) -	1	1
Norwich: King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School -	1	1
Oakham: Grammar School - - - -	2	1
Oswestry: Grammar School (afterwards at Shrewsbury).	1	–
Oxford: Magdalen Grammar School (1 formerly at Radley, 1 afterwards at Merchant Taylors').	2	1
Perth: Academy - - - - -	1	1
Radley: St. Peter's College (afterwards at Magdalen College School).	1	1
Rathfarnham: St. Columba's College (1 afterwards at Winchester).	2	2
Repton: Grammar School (afterwards at King's College School).	1	1
Rochester: King's School (formerly at Thame) -	1	–
Rossall: School (2 also at Private Schools) - -	2	1
Rugby: School (1 formerly at Private School, 1 also at King's College School, 1 afterwards at Wimborne).	5	3
St. Alban's: Grammar School (afterwards at Private School and Foreign School).	1	–
St. Andrew's: Madras College (formerly at Parish School).	1	–
Shrewsbury: King Edward's School (1 formerly at Oswestry).	2	–
Stonyhurst: College - - - - -	1	–
Sutton Valence: Grammar School - - - -	1	1
Swansea: Grammar School (also at Marlborough College)	1	1
Tadcaster: Bramham College - - - -	1	–
Thame: Grammar School (afterwards at Rochester) -	1	–
Tiverton: Blundell's Grammar School - - -	2	–
Truro: Grammar School (formerly at Private School) -	1	–
Uppingham: Grammar School (1 formerly at Walthamstow and Private School, 1 also at Cheltenham, 1 also at King's College School).	6	3

Table V.—*continued.*

Schools.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
Wakefield : Silcoate's School	1	–
Walthamstow : Forest School (afterwards at Uppingham).	1	–
Wimborne : Grammar School (formerly at Rugby)	1	–
Winchester : College (2 formerly at Private Schools, 1 formerly at Rathfarnham).	4	3
Windermere : College	1	–
Woolwich : Royal Military Academy (also at Private School).	1	1
Worcester : College School	1	–
Grammar School (formerly at Private School).	1	–
Private School	78*	33
Colonial School : (2 also at other Schools)	3	1
Foreign Schools	14†	4
Indian Schools : (1 also at King's College School, 1 also at University College School).	3	–
National School : (1 also at Private School, 1 also at Belfast Academy and Private School).	2	–
Parish School (4 also at other Schools)	6	3
At Home and Private Tuition	4	3

* Forty of these, of whom 19 were successful, had also been at one or more of the schools mentioned above.

† Seven of these, of whom three were successful, had also been at one or more of the schools mentioned above.

Table VI.—Universities and Colleges attended by the Candidates who were examined in the Open Competition of 1862.

Universities and Colleges.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
Oxford :—		
Balliol	1	1
Brasenose	3	2
Corpus Christi	1	1
Exeter	7	4
Jesus	1	–
Lincoln	1	1
Magdalen	1	–
Merton	1	1
New	2	2
Oriel	1	–
Pembroke	1	1
Trinity	2	1
University	1	1
Worcester	1	–
Cambridge :—		
Caius	3	3
Christ's	1	–
Emmanuel	1	–
King's	1	1
Magdalen	1	1
Pembroke	1	–
St. John's	5	1

Table VI.—*continued.*

Universities and Colleges.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
Cambridge—*continued.*		
Trinity	5	2
Trinity Hall	2	2
Dublin (1 previously at Barbados)	25	12
London :—		
King's	9	4
St. Edmund's College, Carshalton	1	–
University	9	5
At no College	3	2
Aberdeen :—		
Marischal College	2	1
University and King's College	3	3
Edinburgh (1 previously at Heidelberg; 1 previously at Glasgow).	9	8
Glasgow (1 afterwards at Edinburgh)	2	1
St. Andrew's	1	–
Bonn	1	1
Heidelberg (afterwards at Edinburgh)	1	1
Paris	1	–
Queen's University, Ireland :—		
Belfast	4	3
Galway	3	3
Cork	1	–
Barbadoes :—		
Codrington College (1 afterwards at Dublin)	2	1
Of no University	53	14

Table VII.—University Honours and Prizes obtained by the Candidates examined in the Open Competition of 1862. (Extracted from Forms filled up by them.)

University.	Age of Candidate.	Length of Residence.	Degree.	Honours and Prizes.
Oxford :—	Years.	Years.		
Balliol	20	3 Terms.		1st Class in Moderations.
Brasenose	21	10		Andrew's Exhibition at St. John's. Open Classical Scholarship. Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship. 3rd Class in Moderations. College English Essay Prize.
Ditto	21	9		1st Class in Classics in Moderations.
Ditto	19	—		Scholar.
Exeter	21	14		3rd Class in Moderations in Classics.
Ditto	19	2		Open Scholarship.
Jesus	19	2		Scholarship.

TABLE VII.—University Honours—*continued.*

University.	Age of Candidate.	Length of Residence.	Degree.	Honours and Prizes.
OXFORD—*cont.*	Years.	Years.		
Magdalen - -	19	1¼ Terms.		Open Demyship.
Merton - -	20	10 Years.		2nd Class Classics in Moderations.
New - - -	21	2½		Scholarship. 2nd Class in Moderations in Classics.
Ditto - -	21	2¾ Terms.		Scholarship.
Pembroke - -	20	6 Years.		Prize, Goldsmith's University Exhibition.
Trinity - -	21	2		Franklin Prize for English Verse.
CAMBRIDGE :—				
Caius - -	19	–		Open Scholarship.
Ditto - -	20	2½		Perse Scholarship. 2nd Mathematical Prize.
Ditto - -	21	2		Scholar. Prize for Mathematics.
King's - -	21	2 Terms.		2nd Mathematical Prize. 1st Mathematical Prize.
Magdalen - -	19	2		1st Open Scholarship.
Pembroke - -	19	3		Open Scholarship.
St. John's - -	20	5		Two Exhibitions. A 1st Class in College Examination, a 1st Class and Prize in do., a 1st Class in the previous Examination.
		Years.		
Trinity - -	21	–	B.A.	
Ditto - -	21	2½		Sizarship. Two 1st Classes in College Examination. One 2nd Class in College Examination.
		Terms.		
Ditto - -	20	5		1st Class and Prize in College Examination.
LONDON :—				
King's College	19	–		Prize for English Literature. Honours in Classics and Modern History.
Ditto - -	21	–		Matriculated in Classical Honours at London University. Certificate for Classics. Associate of King's College.
Ditto - -	19	–		Prizes for General Proficiency in Latin and French. Certificates of Merit for Greek, English Literature, Political Economy, and Commercial Law.
Ditto (Evening Classes).	21	3		Associateship. 2 Prizes, and 11 Certificates of Merit.
Ditto - -	21	–		Prizes for Mathematics and Divinity.
		Years.		
Ditto - -	18	1		Prize for Fortification.
Ditto - -	18	1		Prize and Certificate of Honours for Classics.
Ditto - -	18	2		Two Prizes, Inglis Scholarship.
University College	21	1		2nd Class Certificate for Mathematics and French.

TABLE VII.—University Honours—*continued.*

University.	Age of Candidate.	Length of Residence.	Degree.	Honours and Prizes.
LONDON—*continued.*	Years.	Years.		
University College	21	2		Gold Medal in Chemistry, with General Physics. 1st Silver Medal in Physiology and General Anatomy.
Ditto - -	18	2		Fourth in Classical Honours at the Examination for Matriculation.
Ditto - -	20	3	B.A.	Fifth in Mathematical Honours at Matriculation. Certificates for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Ditto - -	21	-		Certificates in Geology and French.
Ditto - -	19	2½		Prizes for French and German.
Ditto - -	20	3		Prize for Natural Philosophy, and Certificates in Latin and Mathematics. Certificates in Latin, French, English, Geology, and Natural Philosophy.
At no College -	21	3	B.A.	Fourth in Honours in Latin at 1st B.A. Examination. Fourth in Classical Tripos after Degree.
DUBLIN :—				
Trinity College -	21	–		First Hebrew Prize.
Ditto - -	20	–		French Entrance Prize.
Ditto - -	19	2½		First Honour in Logic and Mental Philosophy.
Ditto - -	18	–		Classical Sizarship. First Prize Latin Verse Composition.
Ditto - -	21	1½		French Entrance Prize. First and second Classical Honours.
Ditto - -	20	–		Catechetical Prize.
Ditto - -	20	1½		First Classical Sizarship. Royal Scholarship. Three first Classical Honours.
Ditto - -	20	4		Three Honours in Science and one Catechetical.
Ditto - -	19	2		Exhibition, Prize and an Honour.
Ditto - -	18	1		Seventh place at entrance.
Ditto - -	20	5	B.A.	——
Ditto - -	21	3½		Erasmus Smith's Exhibition, Classical Honours, and Prizes in French and Italian.
Ditto - -	20	-		Royal Scholarship. Three first Honours and three second Honours.
Ditto - -	20	3½		Diploma in Civil Engineering. First Hebrew Entrance Prize. First Honours in Mathematics and Experimental Physics.
Ditto - -	19	-		Second Honours in Classics and Mathematics.
Ditto - -	20	3½		Eighth place at entrance and Prize in French. Honours for Classics, Mathematics, Logic, and Metaphysics.

TABLE VII.—University Honours—*continued.*

University.	Age of Candidate.	Length of Residence.	Degree.	Honours and Prizes.
DUBLIN—*continued.*	Years.	Years.		
Trinity College	21	1½		Sizarship. First among Irish Royal Exhibitioners, and two first Honours in Classics.
ABERDEEN :—		Sessions.		
University and King's.	21	4	M.A.	Bursary of 15*l.* for four years. Seventh Prize in Latin, Tenth in Greek, Fifth in Mathematics, Seventh in Natural Philosophy, Honours in M.A. Examination for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
		Years.		
Ditto	21	4	M.A.	Fourteenth Bursary. Several Class Prizes, and highest Classical Honours.
Ditto	18	4	M.A.	Honours and Prizes.
Marischal	19	4	M.A.	Prize in Mathematics. Merit in Natural Philosophy. Open Scholarship.
		Sessions.		
Ditto	18	4	M.A.	Honours and Prizes. Degree with Honours.
EDINBURGH :—		Years.		
University	18	4	M.A.	Second Prize in 1st Class of Mathematics. Third Prize in 2nd Class of Mathematics. First Honourable Mention in Senior Division of Class of Logic and Metaphysics. First Prize in 3rd (highest) Class of Pure Mathematics. Second Prize in 2nd Division of Class of Natural Philosophy.
Ditto (and Belfast)	21	–	B.A.	Four Prizes in Mathematics. One in Modern Languages. One in Chemistry and Electricity.
Ditto	20	3		First Prize in 2nd Greek Class. First in Logic and Philosophy. Third in 3rd Greek Class. Two Prizes for Special Subjects.
		Sessions.		
Ditto	21	4		Prize in Mathematics, Greek, and Chemistry.
Ditto (and Glasgow)	18	2	M.A.	Prizes in various classes.
ST. ANDREWS :—		Years.		
University	18	1½		Honours in Latin, Greek, Logic, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, and Political Economy.
QUEEN'S COLLEGES:-				
Belfast	20	4		Three Science Scholarships, and Special Prize.
Ditto	21	4	B.A.	Honours, Classical Scholarships, University Gold Medal.
		Sessions.		
Ditto	21	3		Two Literary Scholarships. Class Prizes.
		Year.		
Cork	19	¾		Scholarship.
Galway	20	–		Three Scholarships in Literary Department of Arts. At Sessional Examinations two first Prizes in French, one in Celtic, Certificate of Honour in Logic.

TABLE VII.—University Honours—*continued.*

University.	Age of Candidate.	Length of Residence.	Degree.	Honours and Prizes.
QUEEN'S COLLEGES—*continued.*	Years.	Years.		
Galway - -	20	4	B.A.	Senior Scholarship in Classics, and Gold Medal in Modern Languages.
		Sessions.		
Ditto - -	18	4	B.A.	First Scholarship in Literature and Science. Second Scholarship in Literature. First Class at Little-go. First place and Gold Medal in Ancient Classics at B.A. Examination. Second place and Prize in Modern Languages. First Prizes in Latin, Greek, English, second in French and German, first in Latin and Greek at Sessional Examination. Senior Scholarship in Classics.
BARBADOES :—		Years.		
Codrington College	21	3		Classics II. Divinity II. Mental and Moral Science I.

TABLE VIII.—BIRTHPLACES of CANDIDATES.

Place.	No. of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
Bedfordshire - - - - - -	2	1
Berkshire - - - - - -	1	1
Buckinghamshire - - - - - -	3	—
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge) - - - -	1	—
Cheshire - - - - - - -	3	2
Cornwall - - - - - - -	3	1
Devonshire - - - - - - -	5	4
Dorsetshire - - - - - - -	2	2
Durham - - - - - - -	1	1
Essex - - - - - - -	2	2
Glamorganshire - - - - - -	1	1
Gloucestershire (Cheltenham) - - - -	1	1
Hampshire { including Portsmouth 2 ; „ Isle of Wight 1 } - - -	4	1
Hertfordshire - - - - - -	1	—
Kent (including Maidstone 1) - - - -	3	1
Lancashire { including Liverpool 2 ; „ Manchester 1 } - - -	3	—
Leicestershire (Leicester) - - - - -	1	—
Lincolnshire - - - - - - -	1	1
London - - - - - - -	17	5
Middlesex - - - - - - -	2	2
Montgomeryshire - - - - - -	1	—
Norfolk (including Norwich 2) - - - -	5	3
Northamptonshire - - - - - -	1	1
Oxfordshire (Oxford) - - - - - -	1	—
Pembrokeshire - - - - - -	1	1
Somersetshire (including Bath 4) - - - -	9	3
Staffordshire - - - - - -	1	1

Table VIII.—*continued.*

Place.	No. of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
Suffolk	2	1
Surrey	2	–
Sussex	1	–
Warwickshire (including Birmingham 1)	5	3
Worcestershire (including Worcester 3)	5	–
Yorkshire { including Doncaster 1 „ Leeds 1 }	5	3
Aberdeenshire (including Aberdeen 2)	3	2
Ayrshire	1	–
Banffshire	1	–
Edinburgh	2	1
Elgin	1	1
Fifeshire	1	–
Forfarshire	1	1
Kincardineshire	1	1
Lanarkshire (Glasgow)	1	–
Antrim (including Belfast 1)	3	2
Armagh	1	1
Cavan	2	2
Clare	1	1
Cork	3	2
Derry (including Londonderry 1)	3	2
Donegal	1	1
Down	1	1
Dublin (including Dublin city 2)	9	2
Kerry	3	2
Leitrim	1	1
Limerick (including Limerick city 1)	2	1
Sligo	1	–
Tipperary	1	–
Tyrone	2	2
Waterford	1	1
Westmeath	1	–
India (including Calcutta 2)	20	9
New South Wales	1	1
Red River Settlement	1	1
Barbados	2	1
St. Vincent, West Indies	1	1
Bruges	1	–
Nassau	1	–
	171	82

5. MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS RELATING TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I.

EXTRACT FROM ACT OF 21 & 22 VICT. C. 106. (AN ACT FOR THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.)

Section XXXII. With all convenient speed after the passing of this Act, regulations shall be made by the Secretary of State in Council, with the advice and assistance of the Commissioners for the time being acting in execution of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 21st May 1855, "for regulating the admission of persons to the Civil Service of "the Crown," for admitting all persons being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty (and of such age and qualification as may be prescribed in this behalf) who may be desirous of becoming candidates for appointment to the Civil Service of India to be examined as candidates accordingly, and for prescribing the branches of knowledge in which such candidates shall be examined, and generally for regulating and conducting such examinations under the superintendence of the said last-mentioned Commissioners, or of the persons for the time being entrusted with the carrying out of such regulations as may be from time to time established by Her Majesty for examination, certificate, or other test of fitness in relation to appointments to junior situations in the Civil Service of the Crown, and the candidates who may be certified by the said Commissioners or other persons as aforesaid to be entitled under such regulations shall be recommended for appointment according to the order of their proficiency, as shown by such examinations, and such persons only as shall have been so certified as aforesaid shall be appointed or admitted to the Civil Service of India by the Secretary of State in Council: Provided always, that all regulations to be made by the said Secretary of State in Council under this Act shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof, if Parliament be sitting, and if Parliament be not sitting, then within fourteen days after the next meeting thereof.

II.

REGULATIONS.

1. In June or July 1863, an examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than sixty Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.* Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.
2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st May 1863, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.—

   (*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st May 1863 will be above eighteen years and under twenty-two years;

   (*b*) A certificate signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

   (*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

* The exact number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, will be announced hereafter.

(*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :*—

	Marks.
English Language and Literature :—	
Composition - - - - -	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution - - -	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece -	750
" " Rome -	750
" " France -	375
" " Germany -	375
" " Italy - -	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed - - - -	1,250
Natural Science; that is, (1.) Chemistry, (2.) Electricity and Magnetism, (3.) Natural History, (4.) Geology, and (5.) Mineralogy - -	500
*** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - - -	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature - - -	500
Arabic Language and Literature - - -	500
	7,375

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of Examination unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose,

* It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above mentioned as to Natural Science), and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency to which they shall be appointed.

9. In June or July 1864, a further examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects :—

	Marks.
1. { Sanskrit	500
{ Vernacular Languages of India (each)	350
*** Each candidate may name one or two languages. If he name one only, he must name either Sanskrit or a vernacular language current in the Presidency which he has selected.	
2. The History and Geography of India	500
3. The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohamedan Law	1,000
4. Political Economy	500

In this, as in the preceding examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the further examination, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected candidates who at the further examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the further examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the further examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.—The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

NOTE.—(1.) *All persons appointed to the Civil Service will be required to attend at the India Office, to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenant, and for giving a bond for* 1,000*l.*, *jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on their appointment amount to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(2.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, with the view of meeting the expenses to be incurred by selected candidates during the interval which must elapse before they can proceed to India, it is his intention to allow the sum of* 100*l.*

to each selected candidate who shall have passed the further examination in 1864 *to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(3.) *Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the* 1*st March* 1863.

(4.) *Candidates rejected at the further examination of* 1864 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination in* 1865.

III.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES SELECTED AT THE EXAMINATION OF JUNE 1862.*

THE following Regulation prescribes the subjects of the further examination:—

"9. In June or July 1863 a further examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects:—

	Marks.
"1. Sanskrit	500
Vernacular Languages of India (each)	350
*** Each candidate may name one or two languages. If he names one only, he must name either Sanskrit or a vernacular language current in the Presidency which he has selected.	
"2. The History and Geography of India	500
"3. The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohamedan Law	1,000
"4. Political Economy	500

"In this as in the preceding examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce Examination, as may be deemed necessary."

Regulation 11 provides that a competent knowledge of the subject specified in Regulation 9 shall be required.

It is expected that the selected candidates will at once begin to prepare for their further examination. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained; but it must rest with the candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude for acquiring the special knowledge necessary for them in the positions which they hope to gain. It is not improbable that they will in some cases be reluctant to give up the pursuit of university distinction, but, if well advised, they will at once lay aside other subjects in order that they may devote themselves the more assiduously to those in which they will be examined.

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* Instructions for the guidance of the candidates who may be selected in June or July next will be issued after the examination. No material change is at present in contemplation.

It should be distinctly understood that in the further examination the requirements of universities or colleges will not be regarded as affording an excuse for imperfect preparation. Each candidate, in choosing his place of residence for the year, should carefully consider what facilities will be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies.

The following instructions relate to the several subjects of the further examination. Of these, the first and third (LANGUAGE and LAW) are regarded as the most important.

1. *Language.*

The *Vernacular* languages considered admissible for the several Presidencies (Sanskrit being admissible for all) are the following :—

BENGAL - - -	Hindustani. Bengali.
MADRAS - - -	Tamil. Telugu.
BOMBAY - - -	Hindustani. Gujeratti. Mahratti. Arabic.

Every selected candidate must pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in Sanskrit, or in a Vernacular of his Presidency, but, subject to this requirement, he may obtain marks for any one, or any two, of the above-mentioned languages. Other Oriental languages may, with the consent of the Civil Service Commissioners, be taken up as extra subjects, but no marks will be given in respect of them.

Candidates selecting Hindustani will be expected to be able to read both the Talik or written character, and the Naskh or printed character, and also the Devanagari character, but they will not be further examined in the distinguishing peculiarities of Hindi.

It is probable that in the course of the examination candidates will be required to read original letters or official papers in the written character, and it is considered most important that they should be able to do so with facility.

Whatever may be the language selected, candidates will be required to be able to translate passages of moderate difficulty, and to answer grammatical questions.

2. *History and Geography of India.*

Candidates *well* acquainted with the *outlines* of the History of India, will be considered as having reached the minimum ; but those who wish to attain a good knowledge of the subject should study "Mill's History of British India," edited and continued by Professor Wilson ; Orme's and Elphinstone's Histories, and Kaye's "Afghan War."

For the Geography of India, Thornton's Gazetteer may be used, with good maps.

3. *Law.*

(*a*) In order to prepare themselves for examination in "The General Principles of Jurisprudence," candidates should study the following works :—

(1.) "The Institutes of Justinian," edited by Mr. Sandars.

(2.) Traités de Législation, Civile et Pénale ; ouvrage extrait des manuscrits de M. Jérémie Bentham, par Ét. Dumont. (Londres, Taylor et Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.)

(3.) Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. I., containing the "Introduction" and the "Rights of Persons."

(*b*) The elements of Hindu and Mohamedan law may be learned from Professor Wilson's edition of M'Naghten's Treatises. (London, Williams and Norgate, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.)

(*c*) It is required that each candidate shall, before the end of January next, send in notes of at least ten cases heard by himself in a court of justice, and that the same number be again sent in at the close of April. The following instructions should be attended to :

(1.) Candidates are to select exclusively cases tried before juries, or in courts presided over by barristers :

(2.) The notes should contain the title of the court, the names of the judge and of the parties, and the place and time of trial. They should also state clearly and concisely the substance of the evidence given, the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary, the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen, the arguments of counsel, the view taken by the judge, and the ultimate result, with any other details which may appear worthy of notice :

(3.) In addition to the more extended report a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and how those facts were proved, and, in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them :

(4.) Each candidate is to append to his notes a declaration that they are bonâ fide his own composition, and have been derived from personal attendance in court :

(5.) Foolscap paper is to be used, with a margin ; and attention must be paid to handwriting, which should be clear and large :

(6.) Questions upon the notes sent in will be asked in the vivâ voce portion of the examination of July, and such proportion of the marks assigned by the regulations to legal subjects as may be thought adequate will be allotted to them.

With reference to the preceding instructions, the Civil Service Commissioners wish to state explicity that they do not expect that candidates will obtain by an attendance on courts of justice such as that required, any great knowledge of law, or of the technicalities of legal practice. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid, rather than to select, cases which involve abstruse legal questions, difficulties on the construction of statutes, &c. ; cases of assault, debt, theft, &c. are most likely (at least until some familiarity with legal proceedings has been acquired) to give clear ideas as to the way in which a trial is conducted ; and this, it should be understood, is the real object in view.

The Commissioners will, if applied to, endeavour to facilitate the admission of candidates to those courts of justice in which any special arrangement for their accommodation can be made.

(*d*) The Commissioners consider it also important that candidates should acquire in this country an elementary acquaintance with the mode in which law is administered in India. The following books, &c., are to be studied :—

(1.) Certain portions of the "First Report of Commissioners on Indian Law Reform," presented in 1855. These have been reprinted and will be delivered to candidates.

(2.) The Royal Charter, granted under the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 104., for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India, with the despatch from the Secretary of State for India relating to it. Copies will be delivered to candidates.

(3.) "The new Procedure of the Civil Courts in India not established by Royal Charter," by William Macpherson, Esq. (London, R. C. Le Page & Co., 1, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.) By § 37. of the above-mentioned Charter this Code of Procedure has been extended to the High Court. Mr. Macpherson permits candidates to purchase this work at the trade price, but those who desire to avail themselves of this privilege must make a direct application to the publishers.

(4.) "The Indian Penal Code, with Notes, by Messrs. Morgan and A. G. Macpherson," (London, G. C. Hay & Co., 2, Crescent Place, Blackfriars.) Messrs. Morgan and A. G. Macpherson give the permission mentioned in the preceding section.

(5.) The Act of the Indian Legislature "For simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter." This may be obtained from Messrs. Allen (13, Waterloo Place, London).

Candidates will be examined in the several books, &c. mentioned under this head, and such marks as may be given will be included in the general total.

It is not to be doubted that in preparing for the further examination candidates who have obtained the assistance of qualified instructors will have a great advantage over those who have studied alone, but the Commissioners do not lay down any positive Rule upon the subject. They content themselves with pressing upon the attention of candidates the judgment of the Secretary of State for India, who has said, when speaking of the attainments which Indian Civil Servants should possess,—"No qualification is so necessary to them, whether they be "employed in the judicial branch of the service, or in the "combined duties of collector and magistrate, as a thorough "knowledge of the principles of law *combined with practical* "*acquaintance with the mode of conducting civil and criminal* "*suits.*"

4. *Political Economy.*

The work recommended is Mr. Stuart Mill's Treatise on Political Economy.

Civil Service Commission,
August 1862.

IV.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Cambridge.

The following is a statement of the assistance afforded by the University of Cambridge, and the colleges in the same, to candidates selected for the Civil Service of India in preparing for their further examination.

Indian Languages.

Sanskrit.—Professor Jarrett, Regius Professor of Hebrew, gives, both in the Michaelmas and Easter Terms of each year, two courses of lectures in Sanskrit, one course adapted for those who are commencing the study and another for more advanced students. There is no fee charged for attending these lectures.

Hindustani.—The University in 1860 appointed a teacher of Hindustani, who is paid in part by a salary from the University chest, and in part by the fees of the students. Pupils attending three times a week pay 3*l.*, and those attending six times a week pay 5*l.* a term.

Major Stephen is the teacher of Hindustani. He gives lectures during every term. Arrangements have been made by Major Stephen to obtain assistance for those candidates who, having been selected for the service of Madras, require to be taught the languages of Southern India.

History and Geography of India.

Dr. Waraker, the Law Lecturer of Trinity Hall, gives a course of instruction and examinations in these subjects. His lectures may be attended by persons who are not members of Trinity Hall upon paying a fee.

Law.

The Regius Professor of Laws delivers lectures, in general, during every term, on the subjects for the Law Tripos, one of which is "Institutes of Justinian."

He has for the last two years given special courses of lectures on Hindu and Mohamedan Law for the advantage of the candidates selected for the Indian Civil Service.

It should be stated that the University allows candidates for degrees in law the option of taking up Hindu and Mohamedan Law, as learned from Professor Wilson's edition of MacNaghten's Treatises, in place of English history in the examination of the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Law ; upon this substitution being made, the subjects for the above examination are almost entirely comprised in those for the further examination.

The Law Lecturer at Trinity Hall gives a special course of instruction to the candidates for the further examination, which includes all the branches of legal study specified in the papers of instructions issued by the Government.

Members of other colleges than Trinity Hall are at liberty to attend this course on payment of a fee of 6*l.* per term, while for members of the College it stands in the place of the ordinary college lectures.

Political Economy.

Professor Pryme gives a course of lectures on this subject in every year. The fee for attendance is two guineas per term. Political Economy is one of the subjects of the Moral Sciences Tripos, lately established. A course of instruction in Political Economy is given at St. John's College by the lecturer who takes the Moral Science Department.

The subject is so treated as to meet all the requirements of candidates for the further examination. Members of St. John's College can attend these lectures in the place of the ordinary college lectures. Members of other colleges are allowed to attend upon payment of 3*l.* per term.

Oxford.

In addition to the instruction afforded by the University to its students generally, special provision has been made for the aid of such of its members as have been selected after competitive examination for the service of the Crown in India by the appointment of a teacher of Hindustani, who also lectures in other Oriental languages, and by the further appointment of a teacher of the general principles of jurisprudence and the elements of Hindu and Mohamedan law.

The council of this University has also recommended that a change should be made in the final examination in the law and history schools. Should this recommendation be adopted, the history of British India will be one of the subjects of examination in these schools, and the selected candidates will thus have greater facility in obtaining their degrees.

Trinity College, Dublin.

Extract from Letter of the Rev. the Provost.

Trinity College, though it has not undertaken to provide special instruction for the second East India Civil Service Examination, nevertheless affords them great facilities in carrying on the prescribed studies. Our Professor of Arabic and Hindustani, Meer Owlad Ali, gives efficient instruction in both those languages. Dr. Lottner, who now lectures in Sanskrit, has been strongly recommended to us by Professor Max Müller, and it is hoped will be a worthy successor to Professor Siegfried.

Professor Houston, our Professor of Political Economy, has organized a class for the purpose of giving instruction in that department, in Jurisprudence and in all the branches of Law, Roman, English, Hindu, and Mohamedan.

The police magistrates, the Recorder of the City of Dublin, and the judges of all the superior courts of law and equity, have most considerately directed accommodation to be provided for those of our students who attend for the purpose of reporting criminal and civil cases.

There are also available for the benefit of the East India Civil Service candidates courses of lectures delivered in our own law school and in that of the Queen's Inn.

Edinburgh.

Extract from Minutes of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, of date 31st January 1863.

In reply to the letter of inquiry, of date December 1862, addressed by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commissioners in their name, to the Vice-Chancellor of this University, and by him laid before the Senatus Academicus, the Secretary of Senatus is directed to state, that the following are the facilities afforded by the University to candidates selected for the Civil Service of India in preparing for their further or second examination. As regards—

1. *Sanskrit.*—A chair of "Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and of Comparative Philology," has recently been instituted in the University, and brought into operation this winter. The Professor forms, during the winter session, a class for instruction in the

Sanskrit language and literature, which meets from four to six times weekly, and prepares for both the Indian Civil Service examinations. Accordingly, a large proportion of the members of the present class have those examinations in view. To afford the students a knowledge of Hindu law, the Professor reads and explains the original Sanskrit texts which form the basis of legal proceedings in the Hindu Law Courts. He is ready to continue his instructions in summer up to the 1st July, if required. In 15 public lectures he gives an outline of ancient Hindu literature, mythology, and philosophy.

2. *The Vernacular Languages of India.*—The Professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages gives instruction, during the winter session, in Hindustani, Bengali, and Arabic (besides Persian) to the students, either in classes or singly, as may be preferred, and will continue the same in summer also, if desired.

3. *General Jurisprudence.*—The Professorship of Public Law and of the Law of Nature and Nations, lately revived and brought anew into operation this winter, embraces general jurisprudence or natural law. The Professor lectures during the winter session, and treats of general jurisprudence as the first great department of his subject. The lectures in this part of the course have for their object to exhibit the law of nature as the general basis of all the special departments of jurisprudence, and to explain and illustrate its relations to ethics on the one hand, and to positive law on the other. The rest of the course is divided into two branches; the *first* embraces public international law, or *jus inter gentes;* the *second*, private international law, or the conflict of laws. Under each of these heads the principles of general jurisprudence formerly discussed are referred to and illustrated in their concrete manifestations.

4. *Civil Law.*—The Professor of Civil Law delivers a course of about 80 lectures in winter and 40 in summer on the history and principles of the Roman Law. The winter division of the course embraces a sketch of the external history of the law, a generalization of the system, and a detailed examination of the internal history and principles of the law of things and of the law of obligations. The summer division is devoted to an examination of the internal history and principles of the law of the family relationships and the law of inheritance. The text book is Gneist's edition (Syntagma) of the Institutes of Gaius and Justinian, with subsidiary reference to the Corpus Juris, Sandars' translation of the Institutes, Oudlan's Treatise, Puchta's Institutionen, and Lord Mackenzie's studies in Roman Law.

5. *Political Economy.*—The Professor of Moral Philosophy proposes to give lectures next winter session upon this subject.

Aberdeen.

Extract from Letters of the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor.

Your letter of the 13th December last having been laid before the Senatus Academicus of this University and duly considered, I beg leave, in compliance with the request of the Senatus, to state in reply to the inquiry contained in it:—

1. That the course of instruction in this University affords to candidates for the Civil Service of India the means of preparing themselves for the competitive examinations, and that several candidates whose studies were pursued exclusively in this University have obtained high places in the lists of successful competitors.

2. That as regards the subjects enumerated in the papers of instructions which accompanied your letter, as embraced in the "Further "Examination of the Candidates selected after Competition," the

Professor of Oriental languages in this University is prepared to give courses of instruction in Arabic and Hindustani, and the Professor of Moral Philosophy in Political Economy during the winter session.

* * * The Professor of Oriental languages is prepared to give instructions in Sanskrit to selected candidates for the East India Civil Service. * * *

St. Andrews.

Extract from Letter of the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor.

In reference to your letters of 13th December and 9th February, I have to state that no special arrangements have been made in the University of St. Andrews for the benefit of candidates for the Civil Service.

Belfast.

Extract from Letter of the Registrar.

I am directed to inform you, in reply to your letter to Mr. Stoney of the 13th ult., that the President and Council of this College sanctioned some years back the establishment of special courses for students intending to become candidates for appointments in the Civil Service of India, the Public Service at home, and for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers.

Of these proposed courses a detailed account will be found in the accompanying paper, No. 1, pp. 1 to 4.

Shortly after these courses were sanctioned, the Queen's University in Ireland, where the students of this College proceed to graduate, recommended the delivery of honour or higher courses of lectures by the professors in the several subjects which are taught in the undergraduate course; and these honour courses in conjunction with the ordinary lectures and practical coursse of instruction in the College have been found to embrace all that is required by candidates for the Civil Engineering and Military Services. A summary of the subjects taught in the College, accompanied by other details, will be found in the pamphlet marked No. 2, pp. 52 to 59.

Of these courses two only can be said to have been specially founded with a view to the competitive examinations; namely, Sanskrit and Hindustani, lectures in which have been regularly delivered for the last four years. *See* p. 52 of pamphlet marked No. 2.

The Commissioners will find that with this addition our curriculum is so complete in its character and comprehensive in its details as to embrace fully all the requirements of the public examinations.

The success of the candidates from this College has been a source of great gratification to the President and Professors, the more especially as it has been attained as the result of a system of general education, without the least attempt in any single case to *cram* the candidates before going up for examination.

Extracts from Enclosure.

Political Economy.—The Professor of Political Economy will give private instruction, if required. Fee 2*l.*

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—A class will be opened by Professor MacDouall as soon as students present themselves. Fee 5*l.*

Arabic Language and Literature.—A class will be opened by Professor Reichel if students appear. Fee 5*l.*

In many cases, students intending to become candidates for civil appointments, will find it advisable, in the first instance, to attend the ordinary college classes, reserving the special course for a subsequent year of their studies. The Professors will examine into the state of preparation of the students who present themselves, and advise them as to the course they should pursue.

By order,
Richard Oulton, Registrar.

Queen's College, Belfast,
November 1855.

Sanskrit and Hindūstānī.

The text books are, in the junior or first year's Sanskrit class, Williams' (or Wilson's) *Grammar*, Williams' *Manual*, and the *Hitopadeça*;—in the senior or second year's Sanskrit class, the *Mānavadharmaçāstra*, and either the *Çakuntalā* or the *Nulopakhyāna*;—in the Hindūstanī class, Forbes' *Hindūstānī* and *Persian Grammars* (with the annexed Extracts), as also his *Hindūstānī Manual*, and either the *Bāgh o Bahār* or the *Baitāl-Pachīsī*.

Each class meets twice or thrice in the week.

The Professor of Latin will not hereafter form an Arabic class; but he will be happy to give advice and information to students who may be anxious to study that language.

English Law.

1849. Echlin Molyneux, Q.C.

For Law Students of the First Year.—The lectures on the Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing take place on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 p.m. 24 lectures are given in each session.

For Law Students of the Second Year.—The lectures in Equity and Bankruptcy take place on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 p.m. 24 lectures are given in each session.

For Law Students of the Third Year.—The lectures in Common and Criminal Law take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 11 a.m. 24 lectures are given in each session.

For Law Students of the Fourth Year.—The lectures in the Law of Evidence and Pleading on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 a.m. 24 lectures are given in each session.

All the lectures of Professor Molyneux, except those to the third and fourth year students, are given at his residence, between the 1st of December and the Christmas recess, and in the months of February and March.

The books recommended for preliminary study are as follows:—

Law of Property.—Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England, Books II. and III.

Equity.—Story's Equity Jurisprudence.

Common Law.—Stephen's Commentaries, Book VI.

Law of Evidence and Pleading.—Taylor on Evidence.

Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

1853. T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.B.

For Law Students of the First Year.—The lectures on Jurisprudence take place on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 p.m. 24 lectures in each session.

For Law Students of the Second Year.—The lectures on Civil Law take place on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8 p.m. 24 lectures in each session.

For Students in the Arts Classes of the Third Year.—The lectures on Political Economy take place at 2 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; and the lectures on Jurisprudence take place at 7 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. There are for this class 48 lectures, 24 in Political Economy, and 24 in Jurisprudence.

For Law Students of the Fourth Year.—The lectures on Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law take place on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. 24 lectures in each session.

For Art Students of the Fourth Year.—Advanced course of lectures on Jurisprudence and Political Economy on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. 24 lectures.

All the lectures of Professor Leslie are given in the months of December, February, and March.

Elementary Text Books used by the Students.

Political Economy.—Professor Cairns' Logical Method of Political Economy; Senior's Treatise on Political Economy; Mill's Elements of Political Economy.

Jurisprudence.—Lord Bacon's Tract on Universal Justice; Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Book III.; Hallam's Middle Ages, Chap. VIII.; Jebb's Article on Law, *Encyc. Metrop.*; Austin's Province of Jurisprudence.

Civil Law.—Gibbon's Survey of the Roman Law; Sandars' Institutes of Justinian; Maine's Ancient Law.

Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law.—Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England; Hallam's Middle Ages, Chap. VIII., and Constitutional History; Lewis on the Government of Dependencies; Arthur Mill's Colonial Constitutions; Wheaton's Elements of International Law; Storey's Conflict of Laws.

Other books will be referred to and recommended during the session.

Cork.

Extract from Letter of the Vice-President.

Sir,

In reference to your circular of the 13th December, a copy of which has been forwarded to this College by the Secretary of the Queen's University, in Ireland, I am instructed to make the following statement to be appended to the report of the Civil Service Commission.

"The Council of Queen's College, Cork, have made arrangements for affording instruction to candidates for the further examination, in the following subjects, viz. :—

"1. The history and geography of India.

"2. The general principles of jurisprudence, and the elements of Hindu and Mohamedan law.

"3. Political economy.

"Cork is an assize town, there is a Court of Record in the City of Cork presided over by a barrister ; the Quarter Sessions for the east riding of the county, presided over by a Queen's Counsel, are held in Cork."

I have, &c.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

EXTRACT from LETTERS from the PRESIDENT.

WE have as yet not been able to make provision for teaching the languages required, but the Professors selected for teaching the subjects of Law, History, Jurisprudence, and Political Economy are all men of eminence and reputation.

The frequent sittings of the Barrister's Court, and the holding of the Assizes in the immediate vicinity of the College, afford great facilities for noting and reporting the cases as required by Section (C), page 3, of the "Instructions for the Guidance of Selected Candidates."

ENCLOSURE.

Civil Service of India, Second Examination.

THE following arrangements have been made for the purpose of assisting "selected candidates" in their preparation for the further examination prescribed by the Civil Service Commissioners :—

History and Geography of India.—Dr. Moffatt, the Acting Professor of History and English Literature, will deliver a special course of lectures on the History and Geography of India to students preparing for the further examination. The students will also be exercised in oral examinations in the books recommended by the Commissioners, and in the writing of essays on the topics of the courses.

Jurisprudence and Political Economy.—Mr. John E. Cairnes, Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy, will deliver a course of lectures on the General Principles of Jurisprudence, and on Political Economy, suitable for candidates preparing for the further examination. He will use as text books the works recommended by the Commissioners.

Law.—Mr. W. Bennett Campion, Professor of English Law, will deliver a course of lectures on the Mode of Procedure and Principles of Evidence in the Administration of the Civil and Criminal Law of England, and particularly in that class of cases to which the attention of candidates is specially directed by the Civil Service Commissioners ; and also on the Elements of Law as administered in India, and mode of judicial procedure there, as contained in the books recommended in the instructions of the Civil Service Commissioners.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, IRELAND.

EXTRACTS from the CALENDAR, referred to in a Letter from the Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

CLASSES have been or will be organized, under the superintendence of the Professors of the Faculties of Philosophy and Letters and of Science,

for the purpose of preparing young men for the various competitive examinations.

Classes have been formed with a view to preparing students for the competitive examinations required of candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service. Students desirous of joining either are referred to Professors Penny and Renouf, under whose managements the classes have been placed.

Lecturer on Sanskrit and Oriental Languages—Professor Renouf.

* * * *

There are classes in Political Economy.

* * * * *

Students requiring a knowledge of Sanskrit, Hebrew, Coptic, &c., will receive information as to classes, private instruction, &c., by applying to the Professor of Ancient History.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Dean, Professor T. Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S.
Vice-Dean, Professor De Morgan.

Courses of Instruction suited for Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India.

Sanscrit.—Professor Th. Goldstücker, Ph.D.

Senior Course.—Two lectures weekly.
Explanation of the Bhásháparichchheda.

Middle Course.—Two lectures weekly.
Explanation of the Dáyabhága or Law of Inheritance by Jímútaváhana.

Junior Course.—Four lectures weekly.
Grammar, and portions of the Hitopades'a, Manu, or the Maháb hárata.

Fee for the Senior or Middle Course, 4*l.*; and for the Junior Course, 7*l.* 10*s.*

The days and hours of these lectures will be fixed at the beginning of the session.

Students wishing to attend any of them are requested to apply for further particulars to the Professor.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Professor Charles Rieu, Ph. D.

Junior Class.—Monday and Thursday, from 9 to 10.

Subjects.—Grammar (Grammar of the Arabic Language, by William Wright. Lond. 1859); Lokmān's Fables.

Senior Class.—Tuesday and Friday, from 9 to 10.

Subjects.—Portions of the Korân; De Sacy's Crestomathie Arabe; Makāmāt al-Hairiri.

Fee for each class, 4*l.*

Persian.—Professor Charles Rieu, Ph.D.

Junior Class.—Wednesday and Saturday, from 9 to 10.

Subjects.—Grammar and extracts (Dr. D. Forbes's Grammar); the Gulistān of Sa'dī.

Senior Class.—Monday and Thursday from 4 to 5.

Subjects.—Anwāri Suhailī ; Bostan of Sa'dī.

Fee for each class, 4*l.*

HINDUSTANI.—Professor SYED ABDOOLLAH.

Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 to 9 P.M.

Terms from 12th of January to Easter, from Easter to the middle of June.

Subjects. — Forbes's Grammar and Selections. Bagh o Bahar, Baital, Pachisi, and Prem Sagar.

Fees, each term, 2*l.* 16*s.* College fee for each Term, 5*s.*

BENGALLI.—Professor GANNENDR MOHUN TAGORE, Barrister-at-Law.

Tuesdays, from 3 to 4 P.M.

A course of 12 lectures.

Subjects.—Yates's Bengalli Grammar ; Forbes's Bengalli Grammar.

Fee, 2*l.* 18*s.*

A change may be made in the days and hours, by arrangement between the Professor and the members of his class.

HINDU LAW.—Professor GANNENDR MOHUN TAGORE, Barrister-at-Law.

Thursdays, at 3 P.M.

A complete course of Hindu Law, in which the Professor will compare the Hindu Law with the Roman Law and with the Law of Real Property in England. Text-books :—M'Naghten's Hindu Law, Wilson's edition ; Strange's Elements of Hindu Law ; Sutherland's Translation of Dattaka Mimansa.

Fee, 3*l.* 3*s.*

A change may be made in the days and hours, by arrangement between the Professor and the members of the class.

GUJARA'TI.—Professor DA'DA'BHA'I NAOROJI.

Monday and Thursday, from 6 to 7 o'clock.—Grammar and Exercises, Green's Sentences, and Bal Shastri's History of British India.

Fee, 4*l.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Professor JACOB WALEY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of the College.

Tuesday, 5.20 to 6.20 P.M.

A course of about Twenty-five Lectures, commencing on October 28th.

Subjects.—Production and Distribution of Wealth, including Principles of Population, and Theories of Wages, Profits, and Rent,—Theory of value,—Money, Credit, including principles of banking and Exchanges, Currency, Foreign Trade, Taxation, Public Debts.

Fee, 3*l.*

Scholarships.—JOSEPH HUME; RICARDO.

Masters of unendowed schools, and ushers entered to the four evening classes of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, will be admitted to these lectures gratuitously.

ENGLISH LAW.—Professor, JOHN A. RUSSELL, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

Tuesdays from 7.15 to 8.15 P.M. (during the months of November, December, and January), commencing on the 4th November.

A course of lectures on the PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

Fee for the course, 4*l.* 4*s.*

A PRIZE of 10*l.*, offered by LAURENCE COUNSEL, Esq., will be at the disposal of the Professor, for presentation at the end of the session to the most proficient student of this class, if he consider the proficiency deserving of such a reward ; if not the prize will be reserved for a future session.

JURISPRUDENCE.—Professor, JOSEPH SHARPE, Esq. LL.D., Barrister at Law, Reader of Jurisprudence and Civil Law to the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

Mondays, from 7.5 P.M. to 8.5 P.M., commencing on the 27th of October 1862.

The Professor will deliver a course of about 15 lectures on the Doctrines of Jurisprudence and the Principles of Legislation with respect to obligations arising *ex contractu*, *quasi ex contractu*, *ex delicto* and *quasi ex delicto*, and in such course will compare the English, French, and Roman Law upon Contract and Tort.

The Professor will refer (*inter alia*) to the following works :—

1. Sandars's Institutes of Justinian.
2. Traités de Législation de M. Jérémie Bentham (Taylor and Francis).
3. Blackstone's or Stephen's Commentaries.
4. *Code Civil.*

Fee for the course, 4*l.* 4*s.*

The following College scholarships, prizes, and distinctions are conferred on the subjects of this course :

1. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence of 20*l.* a year, tenable for three years, is awarded every third year. The next will be awarded in December 1864.

2. A prize of books, and certificates of honour at the examination of the members of the class at the close of the session.

T. HEWITT KEY, M.A., Dean.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary.
September 1862.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Oriental Section.

The Council of King's College, London, have thought it desirable to extend the arrangements which up to this time have existed for Oriental instruction, in order to meet the wants of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, particularly those selected for "the further examination." The want of a regular system of instruction for such gentlemen has been urged upon the Council from various quarters.

This course embraces the following subjects, viz.—

Sanscrit, Bengali	J. R. Ballantyne Esq. LL.D. Professor, late Principal of the Government College, Benares.
Tamil, Telugu	Thomas Howley Esq., Professor, late Head Master of the Anglo-vernacular schools Ellore, Madras Presidency.
Arabic, Mahomedan Law	G. W. Leitner, Esq. Professor, late First Class Interpreter to the British Commissariat in Turkey.
Hindustani, History and Geography of India, Hindu Law, Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Indian Law Courts.	Fitz Edward Hall Esq. D.C.L. Professor, late Anglo-Sanscrit Professor at Benares.
English Law and Jurisprudence	James Stephen, Esq., LL.D., Professor, of the Western Circuit, Recorder of Poole.
Political Economy	Rev. J. E. T. Rogers M.A. Tooke Professor of Economic Science in King's College, London.

The mode of instruction adopted by the Professors will be a combination of lecturing with oral examinations, and they propose to examine the students both *vivâ voce* and by written papers at the end of every term.

At the end of the year there will be an examination, followed by a distribution of certificates of honour and merit.

Gentlemen may be admitted, either as matriculated students of the College, by entering to the following course :—

1. Any one or two of the languages named in the list,
2. The History and Geography of India,
3. English Law and Jurisprudence,
4. Hindu Law,
5. Mahomedan Law,
6. Political Economy,
7. Procedure in Indian Courts of Law,

or as occasional students, by joining any one or more classes on payment of the specified fees.

If matriculated students wish to attend more than two language classes, they will be permitted to do so on payment of half the fees payable for separate classes. The payment of matriculated students will be 20 guineas for each term, payable at the beginning of the term, or 50 guineas for the year, paid in one sum on entrance.

The fees for matriculation are 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, or in the case of graduates of any University, who will wear their own academical dress, 4*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

The fees for separate classes will be as follows :—

	Term.		Year.	
	£	*s.*	£	*s.*
English Law and Jurisprudence	5	5	12	12
Sanscrit	5	5	12	12
Bengali	5	5	12	12
Hindu Law	3	3	8	8
Arabic	5	5	12	12
Mahomedan Law	3	3	8	8
Hindustani	5	5	12	12
History and Geography of India	2	2	5	5
Telugu	5	5	12	12
Tamil	5	5	12	12
Political Economy	3	3	8	8
Procedure in Indian Law Courts	3	3	8	8
Library Fee	1	1	2	2

The regular course of instruction in this section will carry a student through three academical terms ; viz., Michaelmas term, from the beginning of October to the week before Christmas ; Lent term, from the middle of January to the week before Easter ; Easter term, from Easter to the end of June.

Professor Leitner has been appointed Dean of the section for the ensuing year ; and will be happy to give any gentleman such advice as he may need. Letters to the Professor may be addressed to King's College, London, or to 7, Belgrave Road, Abbey Road, N.W. The valuable collection of Oriental books contained in the Marsden Library will be open, under certain regulations, for the use of matriculated students.

Further particulars may be obtained from J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London.

V.

COVENANTS ENTERED INTO BY MEMBERS OF THE EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

(Reprinted from a Parliamentary Paper published in 1861.)

THIS Indenture made the day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Between of the one part, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, of the other part.

Whereas the said Secretary of State in Council, at the request of the said and upon his agreement to enter into the covenants herein contained and on his part to be observed, performed and kept, has appointed and admitted him to serve Her Majesty as a member of the Civil Service of India, at and to belong to the Presidency of in the East Indies, and so rise to such higher rank, and to have and enjoy such salary, compensation and emoluments for his services, as he shall be entitled to, according to his rank, office, and station, and the regulations of the said service, and the orders of the Secretary of State in Council, and of the Governor in Council of the said Presidency, from time to time to be in force generally with reference to the rank, office, or station which the said may serve in, or especially with reference to the services of the said such service to continue during the pleasure of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, to be signified under the hand of the Secretary of State for India, but with liberty for the said to resign the said service, with the previous leave and permission of the Secretary of State in Council, or of the Governor in Council of the said Presidency. Now this Indenture witnesseth, and the said for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree with and to the said Secretary of State in Council in manner and form following, that is to say:

Recital of the terms on which the party enters into the service.

He covenants:

(First.) That he the said at all times during which he shall be employed in the service hereinbefore mentioned, shall and will faithfully, honestly, and diligently, to the best of his skill, and judgment do, order, transact and perform all such matters, things, businesses, affairs and concerns as shall be lawfully committed to his charge, and which as a faithful, honest, and diligent servant he ought to do, order, transact, and perform in execution of any trust or duty which shall be reposed in or committed to him, by or on the part of the Secretary of State in Council, or of the Government in India, or in execution of the duty of the rank, office, or station to which he shall be from time to time appointed, or in which he shall act.

—For his general fidelity.

(Second.) That he the said shall and will observe, perform, and obey all such general rules and regulations of the Secretary of State in Council, and of the said service, as shall be in force, in relation to all matters, things, businesses, affairs and concerns to be committed to his charge, or to be done, ordered, transacted or performed by him, or to any rank, office, or station in which he shall act; and shall and will observe and obey all such orders specially relating to himself or his conduct, as he shall receive from the Secretary of State in Council, or the Governor in Council of the said Presidency, or any person or persons who shall have lawful

—To obey orders of a general nature, and especially relating to the party.

authority to command him, and whose orders he the said ought to obey.

—To keep regular accounts, to preserve and duly deliver over books and chattels, and to produce private accounts.

(Third.) That he the said shall and will regularly, duly, truly, and justly keep, or cause to be kept, all such accounts touching his dealings and transactions for and on behalf of the Government in India, and respecting all such matters, things, businesses, affairs and concerns, as he shall be engaged in as a member of the Civil Service of India, as ought to be kept or caused to be kept by him; and that he shall and will, in due and proper manner, safely and securely preserve and keep, or cause to be preserved and kept, all such books, papers, muniments, records and documents whatsoever, and all such goods, chattels, treasure, money, securities, and effects as shall be committed to his charge, or as it shall be his duty to preserve and keep, at any time, in the course of his service, and shall not, nor will, wilfully obliterate, raze, cancel, spoil, damage, injure or waste, nor permit to be obliterated, razed, cancelled, spoiled damaged, injured or wasted, any books, papers, muniments, records, documents, goods, chattels, treasure, money, securities or effects belonging to Her Majesty, or in the custody of any person or persons on account of the Government, and shall and will, according to his duty, deliver and pay, or cause to be delivered and paid over all such books, papers, muniments, records, documents, goods, chattels, treasure, money, securities, and effects, as shall, at any time, be in his custody or power, in the course of his said service, to any person or persons to whom he ought to deliver or pay the same, and to none others: And also that, on demand made by or on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, or of the Governor in Council of the said Presidency, the said , his executors and administrators, shall and will deliver to the Secretary of State in Council, or the Governor in Council, or such person or persons as shall be authorized to demand the same on their behalf, all books, papers, and writings whatsoever, in which there shall be any entry or memorandum whatsoever, touching any of the affairs or concerns of the Government, or any matter, thing, business, affair, or concern in which the said shall have been engaged as a servant in the Civil Service of India; such delivery to be made without obliteration or concealment of any part of the books, papers, or writings to be delivered up, and notwithstanding that they may not be the property of Her Majesty, or that there may be any entry or entries, memorandum or memorandums, relating to the affairs of the said or any other person or persons, or any other reason whatsoever.

—To pay all he may owe to the Queen for the service of the Government of India.

(Fourth.) That he the said his executors and administrators, shall and will, upon demand, pay or cause to be paid, to the Secretary of State in Council, or to the Governor in Council of the said Presidency, or their agents lawfully authorized to receive the same, all such debt and debts, sum and sums of money, as he shall at any time owe, or which he, or his executors or administrators, ought to pay to Her Majesty for the service of the Government of India.

—Proviso, that accounts settled abroad may either be deemed open, or may be considered as closed, with liberty for the Secretary of State in Council to surcharge and falsify.

(Fifth.) Provided that no settlement of account to be depending between the said and any branch of the Government of India, and no settlement of any account of the said to be raised in the course of his service, shall be binding or conclusive upon or against the Government, unless such settlement shall be made by, or by the immediate orders of the Secretary of State in Council, and that the Secretary of State in Council shall be at liberty to treat and

consider all such accounts, although they may have been settled by the Governor in Council of the said Presidency, or by any agent or other person on the part of the Government in India, not acting under the immediate orders for that particular purpose of the Secretary of State in Council, as open accounts, to be vouched, supported and proved by the said
his executors or administrators, or to treat them as settled accounts conclusive upon the said
his executors and administrators; but with liberty for the Secretary of State in Council to surcharge and falsify the same.

(Sixth.) That he the said
shall not nor will, at any time during his said service, make use of or apply the money, effects, credits, goods, chattels, or stock of the Government, or which he may have in his custody or power in the course of his said service, for his own purposes, or for the use or purpose of any other person or persons, save and except of Her Majesty, for the service of the Government of India, and for such uses and purposes for which he ought to use and apply them in the course of his said service, save and except such furniture, goods and chattels as he may be justly entitled to the use of for his own proper accommodation.

—Not to misapply or employ for improper purposes the credit, or stock or property intrusted to his care.

(Seventh.) That he the said
shall not nor will divulge, disclose, or make known any matter relating to the affairs or concerns of the Government in India, or relating to any matter or thing in which he may act or be concerned, or which may come to his knowledge in the course of his said service, which may require secrecy, and which ought to be kept secret (save and except as his duty may require), unless he shall be authorized or required to disclose and make known the same by the Secretary of State in Council, or the Governor in Council of the said Presidency, or some other person or persons having competent authority for that purpose.

—Not to divulge secrets.

(Eighth.) That he the said
shall not nor will, at any time, directly or indirectly, ask, demand, accept or receive any sum of money, or security for money, or other valuable thing or service whatsoever, or any promise or engagement by way of present, gift or gratuity from any person or person, with whom or on whose behalf he the said on the part of the Government of India, or in the course of his official duty in the said service, shall have any dealings or transactions, business or concern whatsoever, or from any person or persons from whom, by law, or any orders or regulations of the Secretary of State in Council, or of any of the branches of the Government in India he is or shall be restrained from demanding or receiving any sum of money or other valuable thing as a gift or present, or under colour thereof.

—Not to accept corrupt presents, or make corrupt bargains.

(Ninth.) That he the said
shall not nor will, by himself or in partnership with any other person or persons, or by the agency of any other person or persons, either as principal, factor, or agent, directly or indirectly engage, carry on, or be concerned in any trade, bank, dealings or transactions whatsoever, contrary to law, or contrary to any lawful order or regulation relating generally to the service in which he may be engaged from time to time, or relating specially to him the said

—Not to trade contrary to law or regulations.

(Tenth.) That in case the said
shall be guilty of any violence, oppression, or wrong to any person or persons, not being an European-born subject or European-born subjects of Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, or shall commit any offence against any king, government, state, or nation whomsoever, or shall be charged with any such violence, oppression, wrong, or offence, then and in such case the said

—To make satisfaction to natives or foreigners, and to native states, for oppressions, wrongs, and offences.

shall and will submit himself therein, in all things, to the decision of the Secretary of State in Council, or of the Governor in Council of the said Presidency, if they or either of them shall see fit to interfere therein; and that he the said
his executors or administrators, shall and will pay and make good all such sum and sums of money, and do and perform all such acts, matters, and things whatsoever, as a reparation of the injuries which he shall have occasioned, or the offence he shall have given, as he shall be required by any such decision to pay, make good, do, or perform; and on failure thereof, it shall be lawful to and for the Secretary of State in Council, or the Governor in Council of the said Presidency (as the case may be), to pay, or cause the same to be paid, made good, done, and performed; and thereupon the said
his executors or administrators, shall and will reimburse to the Secretary of State in Council, or the Governor in Council of the said Presidency, and accordingly pay to any person or persons authorized to receive the same, all such sum and sums of money as shall be so paid, and all costs, charges, and expenses which may be incurred thereby.

—Not to quit India without leave, and to satisfy all debts to the natives and foreigners before departure.

(Eleventh.) That he the said
shall not nor will at any time return to Europe, nor remove from, quit, or leave the said Presidency of without the permission and leave of the Governor in Council of the said Presidency, in writing for that purpose first had and obtained; and that previously to any such return or removal, he the said
shall and will pay, satisfy, and perform all such debts, sums of money, duties and engagements, as he shall owe or be liable to perform to Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, or to the Government of India, or any branch or department of the same, or to any person or persons not being an European-born subject or European-born subjects of Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, or for or in respect of any injury or offence he may have done or committed as herein-before mentioned; and that in case of any breach of this covenant, he the said
shall and will pay unto the Secretary of State in Council, or to the Governor in Council of the said Presidency, or to some person authorized on their behalf to receive the same, for damages in respect of the breach thereof, such sum of money as he shall have owed, and which he shall have omitted to pay as hereinbefore mentioned, or such sum of money as shall be equal to the damage actually sustained by any person or persons by breach or non-performance of any duty or engagement which, under the covenant hereinbefore contained, he ought to have satisfied or performed before such return or removal, to the end that the Secretary of State in Council, or the Governor in Council, if they shall see fit, may pay over such damages, or cause the same to be paid, to the creditor or creditors, or injured party or parties, for his, her, or their own benefit; or if they shall see fit, may apply the same to any other purpose, or keep the same for the use of Her Majesty for the service of the Government of India.

—To become a subscriber to the Civil Fund and the Annuity Fund.

(Lastly.) That he the said
shall and will forthwith, upon his arrival at the said Presidency of , become a subscriber to the two several funds there, the one called the Civil Fund, and the other called the Annuity Fund, and shall and will from time to time, so long as he shall continue in the said service, conform to all the rules and regulations which shall be in force in relation to such two funds respectively, and shall and will pay such subscriptions as, under such rules and regulations, shall from time to time become due or payable by him the said
or at the option of the said Secretary of State in Council, or of the Governor in Council of the said Presidency, allow

the amount of such subscription to be deducted out of any money due or payable by the Government to him the said

In witness whereof the said
and being two members of the Council of India, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of

Signed, sealed, and delivered by being two Members of the Council of India, in the presence of

(Endorsement.)

I acknowledge to have read the within covenant before I executed the same.

BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that We, are, and each of us, is held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council, in the sum of pounds of lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, or his attorney or agent, for the use of Her Majesty for the service of the Government of India, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and each of us, and our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators. Sealed with our seals, dated the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

WHEREAS the above bounden
hath been appointed by Her Majesty to be at the Presidency of in the East Indies: Now the condition of the above-written obligation is such, that if the said
do and shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter during his continuance in the said office or service, faithfully, honestly, diligently, and carefully execute, perform, and discharge his duties in the said office or service. And further, if the said
his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and every of them, shall and do well and truly observe, perform, pay, fulfil, and keep all and every the conditions, covenants, payments, articles, and agreements contained and specified in certain indentures bearing even date with these presents, and made between the said Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part, and the said
of the other part, which on the part and behalf of the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, or any of them, are or ought to be observed, performed, paid, fulfilled, and kept, and that in all things according to the tenor, effect, and true meaning of the said indentures; then this obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered (being first duly stamped) in the presence of

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VI.

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION AND CONTROL OF THE NEWLY-APPOINTED MEMBERS OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE AFTER ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

THE following rules are prescribed for the examination of the newly-appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the languages of

India prevailing in the presidency of Fort William, for their guidance and control, until qualified for the public service by knowledge of those languages, and for the discharge of other duties formerly performed by the secretary and examiners of the College of Fort William :—

I. There shall be a Board of Examiners in Calcutta, consisting of a President and as many members, *ex officio* or otherwise, as the Government may from time to time appoint, with a secretary who may be also a member of the Board.

II. For the more convenient despatch of business, the Board may form itself into sub-committees, each consisting of two or more of its members, and the President shall appoint a Secretary to each Sub-Committee from among the members of the Board and its Secretary. There shall be one Sub-Committee for the examination of civil servants by the qualification test and for honours, and for the performance of the other duties formerly discharged by the examiners of the College of Fort William ; and another Sub-Committee for the examination of assistants. The correspondence and miscellaneous executive business of the Board shall be conducted by the Secretary acting under the orders of the President.

III. The President of the Board shall be the President of each Sub-Committee, and the act of each Sub-Committee shall be, and be described to be, the act of the Board.

IV. Every person appointed a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment shall, immediately on his arrival in Calcutta, report himself in person to the Secretary to the Board.

V. Every such civil servant on his arrival in Calcutta, and until he is either attached to the public service or directed or permitted to proceed into the interior, is under the orders and authority of the President of the Board of Examiners, and is bound to obey all orders, general or special, which he may receive from the President, or through the Secretary to the Board. All such orders shall be regularly entered in an order book to be kept by the Secretary.

VI. The newly-appointed civil servants will be allotted to the different divisions of the Presidency in such proportions as may be determined from time to time by the Government of India. Application for an exchange from one division to another must be submitted to Government through the Board of Examiners.

VII. Every civil servant must qualify himself for the public service by a knowledge of two languages according to the prescribed test. Those allotted to the lower provinces must qualify in Bengalee and Oordoo. Those allotted to the North-western Provinces, the Punjaub and Oude, must qualify in Persian and Hindee.

VIII. There shall be a general monthly examination at the commencement of every calendar month, at which all unpassed civil servants resident in or near Calcutta are required to attend. Intermediate examinations are not to be held, except under peculiar circumstances and with the express sanction of the President.

IX. Every civil servant is expected to pass the test of qualification in one language at or before the seventh general monthly examination, and in a second language at or before the thirteenth general monthly examination, after his arrival in India. Failing either of these expectations, a civil servant will not be allowed to remain in Calcutta, but will be sent to complete his studies under some civil authority at a station in the interior.

X. On good cause being shown, a civil servant will be permitted to prosecute and complete his studies under some civil authority at a station in the interior.

XI. A civil servant who fails to pass the test in two languages within 18 months from the date of the first monthly examination after his arrival in India (allowance being made for duly certified sickness) will, on the expiration of that period, be finally removed from the service.

XII. No civil servant will be permitted to study for honours except in Calcutta, and unless he pass the test of qualification in two languages at or before the eighth general monthly examination after his arrival in India.

XIII. No civil servant will be permitted to continue studying for honours of whom it is reported by the Board in the general examination report of each month, that he is not making good progress, and is not likely, within the prescribed time, to obtain either a certificate of high proficiency or a degree of honour, as the case may be.

XIV. Twelve months from the first monthly examination after the date of arrival is the extreme period allowed for obtaining honours in one language, and 18 months from the same date for obtaining honours in two or more languages.

XV. No civil servant who fails to obtain a certificate of high proficiency within eight months from the first monthly examination after arrival, shall be permitted to study for honours in a second language.

XVI. The first language in which a civil servant will be permitted to study for honours is the vernacular language of the greater part of that division of the Presidency to which he is allotted, that is to say, Bengalee for the Lower Provinces, and Hindee or Oordoo for the North-west Provinces, the Punjaub, and Oude. After obtaining a degree of honour or a certificate of high proficiency in any one of these languages within the prescribed term, a civil servant may apply himself to the study of any other of the dead or living languages of India.

XVII. The following is the test of qualification in the several languages :

1. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

Persian.—Anwari Soheilee (first three chapters) and Gulistan.
Oordoo.—Bagh-o-bahar and Ikhwan-us-Safa.
Hindee.—Prem Sagur.
Bengalee.—Betal Punchabinshati and Bangalar Itihas.

2. Translating into English with accuracy a passage, in an easy narrative style, not taken from the test books.

3. Translating intelligibly, and with accuracy of grammar, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of an easy narrative style.

4. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

XVIII. The following is the test of high proficiency :—

1. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

(1.) In Arabic	1. Ikhwan-us-Safa. 2. Nathat-ul-Yaman
(2.) Persian	1. Gulistan. 2. Bostan. 3. Anwari Soheilee.
(3.) Hindoostance or Oordoo.	1. Ikhwan-us-Safa. 2. Nasr-i-Be Nazir. 3. Araish-i-Mahfil.
(4.) Sanskrit	1. Hitopodesha.
(4.) Sanskrit	2. Raghuvansa.
(5.) Hindee	1. Rajneeti. 2. Prem Sagur. 3. Vidyankur.
(6.) Bengalee	1. Dasa Kumar Charita. 2. Betal Punchabinshati. 3. Purush Parikza.

2. Translating from and into English, as prescribed for the test of qualification, but from papers of a more difficult nature, and with greater accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression.

XIX. The following is the test for a degree of honour :—

1. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the under-mentioned books :—

(1.) In Arabic
1. Hammasah.
2. Taimur Namah.
3. Muqamati Hariri.

(2.) Persian
1. Akhlaqui Julai.
2. Inshai Abulfuzl.
3. Sikandur Namah.
4. Dewani Hafiz.

(3.) Hindoostanee or Oordoo.
1. Nasr-i-Be-Nâzir
2. Fisanah-i-Ajaib.
3. Dewani Atash (1st half).
4. KaliyatiSouda—Extracts from Col. Edit.

(4.) Sanskrit
1. Viracharita.
2. Kirtarjuniya.
3. Sakuntalla Nataka.

(5.) Hindee
1. Rukmini Parinaya.
2. Sabha Bilas.
3. Ramayan, by Tulsi Das.
4. Ram Geetaboli.

(6.) Bengalee
1. Kadambari.
2. Dassa Kurmar Charita.
3. Mahabharata.
4. Probodh Chandrika.

2. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work, not being a test-book.

3. Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.

4. Conversing (in the vernacular languages) with accuracy and fluency.

The examination for a degree of honour will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

XX. To every civil servant who gains a certificate of high proficiency there shall be awarded a donation of 800 rupees, and a certificate under the signature of the President of the Board.

XXI. To every civil servant who gains a degree of honour there shall be awarded a donation of 1,600 rupees, and a diploma under the signature of the head of the Government of India.

XXII. But two pecuniary rewards for the same language will not be given ; and if, after obtaining a certificate of high proficiency, a civil servant becomes entitled to a degree of honour in the same language, he shall, on the second occasion, receive only the difference between the rewards attached to these two several distinctions.

XXIII. To every civil servant who passes the test of qualification in two languages at or before the fifth general monthly examination after his arrival, there shall be awarded a donation of 800 rupees. To every civil servant who passes the test in one language with "marked " proficiency " within the same time, there shall be awarded a medal of merit in that language, and if he passes also with "marked proficiency" in his second language at or before the eighth general monthly examination after his arrival, there shall be awarded to him a second medal of merit in that language.

XXIV. Certificates of high proficiency and medals of merit shall be delivered to those entitled to them by the President at a full meeting of the Board. Degrees of honour will be conferred by the head of the Government in person.

XXV. When a civil servant has completed his course of study, and has been attached to one or other division of the Presidency for employment in the public service, he shall receive from the Secretary to the

Board of Examiners a certificate specifying the proficiency he may have acquired, the rewards adjudged to him, and the general tenor of his conduct while engaged in his studies.

XXVI. No civil servant unattached shall reside out of Calcutta or its vicinity, including a circle with a radius of five miles from Government house, without the permission of the Government. Every instance in which this rule is transgressed shall be reported to the Government by the Secretary to the Board.

XXVII. Any young civil servant who may be guilty of any irregular or indecorous conduct which may not appear to call for a report to Government, shall be admonished by the President. But serious instances of wilful disobedience, or of disorderly and unbecoming conduct, shall be reported for the information and orders of the Government.

XXVIII. Whenever it may appear to the Secretary or to any member of the Board of Examiners that a young civil servant is likely, from expensive habits, from idleness, or any improper indulgences, to incur debt, or otherwise to disgrace himself, and set an injurious example to others, a report shall be made to the President, and the President, after admonition, shall, if he think necessary, report the matter for the information of the Government.

XXIX. The contracting of debt by the civil servants of Her Majesty is prohibited. Those who enter the public service under pecuniary embarrassment, implying the contraction of habits of prodigality, will be held to be disqualified for employment of trust and confidence so long as those habits and embarrassments continue.

XXX. Every junior civil servant shall supply himself, at his own cost, with grammars, dictionaries, and text-books. A supply of the books in use will be generally kept on sale at cost price in the college library.

XXXI. The accounts of the office of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners will be kept, audited, and rendered in the same manner as those of the late college of Fort William.

XXXII. Civil servants who are not qualified for the public service, but are permitted or ordered to reside in the interior, will be placed under the authority and orders of the commissioner of the division, or the judge of the district in which they severally reside, and are bound to obey all orders they receive from him. They are not permitted to quit the station and its vicinity without the sanction of the Government.

XXXIII. The examination of unpassed civil servants in the interior will be conducted as at present, by means of written papers prepared by the Board, and forwarded under seal by the Board's Secretary to the chief civil authority of the station.

XXXIV. Civil servants will receive from the date of their arrival in the country until they pass the test of qualification in one language, a salary of 250 rupees a month, and so long as they remain in Calcutta an allowance of 80 rupees for house-rent. After passing the test in one language they will receive, until attached to the public service, a salary of 300 rupees a month, and, while they remain in Calcutta, 80 rupees as house-rent.

XXXV. Native teachers will be allowed to the young civil servants at the public expense. In Calcutta each civil servant will be at liberty to entertain a moonshee or a pundit according to the language he is studying, and every such teacher will receive from the Secretary to the Board of Examiners the authorized allowance (30 rupees a month) on the production of a certificate duly attested by the student on whom he may have attended. An examination for admitting moonshees and pundits will be held by the Board from time to time, and only such as gain testimonials of qualification to teach shall be eligible for employment by the students. A testimonial is to be given for each language

in which, on examination, qualification is established, the test for such examination being the same as that laid down for a degree of honour, including a fair knowledge of English. One moonshee or pundit will not be allowed to draw pay for more than three students in one month.

XXXVI. In the interior the choice of the moonshee or pundit will be subject to the approval of the chief civil authority, and on the production of a like certificate, the authorized allowance will be paid by the collector of the district, and debited in his accounts to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

XXXVII. No medical certificate furnished by an unpassed civil servant in proof of inability either to prosecute his studies or to attend examination shall be held to be of any effect, unless it distinctly states, from personal observation, the nature of the illness in question, as well as the symptoms by which it has been manifested, and the period during which it has existed and incapacitated the civil servant from study; nor unless it is signed by a presidency surgeon, or, in the case of a student studying at a station in the interior, by the medical officer of the station, and countersigned by the superintending surgeon; nor unless it is transmitted to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners within one month from the period of sickness to which it refers.

XXXVIII. Any unpassed civil servant who may be prevented by temporary indisposition, duly certified as above, from attending any examination, having failed to pass at which such civil servant would, under Section IX. of these Rules, be required to leave Calcutta, shall be required to undergo a special examination on the expiry of a period equal to that which is covered by his medical certificate.

W. Grey,
Secretary to the Government of India.

VII.

SALARIES, &c., OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN INDIA.

The Civil Service Commissioners believe that very little is known in this country as to the salaries, &c., received by covenanted civil servants in India, and not being able to obtain information strictly official, they have thought it desirable to give the following statements, extracted from Directories published in the several presidencies in 1862. The statements may be in some respects deficient or incorrect; but, for the purpose of giving a more definite conception than is generally prevalent as to the nature and pecuniary rewards of a civilian's career in India, they will probably be found sufficiently accurate and complete.

Statement No. I. exhibits, roughly, the amount of remuneration at present assigned to certain considerable classes of appointments, comprising perhaps about two-thirds of the total number; the residue consisting of all the higher situations, and a variety of others, each having a special character and value which prevent them from being usefully included in a classified account.

Statement No. II. shows in detail the position, in respect both of rank and of emolument, which had been attained in 1861–2 by the civil servants who have been appointed under the system of competitive examination between the date of its introduction in 1855 and the end of the year 1859. Those appointed subsequently to the latter date were nearly all in the position of students when the Directory was published.

STATEMENT I.—SHOWING the AMOUNT of EMOLUMENT attached in 1862 to some of the PRINCIPAL CLASSES of APPOINTMENTS in the CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA. (Compiled from the Local Directories).

Position.	Salary. Rupees per Month.*	Salary. Pounds Sterling per Year.*
BENGAL.	Rupees.	£
Civil Servants, unpassed	250†	300†
Do. passed in one language	300†	360†
Do. passed in two languages	400	480
Assistants to Magistrates and Collectors	400	480
Do. when vested with full powers of Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll.	500	600
19 Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 2nd grade	700‡	840‡
15 do. do. 1st grade	900‡	1,080‡
20 do. do. do. (in N.-W. P.)	1,000	1,200
14 Magistrates and Collectors, 2nd class	1,500	1,800
22 do. 1st class	1,916	2,300
25 do. in the North-West Provinces	2,250	2,700
48 Civil and Sessions Judges	2,500	3,000
8 Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit	2,916	3,500
PUNJAB.		
23 Assistant Commissioners, 4th grade	400	480
18 do. 3rd grade	500	600
8 do. 2nd grade	600	720
20 do. 1st grade	700	840
7 Deputy Commissioners, 3rd class	1,000	1,200
7 do. 2nd class	1,200	1,440
18 do. 1st class	1,500 to 2,500	1,800 to 3,000
10 Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions	2,750	3,300
MADRAS.		
Students	300	360
4 Assistants to Magistrates and Collectors	427	512
5 do. do. when acting Head Assistants	627	752
7 Head Assistants to Collectors and Magistrates	810	972
10 do. do. when acting Sub-collectors and Joint Magistrates.	1,089	1,297
8 Sub-Collectors and Joint Magistrates	1,254	1,508
do. when acting Collectors and Magistrates	1,687	2,020
15 Collectors and Magistrates	2,420	2,900
18 Civil and Sessions Judges	2,333	2,800
BOMBAY.		
Civil Servants, unpassed	200§	240§
Do. passed in one language	250§	300§
Do. passed in two languages	300	360
16 Assistants to Magistrates and Collectors, 3rd class	400	480
13 do. do. 2nd class	400 & 550	480 & 650
11 do. do. 1st class	700 & 800	840 & 960
9 Assistant Judges and Sessions Judges	700	840
Do. Sub-Collectors and Joint Magistrates	1,400	1,680
13 Magistrates and Collectors	2,333	2,800
8 Judges and Sessions Judges	2,333	2,800

* In addition to the amounts here given as the salaries attached to particular offices, the holders of these situations appear not unfrequently to receive an extra allowance when they are in other capacities not here mentioned.

† With additional allowance of 30 rupees per month for Moonshee, and 80 rupees per month for house rent (which is reduced to 40 when the Student is resident in the country).

‡ With additional allowance of five rupees per day when employed in the interior of their respective districts.

§ With additional allowance of 30 rupees per month for Moonshee and 40 rupees per month for house rent.

STATEMENT II.—POSITION, &c. in INDIA of CIVIL SERVANTS admitted under the System of OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS. (Compiled from the Local Directories.)

*** The figures in Roman type represent the amounts stated opposite each name in the Directories: those in italics (inserted when the nominal list gives no information) represent the amounts which appear to be assigned to the particular situations filled.

The abbreviations used are,—M., magistrate; C., collector; A. M., assistant magistrate; J. M., joint magistrate; D. C., deputy collector; A., assistant.

CANDIDATES OF 1855.

Name (in Order of Seniority).	Presidency.	Salary in 1861–2.* Per Annum.	Position in 1861–2*.
		£	
Cornell; Wm.	Bengal	1,489	Joint M. and Dep. C., Midnapore; Offg. M., C. and Salt Agent, Balasore, June '61.
Reynolds; H. J.	Bengal	*1,200*	Supt. of Surveys, Dacca, June '60.
Heeley; W. L.	Bengal	480	Asst. M., C. and Salt Agent, Cuttack, Dec. '57.
		600	Offg. J. M. C. &c., Pooree, Dec. '61.
Warrand; R. H. M.	Bengal	600	Asst. M. and C., Muttra, with full powers of Joint M. and Dep. C., June '61.
Aitchison; C. U.	Bengal	*1,500*	Under Sec. to Govt. of India in the Foreign Department, Dec. '59.
King; R. M.	Bengal	840	Asst. Sec. to Ch. Commr. in Oudh, Dec. '59.
		1,135	Offg. Dep. Commr., Pertaubghur, Aug. '61.
Cordery; J. G.	Bengal	*600*	Asst. Commr., 3rd class, Ferozepore, Oct. '61.
Peile; J. B.	Bombay	840	Settlement Officer in Guzerat, 3/61.
Thornton; T. H.	Bengal	840	Asst. Commr., 1st class, Shahpore, Nov. '61.
		1,200	Offg. Judge, 1st grade, Small Causes, Lahore, May '61.
Wilson; Herbert	Bengal	480	Asst. M. and C., Allahabad, with powers of J. M. and Dep. C., Aug. '61.
Bell; Henry	Bengal	*1,200*	Under Sec. to Govt. of Bengal, April '60.
		1,800	(*Since appointed Junior Sec. to Govt. of Bengal.*)
Perkins; H. E.	Bengal	840	Personal Asst. to Financial Commr. of Punjab, Nov. '59.
Sandford; J. D.	Bengal	840	Assist. Sec. to Govt. of N.-W. Provinces. Offg. Under Sec., Sept. '59.
Jones; W. B.	Bengal	720	Assist. Commr., 2nd class, April '57; with full powers, June '59; Offg. Dep. Commr., Jhung, Aug. '61.
Ramsay; W.	Bombay	840	Alienation Officer at Nagpoor, 2/61.
Pedder; W. G.	Bombay	660	Asst. Settlemt. Offr., Guzerat and Asst. to the C. and M. in all the Collectorates in Guzerat, 3/60.
West; R.	Bombay	840	Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, 5/61.
Daly; C.	Bombay	840	1st class D. C. and M., Shikarpoor, 9/61; Acting Settlemt. Offr., 10/60.

* The information as to Bengal Presidency is brought down to the end of 1861; that for Bombay to November 1861; and that for Madras to June 1862.

Statement II.—*continued.*

CANDIDATES OF 1856.

Name (in Order of Seniority).	Presidency.	Salary in 1861–2. Per Annum.	Position in 1861–2.
		£	
Young ; Wm. - -	Bengal -	*600*	Asst. M. and C., Allahabad, 3/61 ; with full powers of J. M. and D. C., Sep.
Quinton ; J. W. - -	Bengal -	840	Asst. M. and C., Ghazeepore, 10/57 with sp. powers of J. M. and D. C., at Bulliah, 2/59 ; Offg. J. M. and D. C., 2nd grade, Ghazeepore, 5/61.
Robertson ; Chas. -	Bengal -	840	A. M. and C., Furruckabad, 2/58 ; with powers of J. M. and D. C., 1/59 ; Offg. J. M. and D. C., 2nd grade, 3/61.
Walton ; T. - - -	Bengal -	*840*	J. M. and D. C., Sylhet, 4/60 ; Offg. M. and C., Rungpore, 7/61.
Oldham ; W. - -	Bengal -	*600*	A. M. and C., Banda ; with powers of J. M. and D. C., 16/2/61 ; Offg. J. M. and D. C., 2nd grade.
Furrell ; J. W. - -	Bengal -	*840*	J. M. and D. C., 2nd grade, in charge of Subdiv. of Sasseram, 6/61.
Robertson ; E. S. - -	Bengal -	600	A. M. and C., Cawnpore, 4/59 ; with powers of J. M. and D. C., 10/60.
Newnham ; W. H. -	Bombay -	480 240	Supy. 3rd Asst. to C. and M., Tanna. Acting Asst. Judge and Session Judge, Tanna, 5/61. Transferred to Oudh ; Offg. Asst. Sec. to Chief Commr.
Wyllie ; J. W. S. - -	Bombay -	720 *1,500*	Assist. Commr., 2nd class. (*Since appointed Under Sec. to Govt. of India, Financial Dept.*)
Worthington ; R. B. -	Bombay -	480 120	Supy. D. C., in Sind, 6/59. Acting 3rd cl. D. C. and M., Shikarpoor, 9/61.
Worgan ; J. B. - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. M. and C., Shahabad, 7/59 ; with special powers under Reg. III., of 1821, and VIII. of 1831 ; Offg. J. M. and D. C. in charge of Subdiv. of Gurbetah, 10/61.
Elliott ; C. A. - -	Bengal -	840	A. M. and C., Cawnpore ; Offg. J. M. and D. C., 4/61.
Wall ; R. - - -	Bengal -	840	A. M. and C., Muttra, 4/58 ; with powers of J. M. and D. C., 7/61 ; Offg. J. M. and D. C., 2nd grade.
Falcon ; A. B. - -	Bengal -	*1,200*	Supt. of Revenue Survey, 1st Div., Dinagepore, with powers of C., in certain Dists., 9/61.
Smith ; Alexr. - -	Bengal -	840	J. M. and D. C. Purneah, 4/60 ; Offg. M. and C., Mymensing, 7/61.
Taylor ; Robt. - -	Bengal -	1,440	Civil Paymaster of the Punjab, 9/60.
Richey ; J. B. - -	Bombay -	960	Educational Inspector, Northern Div., 8/60.

CANDIDATES OF 1857.

Beveridge ; H. - -	Bengal -	*840*	J. M. and D. C., 2nd grade ; in charge of Subdiv., Jessore, 9/61.
Carpenter ; C. W. -	Bengal -	840	A. M. and C., Futtehpore, 11/58 ; Offg. J. M. and D. C., 2nd grade.

Statement II.—*continued.*

Name (in Order of Seniority).	Presidency.	Salary in 1861–2. Per Annum.	Position in 1861–2.
		£	
Monro; J. - - -	Bengal -	*840*	J. M. and D. C., 2nd grade, Midnapore, 9/61 ; Offg. J. M. and D. C. in charge of Subdiv., 12/61.
Barkley; D. G. - -	Bengal -	600	Assist. Commr., 3rd class, Thanessur, 2/61.
Wavell; Wm. - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. M. and C. in charge of Subdiv., Pooree, 5/61.
Duthoit; Wm. - -	Bengal -	600	A. M. and C., with powers of J. M. and D. C., Mirzapore, 11/61.
Howell; A. P. - -	Bengal -	600	A. M. and C. ; with powers of J. M. and D. C., Etawah, 8/60.
Tracy; T. B. - -	Bengal -	600	A. M. and C., Cawnpore, 11/58; with powers of J. M. and D. C., 10/60.
Crosthwaite; C. H. T. -	Bengal -	840	Asst. to M. and C., Bareilly, with powers of J. M. and D. C., 2/61 ; Offg. J. M. and D. C., 2nd grade.
Smyth ; J. W. - -	Bengal -	600	Asst. Commr., 3rd class, 11/60 ; Offg. Personal A. to the Judl. Commr., Lahore, 5/61.
Sutherland ; H. C. -	Bengal -	*840*	J. M. and D. C., 2nd grade, in charge of Subdiv., Jessore, 9/61.
Moens ; S. M. - -	Bengal -	*600*	A. M. and C., Bareilly, 10/58 ; with powers of J. M. and D. C., 8/60 ; Offg. Assist. Sec. to Govt. of N.-W. Provinces, 3/61.

CANDIDATES OF 1858.

Wynne; H. L. P. -	Bengal -	540	A. M. and C., Goruckpore, 10/59; with powers of J. M. and D. C., 6/61.
Morris; H. - - -	Bengal -	480	A. M. and C., Azimghur, 8/60.
Geoghegan; J. - -	Bengal -	480	Asst. to M. and C., Jessore, 5/61 ; Offg. J. M. and D. C., Moorshedabad, 7/61.
		1,200	(*Since appointed Under Sec. to Govt. of Bengal.*)
Smith; T. F. W. - -	Bengal -	480	Asst. to M. and C., Sylhet, 3/60 ; Offg. J. M. and D. C., 9/61.
Fitzpatrick ; D. - -	Bengal -	600	Asst. Commr., 3rd class, in Punjab, Umritsur, 9/60.
Watts ; C. W. P. - -	Bengal -	480	Asst. Commr., 3rd class, in Punjab, Peshawur, 11/61.
Gardner; D. M. - -	Bengal -	500	Asst. M. and C., Agra, 5/60; with full powers of J. M. and D. C., 11/61.
Powlett; C. J. - -	Bengal -	480	Assist. Commr., 3rd cl., in Punjab, Jhung, 4/61.
Birdwood ; H. M. -	Bombay -	480	Supy., 3rd class, A. to C. and M., Ahmedabad, 8/61 ; Actg. 3rd do.
Hewitt; J. F. K. - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. M. and C., Bancoorah, 1/60.
Tyrrell; W. - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. M. and C., Futtehpore, 7/60.
Whinfield ; E. H. -	Bengal -	*480*	Assist. M. and C., Behar, 12/59 ; with special powers, 11/60.
Eades; W. C. - -	Bengal -	480	Assist. to M. and C., Jessore, 4/61 ; Offg. J. M. and D. C., Chittagong, 7/61.
Ward ; Jno. - -	Bengal -	480	A. M. and C., Rajshahye, 6/60.
Armstrong ; J. S. -	Bengal -	480	A. to M. and C., Bhaugulpore, 5/60 ; Offg. J. M. and D. C., Purneah, 7/61.

Statement II.—*continued.*

Name. (in Order of Seniority).	Presidency.	Salary in 1861–2. Per Annum.	Position in 1861–2.
		£	
MacGregor; A. M. -	Bengal -	600	A. to M. and C., Shahabad, 11/61; with powers of J. M. and D. C., 12/61.
Jones; F. - - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. to M. and C., Dacca, 5/60.
Bignold; T. F. - -	Bengal -	480	A. to M. and C., Tirhoot, 4/61.
	CANDIDATES OF 1859.		
Walker; C. G. - -	Madras -	512	A. to C. and M., Coimbatore, 5/61; Actg. Head A. to C. and M., 8/62.
Tremlett; J. D. - -	Bengal -	*480*	Attached to Punjab, 12/61; A. to Commr., Jullundur, 1862.
Field; C. D. - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. to M. and C., Bhaugulpore, 8/61.
Mulligan; W. J. -	Bengal -	*480*	A. to M. and C., Benares, 12/61.
Larminie; W. R. -	Bengal -	480	A. to M. and C., Berhampore, 11/61.
Burnell; A. C. - -	Madras -	512	A. to C. and M., Malabar, 11/61.
Wedderburn; W. -	Bombay -	444	A. C. and M., Dharwar, 7/61.
Harrison; H. L. -	Bengal -	480	A. to M. and C., Beerbhoom, 11/61.
Reid; Jas. R. - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. to M. and C., Benares, 1861.
Griffin; L. H. - -	Bengal -	—	Student, Calcutta, 11/60.
Izon; C. B. - -	Bombay -	384	A. to M. and C., Sholapoor, 7/61.
Hime; R. D. - -	Bengal -	480	A. to M. C. and Salt Agent, Cuttack, 10/61.
Twigg; C. - - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. to M. and C., Bareilly, 12/61.
Grose; J. - - -	Madras -	752	A. to C. and M., Tanjore, 7/61; Offg. Head A. to C. and M., South Arcot, 4/62.
Smith; W. H. - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. M. and C., Mirzapore, 1861.
Macpherson; G. M. -	Bombay -	384	Studying Marathee at Sattara.
Sells; A. - - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. to M. and C., Agra, 12/61.
Tweedie; J. - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. to M. and C., Burdwan, 7/61.
Wilson; W. - -	Madras -	752	A. to C. and M., Nellore, 7/61; Actg. Head A. to C. and M., Kistna, 9/62.
Tidy; W. M. - -	Bengal -	—	Student, Meerut, 11/60.
Growse; F. S. - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. M. and C., Allahabad, 12/61.
Allen; T. T. - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. to M. and C., Bancoorah, 11/61.
King; J. - - -	Bombay -	384	A. C. and M., Ahmedabad, 7/61.
Foster; W. S. - -	Madras -	512	A. to C. and M., Bellary, 10/61.
Montagu; E. - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. to M. and C., Meerut, 12/61.
King; L. B. B. - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. to M. and C., Dacca, 11/61.
Wilson; Jno. - -	Bengal -	480	A. to M. and C., Mynpoorie, 1861.
Raban; H. C. B. C. -	Bengal -	*480*	A. to M. and C., Patna, 10/61.
Little; E. H. - -	Bombay -	384	A. C. and M., Sholapoor, 7/61.
Armstrong; J. E. -	Madras -	752	A. to C. and M., Trichinopoly, 7/61; Actg. Head A. to do., 8/62.
Graham; Geo. - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. to M. and C., Tirhoot, 12/61.
Makgill; G. E. - -	Bengal -	*480*	A. to M. and C., Midnapore, 12/61.

To these statements it may be useful to add the following Table, condensed from one supplied to the Commissioners by the Secretary of State for India, and published in their Fourth Report. It represents the state of the service as it existed in 1857 :—

Amounts of Salary.	Number of Civil Servants in receipt of each Amount of Salary, and Average Amount to each.					
	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	No.	Average Salary.	No.	Average Salary.	No.	Average Salary.
		£		£		£
Under 1,000*l.*	134	606	42	633	74	618
1,000*l.* and under 2,000*l.*	85	1,313	35	1,518	15	1,512
2,000*l.* „ 3,000*l.*	122	2,751	40	2,770	20	2,735
3,000*l.* „ 4,000*l.*	28	3,486	7	3,521	6	3,573
4,000*l.* „ 5,000*l.*	20	4,665	8	4,609	6	4,200
Above 5,000*l.*	3	5,207	—	—	—	—
Total	392	1,875	132	1,909	121	1,403
Excluding—						
Governor-General and Council	7	—	—	—	—	—
Members of Council	—	—	2	—	2	—
Lieut.-Governor of N.W. Provinces	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chief Commissioner in Punjab	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chief Commissioner in Sind	—	—	—	—	1	—
Members of Legislative Council of India	2	—	1	—	1	—
In Europe	68	—	19	—	10	—
On subsistence allowance	11	—	13	—	8	—
Students	54	—	13	—	14	—
Total force in 1857	536	—	180	—	157	—

It should be mentioned that the number of civil servants concerning whom information is given in the Directories above referred to is—

In Bengal	527
In Madras	147
In Bombay	139
	813

The Directories for Madras and Bombay present their information in a shape which permits a similar statement, in more detail, to be given for those presidencies, applicable to the year 1861–2, and including all the members of the service except those who were then receiving reduced allowances in consequence of absence in Europe, &c.

Amounts of Salary.	Number of Civil Servants receiving each Amount.	
	In Madras.	In Bombay.
£300 and less than £500	2	16
500 „ 700	5	15
700 „ 1,000	11	25
1,000 „ 1,500	13	12
1,500 „ 2,000	17	5
2,000 „ 2,500	10	5
2,500 „ 3,000	32	16
3,000 „ 4,000	9	8
4,000 „ 5,000	6	7
5,000 and upwards	3	5
Total	108	114

From the same sources, the following view has been obtained of the average amount of salary received in 1861–2 by civil servants, classified according to the various periods of their service (absentees, &c. on reduced allowances being, as before, excluded).

Periods of Service.	Average Amount of Salary received, and Number of Recipients.			
	Madras.		Bombay.	
	No. of Recipients.	Average Salary.	No. of Recipients.	Average Salary.
		£		£
Under 4 years - - - -	8	570	12	452
4 years and less than 8 years -	23	1,218	37	715
8 „ „ 12 „ - -	10	1,680	14	1,186
12 „ „ 20 „ - -	23	2,149	24	2,233
20 „ „ 35 „ - -	42	3,235	26	3,713
Upwards of 35 years - - -	2	5,650	1	6,400
Total - - - -	108	2,277	114	1,798

VIII.

PENSIONS.

A COVENANTED civil servant, having served 25 years, and having actually resided in India 22 years, or 21 years in the event of his having been absent for one year from certified sickness, is eligible to retire on an annuity from the Civil Service Annuity Fund of 500*l.* per annum, and such further annual amount as a deduction at the rate of 4 per cent. made from his salary during the whole period of his service, and accumulated at 6 per cent. per annum, may be equivalent to.

No pension is granted directly by Government, the affairs of the Civil Service Annuity Fund being administered by managers appointed by the civil servants. Subscription to the fund is compulsory on covenanted civil servants.

EXTRACT FINANCIAL LETTER to INDIA, dated 25th November 1862. No. 193.

(*Paragraph* 3.) In regard to the period of service which is in future to be required as a qualification for an annuity, Her Majesty's Government see no reason for altering the period of 25 years' service and 22 years' residence (including one year's sick leave, if such has been taken, as at present); but they cannot allow any future special leave of absence from India on private affairs to count as residence.

4. No sufficient ground appears to have been assigned for increasing or altering the amount of the full annuity, which must, therefore, remain at 1,000*l.*, or of the amount of the per-centage of deduction from salaries, which will continue at 4 per cent., the amount of subscriptions to accumulate, as at present, at 6 per cent. interest.

5. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that there is ground for making some alteration in the terms on which annuities are granted, and they have decided that a civil servant who has completed the prescribed period of service and residence shall be granted by Govern-

ment an annuity of 600*l.*, and that he shall have the option of taking in addition an annuity of the amount, not exceeding 400*l.*, which his accumulated subscriptions with interest will purchase according to the table now in force, or of adding to his subscriptions such a sum as will purchase an annuity of any amount which, added to the 600*l.* granted by Government, will not exceed the full annuity of 1,000*l.* They have also decided that annuities, without limitation as to number, may be granted on application at any time to covenanted civil servants who have completed the prescribed periods of service and residence, and whose resignations of the service have been accepted, and that those civil servants who have obtained annuities since the memorials were sent in be admitted from this date to the benefit of the arrangement now sanctioned.

6. It must be clearly understood that in the event of the death of a subscriber, his accumulated subscriptions will lapse, and that no refund of subscriptions can under any circumstances be allowed.

7. Her Majesty's Government are also disposed to make some provision for covenanted civil servants who, having devoted a portion of their lives and energies, and especially those years during which men qualify for a profession, to the service of Government, are deprived of the fruits of their labour by sickness, which may compel them to resign the service before they have become entitled to an annuity.

In any such cases, when clearly proved by medical certificate, the following pensions may be granted :—

	£
If under 5 years' service, a grant of - -	500
Of 5 years' service and under 10, an annuity of	150
Of 10 " " 15, "	250
Of 15 " " 20, "	350
Of 20 " " 25, "	450

8. Her Majesty's Government are willing to sanction the payment of all the annuities quarterly and to the date of decease, with the same option as to payment in India or England as at present.

Furloughs.

[The rules as to furlough and leave of absence on medical certificate are now (March 1863) under revision by the Government of India.]

SUPPLEMENT.

HOME OFFICE.

H. Waddington, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, Whitehall, 19 January 1863.

Having laid before Secretary Sir George Grey your letter of the 21st November last, relative to the examination of the four candidates nominated to compete for the situation of assistant messenger at the convict establishment at Dartmoor; I am directed to acquaint you that he concurs in the opinion expressed by the Civil Service Commissioners that, as the qualifications required of the candidates for the office in question must be to a considerable extent physical, it is desirable that a certain proportion of the marks should be placed at the disposal of the medical officer of the prison, to be assigned by him in such proportion as he may think proper to the different candidates; and Sir George Grey is also desirous that this principle should be carried out in the examination of candidates for all the subordinate offices in the Convict Service.

Marks to be assigned for physical qualifications.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

Civil Service Commission,
Sir, 24th January 1863.

Having laid before the Civil Service Commissioners your letter of the 19th instant relative to the assignment of marks for physical qualifications in certain competitive examinations;

I am directed to state that a letter has been addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Convict Prisons, requesting him to take measures for the medical examination of the four candidates whose examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic took place at Dartmoor Prison about a month ago. The marks, when ascertained, will be added to those which have been already assigned, and the result will be communicated in the ordinary way.

The Commissioners will be able to adopt the same plan in future competitive examinations for similar situations; but with reference to the last paragraph of your letter they would observe that, when one candidate only is nominated, it is of course impossible to ascertain more than his actual fitness or unfitness, and that marks which are intended to test relative merit are inapplicable. The Commissioners believe, as they had occasion to state in a recent letter, that candidates for the convict service, when medically examined in London, are very carefully examined; but if it be wished that any specific test should be adopted, they will endeavour to enforce it.

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LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *June* 1863.

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THE SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31*st March* 1863.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

Number of Insane Persons in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c. (Appendix A.)

According to our practice in previous Reports, we annex Tabular Statements (Appendix A.) of the number of insane persons in the several Asylums, Hospitals and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, on the 1st of January 1863, together with the number of Admissions, Discharges and Deaths during the year 1862.

Licenses and changes in Proprietorship. (Appendix B.)

The new Licenses granted, Licenses Expired, and Changes of Proprietorship, since the date of our last Report, are set forth in Appendix B.

Average Weekly cost in Asylums and Hospitals. (Appendix C. and D.)

In Appendix C. and D. will be found Tabular Statements of the average weekly cost of maintenance, medicine, clothing and care of Patients in the several County and Borough Asylums and Hospitals.

All the visits to Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses required by Statute have been made by us during the past year, including the extra visits to Metropolitan Licensed Houses imposed upon us by the 29th section of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862.

The visits thus made amount to 372, and the total number of visits made by us, including those to Single Patients and Workhouses, amount to 1,449.

County Asylums. Surrey new Asylum.

The Plans for a new Asylum for the County of Surrey to provide for 651 Patients, to which we adverted in our last Report, have, after frequent conferences between this Board and the Visitors, been finally approved, and have received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

COUNTY ASYLUMS.

Stafford new Asylum.

In our last Report it was stated, that a contract for the purchase of a site for a new Asylum for the County of Stafford in the neighbourhood of Lichfield was under consideration. This contract has since been entered into and approved by the Secretary of State, and his sanction has also been obtained to Plans for a new Asylum for the accommodation of 200 Patients.

Carmarthenshire, &c., Asylum.

The proposed Asylum for the united Counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke, and the Town and County of Haverfordwest, adverted to in our last Report, having been again brought into discussion during the past year, an objection was raised by the Justices of the County of Cardigan that the proposed Asylum would be too large for the wants of the Counties, and they declined to vote the necessary sums for carrying the works into effect. It was arranged ultimately that so much only of the building as would be necessary for the accommodation of 212 Patients should at first be erected; and to this arrangement the Secretary of State has assented, on the understanding, however, that effect should be given to the Plans as originally sanctioned, so soon as the necessity for further accommodation should arise.

Denbigh.

At the close of the year Plans were submitted to us for the enlargement of the Denbigh Asylum, by which additional accommodation would be provided for 200 Patients, at an estimated cost of 6,000 *l.* These we have transmitted to the Secretary of State, with an intimation that they may properly receive his sanction, upon certain alterations being made.*

Durham.

Ninety-six acres of land have been purchased by the Visitors of the Durham County Asylum, making the total quantity of land applicable to the purposes of that establishment to amount to 148 acres.

Gloucester.

A lodge, workshops, and additional farm buildings, have been erected at the Gloucester Asylum.

Glamorgan.

Although we were led to understand that the Asylum for Glamorganshire would have been delivered up by the contractors to the Committee of Visitors several months ago, we regret to state that the works are still incomplete. No steps have been taken for the appointment of a medical superintendent,

* This sanction has since been obtained.

intendent, as suggested by us, although such a course would have secured the advice of this officer with regard to the general arrangements of the Asylum, and a saving of expense would have been caused to the ratepayers. In the meanwhile the Pauper Lunatics belonging to this county are received at Vernon House, Briton Ferry, where very inadequate accommodation is afforded. COUNTY ASYLUMS. Glamorgan.

Plans have been sanctioned by which additional accommodation will be provided in the Wilts Asylum for 80 Patients, at an estimated cost of 3,500 *l.* Wilts.

At the Norfolk Asylum plans for the erection of wards for infectious cases have upon our report been sanctioned. Norfolk.

Application was made to us early in the year to report, for the sanction of the Secretary of State, Plans for an enlargement of the Nottingham Asylum, by which additional accommodation would be provided for 40 Patients, at an estimated cost of 1,600 *l.* Notts.

We were however of opinion that it was very inexpedient to enlarge this Asylum, as, even with such enlargement, it would in the course of a very few years be insufficient to meet the wants of the County and Borough. The site also was open to the objection that the land was not only too limited in extent for a structure intended to contain 397 Patients, but that in all probability it would shortly be overlooked by surrounding buildings.

We therefore suggested that the time had arrived for the erection of an Asylum upon an entirely new site. But the Visitors, though favourably disposed to this, have considered that it would be better to defer it for a time, when it is certain that they will be able to dispose of the present site on much more favourable terms. In these circumstances, and on their stating that they would keep their attention steadily fixed upon this object, we reported, for the approval of the Secretary of State, the Plans for the present enlargement of the old Asylum, and they have accordingly received his sanction.

The works have been proceeded with, and the new portion of the Asylum will shortly be opened for the reception of Patients. An addition to the land has also been made.

In the month of May 1861 Plans were submitted to us for a proposed enlargement of the Lancaster Asylum, by which Lancaster.

County Asylums. Lancaster.

a new chapel would be provided, and additional accommodation for 300 Patients. To this enlargement we saw many grave objections. The difficulties attending the management of Asylums containing large numbers of Patients have been repeatedly stated by us, and they continue to be matters of constant experience. In such Asylums, the careful treatment of individual patients is next to impossible; a proper supervision of attendants is extremely difficult; and the working expenses are generally increased.

In the instance in question also there were other objections. The land belonging to the Lancaster Asylum was scarcely sufficient for the number of Patients (amounting to 722), which it already contained, and the site was far removed from the most populous parts of the county. We pressed upon the Visitors, therefore, a reconsideration of the entire subject; but they held that they were bound by the decision of the Justices in Session to propose the enlargement, which had already received their sanction, and for which a grant of money had been voted.

Entertaining still very strongly, however, the objections above stated, we submitted the subject to the Secretary of State; when, after long correspondence and a personal conference with the Visitors, we found that it was, in these special circumstances, impossible to continue to insist on our opinion; regard being more especially had to the undoubtedly urgent necessity that existed to provide asylum accommodation for the large number of lunatics detained in the Workhouses of Lancashire.

At the same time, in informing the Visitors of this decision, we pointed it out as in our view absolutely essential to the proposed enlargement that additional land should be immediately purchased or contracted for. To this they objected; stating their opinion that some moorland recently acquired by them would afford ample means for the occupation of the Patients; but they added, that they should be willing to procure more land so soon as the necessity for it arose. On referring the subject again to the Secretary of State, he expressed himself satisfied with the Visitors' assurance, and the Plans accordingly received his sanction. A portion of additional land has since been acquired.

Boroughs.

In our Twelfth Report, we drew special attention to the large number of Boroughs without Asylums for their Pauper Lunatics, and we appended thereto a Schedule of Boroughs not contributing to County Rates, and which, by reason of their

their having, at the passing of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, had six Justices, besides a Recorder, were bound by the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," to erect, or, by union or contract, to provide Asylums. It appeared from that Schedule that upwards of thirty had failed to make statutory provision for the care of their Pauper Lunatics, although, as to 12 of those Boroughs, the Councils had given notice to the Secretary of State, under the 129th section, of their intention to take upon themselves the duties, powers and authorities of the Borough Justices. In these circumstances, we adverted to the provisions of the 10th section of the Act, empowering the Secretary of State, but not without the assent of Visitors of County Asylums, to annex Boroughs to Counties. With one exception hereafter mentioned, however, no such annexation has since taken place; and the Boroughs still without Asylums for their Pauper Lunatics are not much less in number than above stated. Boroughs.

We have satisfaction in reporting that, in the month of July last, the first stone was laid of the Asylum for the City of London, and that erection of the buildings is in due progress. Immediate accommodation will be provided for 250 Patients, but the offices will be upon a scale adequate for a much larger number, in the event of an extension of the Asylum. City of London

The County of Kent, as respects its numerous Boroughs, continues to be in a very unsatisfactory state. The Justices of Maidstone, for which an Asylum, to be erected upon a site purchased, had been proposed, have, notwithstanding, renewed the contract for the reception of their Pauper Lunatics into the County Asylum. The remaining Boroughs, six in number, viz., Canterbury, Dover, Hythe, Rochester, Sandwich and Tenterden, have as yet made no statutory provision for their Insane Poor. The cases of some of the Kentish Boroughs have, as we submit unnecessarily, been complicated with questions not arising out of the Lunacy Acts, but having reference to the anomalous constitution and jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. Kentish Boroughs. Maidstone. Canterbury, &c.

The Borough of Buckingham has upon our report, with the assent and in compliance with the express desire of the Committee of Visitors of the Bucks Asylum, been annexed by the Secretary of State to the County, being the first instance of the exercise of his power of annexation. Buckingham annexed by Secretary of State to county

The Visitors of the Somerset County Asylum have signified to us their willingness to assent to the annexation Bridgwater.

Boroughs. Bridgwater. to the County of the Borough of Bridgwater; but we are glad to be enabled to state that there will be no necessity for such a proceeding, as the Council of the Borough are about to contract, pursuant to the 7th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," for the reception of their Pauper Lunatics into the County Asylum.

Portsmouth. We are informed that the Council of the Borough of Portsmouth propose forthwith to take steps for a compliance with the Act, as respects the large number of their Pauper Lunatics, the Visitors of the Hants Asylum having given the necessary notice for the determination of the existing contract at Michaelmas next.

Bath. A contract for the reception of the Pauper Lunatics of Bath into the Somerset County Asylum has, upon the report of this Board, received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

York. The Pauper Lunatics of York are now, under a statutory agreement for five years, which received the approval of the Secretary of State, maintained in a new separate wing of the York Lunatic Hospital (commonly known as the York Asylum), which constitutes to that extent, *pro tempore*, an Asylum for the Borough.

Norwich. The legal difficulty which has hitherto prevented the enforcement, by the Secretary of State, of a compliance with the Act on the part of the Authorities of Norwich, has been removed by the 48th section of the "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862." The effect of that enactment is, that Norwich, for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts, is to be deemed a Borough, and not a County of a City; consequently the duty of erecting an Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of Norwich has devolved upon the Borough Justices, who have taken such initiatory proceedings with that view as are implied in the appointment, pursuant to a statutory notice by the Recorder, of a Committee. The Council having omitted, under the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126 or "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," to notify to the Secretary of State their intention to take upon themselves the duties, powers, and authorities of the Borough Justices, the latter are now exclusively charged with the performance of those duties, which they have always been ready and willing to fulfil. We are given to understand that an eligible site for an Asylum, of ample extent, within a convenient distance of Norwich, is attainable at a moderate price.

In

In connexion with the subject of Boroughs without Asylums, we have had occasion to consider the effect of the "Irremovable Poor Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict. c. 55), section 6, whereby it is provided that the cost of maintenance of any Lunatic Pauper in an Asylum, Licensed House, or Registered Hospital, "who would, under any provision of 'The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853,' be chargeable to a parish in a union, shall 'henceforward' be borne by the common fund of the union comprising such parish." It may be material to add, that the 9th section alters the mode in which the contribution of parishes to the common funds of their respective unions had previously been calculated, by enacting that "the several parishes comprised in any union shall contribute to the common fund thereof, in proportion to the annual rateable value of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments in such parishes respectively assessable to the relief of the poor."

Boroughs. "Irremovable Poor Act, 1861;" effect of upon Boroughs without Asylums.

In reference to the above-mentioned enactments, and on the ground that the maintenance of Pauper Patients in Asylums was now thrown upon the common fund of unions, the guardians of the Buckingham Union, during the past year, claimed to have the Borough Pauper Lunatics in the Bucks County Asylum charged at no greater rate than other Patients. The Visitors of the Asylum, on the other hand, contended that it would be manifestly unjust that the several other parishes forming the Buckingham Union should contribute towards the extra charge made in respect of the Borough Patients, and that it would be equally unjust that the Borough should be relieved of their fair share of the burden of providing the Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

Buckingham.

Questions substantially similar have been raised in the cases of other Boroughs not contributing to County Asylums, amongst others in that of the Borough of Newark. In the special circumstances of the latter case, we thought it well to communicate with the Poor Law Board, and to submit to them the correspondence which had arisen out of a claim by the Visitors of the Nottingham Asylum, under an old agreement, for a higher rate of payment in respect of the maintenance, in that Asylum, of Pauper Lunatics belonging to Newark. In reply, the Poor Law Board conveyed to us their opinion, that, while "under the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 55, the whole cost of the Lunatics in the Asylum, whatever it may be, which is paid by the Guardians of the Newark Union, must be charged to the common fund," the

Newark.

Boroughs. Newark.

alteration made in the law by that Act does not affect any special agreement which may have been entered into by the Committee of Visitors as regards rates of payment. We were also referred by the Poor Law Board to the provisions of the 6th & 7th sections of the "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," relative to payments under agreements for Pauper Lunatics in Asylums.

Upon the whole, without entering further into the doubts and difficulties to which reference has been made as arising out of the "Irremovable Poor Act, 1861," we are of opinion that they can only be equitably and satisfactorily adjusted by unions or contracts providing for the payment out of borough rates or funds of the excess beyond the ordinary charge for Patients from County Parishes, or by the annexation of the Boroughs to their respective Counties.

County and Borough Asylums.

In our last Report we published the Entries made by the Visiting Commissioners in the several County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales, during the year 1861, with the view of showing not only the general condition of these institutions, but also of affording a means of comparison between them likely to prove beneficial.

At occasional intervals we propose adopting the same course, but we this year confine ourselves to the insertion of such reports (Appendix E.) as, for special reasons, we think desirable to bring under your Lordship's notice.

Thus we append the Report of the first visit made to the Asylum for the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and also those upon the Asylums for the Counties of Kent and Middlesex, and for the Borough of Hull, in consequence of the unfavourable nature of the previous Entries, or because of correspondence which has taken place upon them.

The reports upon the condition of the Somerset and Haverfordwest Asylums called, in the opinion of the Board, for letters directing the attention of the Visitors to the comments made by the Commissioners upon these Asylums. As it became necessary to institute legal proceedings in connexion with the visit made to the Durham Asylum, we also append this Entry.

Down to within the last few years the state of the Asylum at Wakefield for the West Riding of Yorkshire had been a source of anxiety to us, and had called for frequent animadversion on our part. From the report made at the last visit, and which was read with much satisfaction at the Board, it will be seen how much

much the general condition of this Asylum has latterly been improved, and how liberally the Committee of Visitors have supported their Medical Superintendent in his efforts. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLMS.

We desire specially to call your Lordship's attention to a correspondence which has taken place between our Board and the Secretary of State, in reference to the annual report by the Medical Superintendent of the Kent County Asylum, made to the Visitors, and presented by them to the Justices in Quarter Session.* Appendix (E.) p. 77–8.

The Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor has not yet been opened, but is in an advanced state of preparation for the reception of Patients. CRIMINAL LUNATICS AND STATE ASYLUM.

Dr. Meyer, late Superintendent of the Surrey County Asylum, having been appointed Chief Medical Officer, has taken up his residence at Broadmoor, and is actively engaged in organizing the Establishment (which will include two Assistant Medical Officers), and in furnishing, and making other necessary arrangements. Rules and regulations proposed for the guidance of the officers, attendants, and servants have been prepared, and are now under consideration.

As the Asylum was nearly completed, it was expected that it might be ready for partial occupation in October last; and it became necessary to consider what arrangements should be made in reference to the removal thither of the Criminal Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums. In these circumstances we received from Secretary Sir George Grey a communication to that effect, suggesting the material questions for inquiry, and requesting us to undertake such an examination of the several Patients referred to as would enable us to advise him as to their disposal. We have since, accordingly, specially examined into the cases of all the Criminal Patients in the various Establishments to which the inquiry extended, viz., all excepting those in Bethlehem Hospital and Fisherton House who are already under direct control of the Secretary of State. In such examination and inquiries we were materially aided by returns from the several Medical Superintendents, and by information personally received from them relative to the Patients' mental state, habits, and propensities.

We

* It will be observed that the correspondence (see p. 78) was not completed until after the date of this Report.

Criminal Lunatics and State Asylum.

We may state, as the general result of our inquiries, that the cases in which removal to the Criminal Asylum appeared necessary or desirable bore a small proportion to the aggregate number. In advising the retention in the several Asylums of the large majority of the Patients classed as Criminal, we were mainly influenced by the consideration of the comparatively trivial nature of their offences (not affecting life or person), their long residence in the Asylum, their harmless and industrious character, and the vicinity of their relatives and friends.

In the course of these special inquiries, our attention having been drawn to the subject generally, we have been forcibly impressed with the impropriety and absurdity of treating a large number of the Patients confined under Secretary of State's warrants as of the criminal class, or otherwise than as ordinary Lunatics, from whom they cannot, upon any sound principle, be distinguished. We think it most desirable that the Secretary of State should be empowered (which he is not at present) to transfer such patients from the Criminal to the ordinary Pauper Class.

For this and other objects, the revision and consolidation of the Criminal Lunatics Acts appear to us to be essential. We think it unnecessary to repeat the views we have long held, and frequently expressed, in reference to the law applicable to that class of the insane, and which were embodied, amongst others, in our Eighth Report. The urgent necessity for an early consideration of the subject will appear upon attention to the probable working of the present Criminal Lunatics Acts on the large and rapidly increasing numbers of Criminal Patients.

The following tabular statements will place this in a striking point of view:

Numbers of Criminal Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses on the 1st January.

Year.	Numbers.			Periodical Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
1844	202	55	257	—
1847	257	80	337	80
1851	314	73	387	50
1852	357	79	436	49
1853	370	89	459	23
1854	420	103	523	64
1855	422	112	534	11
1856	438	121	559	25
1857	456	125	581	22
1858	490	143	633	52
1859	532	150	682	49
1860	576	161	737	55
1861	602	186	788	51
1862	616	187	803	15
1863	677	200	877	74
Total increase in 19 years -	475	145	620	—

Distribution of Criminal Patients, 1 January 1863.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Asylums - - -	304	115	419
Hospitals:			
Bethlehem - -	112	20	132
Other - - -	8	- - -	8
Licensed Houses:			
Metropolitan - -	19	3	22
Provincial:			
Fisherton House	225	61	286
Other - -	9	1	10
Totals - - -	677	200	877

CRIMINAL LUNATICS AND STATE ASYLUM.

In the above enumeration, as will be seen, we have limited our statements to patients under Royal or Secretary of State's Warrants in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.

We are not in a position to state, even approximately, the numbers of insane and imbecile inmates in Convict Prisons, in the Criminal Hospital at Woking, and in Gaols, all of whom the Secretary of State is empowered, by the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 75, to send to the Asylum at Broadmoor, or any other Asylum which may hereafter be provided or appropriated, by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, for Criminal Lunatics.

The Act imposes upon us the duty of visiting every such Asylum once, or oftener, in each year.

HOSPITALS.

We append to this Report the entries made by us when visiting the various Lunatic Hospitals during the year 1862; and, with a view of rendering their purport more intelligible, we offer a few general observations on these valuable Institutions. In them are maintained, at low rates of payment, Patients belonging to the poor and middle classes, who can ill afford to defray the expense incurred in a Private Asylum. In some no charge whatever is made for care and treatment; while in others a portion of the income is set apart as a fund destined for the relief of the poorest inmates. They are in most cases mainly supported by endowments or contributions from annual subscribers; and a few are in a great measure self-supporting. They are all governed by committees selected from the contributors. All have the advantage of resident Medical Superintendents, and to some of them consulting or visiting physicians (non-resident) are also appointed. In general the resident Medical Superintendent is required to devote his whole time to the duties of the establishment; but in some cases the rule is relaxed, so as to enable him to give his advice to patients out of the house, the fees being passed to the funds of the Institution.

Being so constituted, they are free from the objection incident to a pecuniary interest in the Patient; they are in fact benevolent Institutions; and when they are looked upon in this light, it would appear desirable to render admission into them less difficult, if not in every case, yet at least in those where the Patients suffer from sudden and uncontrollable impulses to commit violence or suicide, and who desire to place themselves under care and treatment.

But

Hospitals. Boarders.

But besides persons of unsound mind, for whose medical care and treatment Hospitals are primarily intended, it has occurred to us that it would be very desirable if arrangements were made for the reception therein of persons, of whom we have reason to know there are many, not insane, who, being conscious of a want of power of self-control or of the addiction to intemperate habits, or fearing an attack or a recurrence of mental malady, and being in all respects free agents, are desirous of residing as voluntary boarders in an Institution for the Insane. Upon the question whether, and, if so, in what way, such arrangements can be legally and properly carried out, we have thought it well to fortify ourselves by the opinion of a Counsel of eminence, and we accordingly submitted a case to Mr. Welsby, a copy of which, and of his opinion, will be found in Appendix (F.) It will be seen that he entirely concurs with us in our construction of the enactments upon the subject; that there is nothing in the Statutes to prevent the admission of the persons referred to as voluntary boarders into Registered Hospitals; and that there would be no difficulty in enforcing legally the stipulations and conditions of any agreement, by bond or otherwise, for their residence therein.

Formerly the only charitable foundations for the insane.

Previously to the date of the enactment empowering magistrates to erect and maintain Asylums out of the county rates, Lunatic Hospitals formed the only charitable foundations for the Insane in this country. At that time, namely in the year 1815, there were nine such charities in existence, which, with the exception of the Lunatic Ward in Guy's Hospital, are still in active operation.

Union with County Asylums;

When County Asylums became organized, combinations of Hospitals with them were made in some districts, as at Nottingham, Stafford, Gloucester, Cornwall, Leicester, and Denbigh. Several advantages as respects economical management were undoubtedly obtained in the first instance by such unions; but as each Asylum has increased in magnitude, proportionate disadvantages have arisen. On this account, at Stafford, Gloucester, and Nottingham the interests of the subscribers have been separated from those of the County, and new Hospitals have been instituted.

with Infirmaries.

In a few places, as at Manchester and Liverpool, the Lunatic Hospitals originally consisted of departments or wards connected with the Infirmaries of each town; and even now, although distinct establishments have been erected for the

Insane, they remain in some measure branches of the parent institutions. In former reports we have adverted, with strong expressions of regret, to the fact that the Governors of Guy's Hospital have ceased to carry out the intention of its founder who enjoined them to take charge of a certain number of insane Patients.

Present accommodation.

There are, at the present time, 15 Lunatic Hospitals under our supervision, to which amount of accommodation may properly be added the departments appropriated to the better classes in the County Asylums of Leicester, Cornwall, and North Wales.

Cost of maintenance. Appendix (D.)

The Patients in these various establishments are maintained and have the advantage of the best medical care and treatment at an actual cost to the institution varying from about 10*s.* to 28*s.* weekly, the average of the whole being under 20*s.* per week.

Amount of outlay in Land and Buildings.

In the hope of aiding those who may be desirous to extend this kind of provision for the Insane, we have endeavoured to estimate the probable outlay necessary in land and buildings, and we give, as illustrations of the amount of money that would be required to provide the best accommodation, the cost which has been incurred in erecting the following Hospitals:

The Manchester Hospital stands on 52 acres of land, and accommodates 100 Patients; the outlay on the estate and buildings amounted to 30,208 *l.*

The Coton Hill Institution, near Stafford, accommodates 140 Patients, and occupies an excellent site of 30 acres: the amount expended on land and buildings has been 39,926 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.*

The outlay on the seven chartered Asylums in Scotland amounted, in the year 1855, to 352,632 *l.* For this sum, land (216 acres), buildings, and furniture were provided for 2,163 Patients, namely for 652 Private and 1,511 Pauper Patients.

Government has, in some instances, recognized and appreciated the value of Lunatic Hospitals by granting them pecuniary aid in Ireland and Scotland, but as yet no such help has been extended in England; nor are they in all cases exempted from taxation.

An extension of this kind of provision for the insane poor in England who are not paupers, has had our continued and earnest

earnest advocacy; and the strong necessity that exists for it is shown in the report made by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Lunatic Asylums in Scotland. It will be seen by this report what advantages Scotland possesses over England in regard to Hospital accommodation, when the respective numbers of the population are considered.* HOSPITALS.

So great is the want, indeed, of this kind of accommodation for the Insane in England, and so poorly have the efforts of individuals to provide it in the ordinary way been seconded by the public, that attempts have even been made to supply the urgent necessity by forming joint stock associations for the purpose, founded on the principle of a limited liability.

We here again draw attention to the want of Hospital accommodation for insane soldiers, such as is provided for the Insane belonging to the Navy, to whom due care and protection is extended in this respect by the authorities who watch over the welfare of this branch of the service. No Hospital provision for the Army.

Of late years most important and valuable establishments, somewhat analogous to Hospitals for Lunatics, have been originated, namely, institutions designed for training idiots and imbeciles. To these we shall make special reference in another part of this Report. Institutions for Idiots.

In the provinces, with the one exception of Norwich, a general desire has been manifested to remove the establishments which had been badly located to better sites; and the result is that nearly all these Hospitals are now well placed, and have the advantage of spacious cheerful grounds for the recreation and occupation of the Patients, who also enjoy the opportunity of taking extended exercise in retired and agreeable parts of the country. The abandonment of buildings falling short of the modern requirements for the Insane, and removal therefrom to structures well suited to their purpose, have been followed by many advantages, not only in directly promoting the comfort of the Patients, but also in forwarding their better treatment; for there is good reason to believe that practices, now obsolete, have been broken off in a great measure by mere change of place, and by the necessity which has arisen for revised Codes of Rules for the government of the new Institutions. Removal of Hospitals to better sites.

As

* "It appears that of the 833 Private Patients placed in Asylums in Scotland, 652 are in Chartered Asylums, and only 231 in Licensed Houses. In English Hospitals, which are analogous to the Chartered Asylums of Scotland, the private Patients amount to only about 1,000, whereas as many as 2,746 are in Licensed Houses."

HOSPITALS.

Bethlehem Hospital.

As respects the two Metropolitan Hospitals, we are glad to find that there is now a fair prospect of effecting a removal of Bethlehem to a better site. We regard this proposition with the utmost satisfaction, being firmly convinced that, if well carried out, inestimable benefits will accrue to the occupants of the new building.

St. Luke's Hospital.

Whenever this most desirable step shall be accomplished, St. Luke's will be the worst situated, and externally the gloomiest Lunatic Hospital in the United Kingdom. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Governors of this wealthy charity will ere long favourably entertain the recommendation we have repeatedly made to abandon a site so unsuited to its purpose, and give their Patients the benefit of country air and exercise in a better locality.*

Although our Lunatic Hospitals have one common object, in the alleviation or cure of disease, they yet differ very materially in the range and scope of the benefits they confer. In most of them Patients suffering from every form of insanity, whether of short or long duration, or complicated with bodily disorder, are received, and have the advantage of hospital treatment; but in a few,—and it is worthy of remark that these are the most wealthy, and hence the best able to render help to those who most need it,—selected cases only are admitted, and many of those which require the largest amount of care are excluded.

It should be added as to Bethlehem Hospital, that it stands in contrast with all other Hospitals for the Insane, by declining to receive payment for Patients, the criminal class excepted; and these, we anticipate, will shortly be removed to the new State Asylum. When this shall be effected, all the inmates will be supported out of the resources of the institution, unless some change is previously made in its rules.

For an account of the condition and management of each Lunatic Hospital, we refer to the entries made in 1862, which we publish at length in the Appendix (F.), and to which we have added an important extract from the Annual Report of the Northampton Hospital, giving a statement of the good results of an excursion taken by a party of 35 Patients to Llandudno, in North Wales.

We desire to draw special attention also to extracts from a letter we have received from Dr. Conolly, (Appendix F.), setting

* Since the date of this Report the Governors of the Hospital at Exeter have purchased a new site at a short distance from the City.

setting forth the many advantages that would result from the removal of Bethlehem Hospital to a better site. HOSPITALS.

Having frequently adverted to the unsatisfactory arrangements adopted in the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood, we now gladly report very favourably on its improved management. It will be remembered that in our Report of 1859, we at that time repeated our former recommendation "that the mode of training the Patients in this Institution should be altered, by diminishing the amount of scholastic tuition, and by appropriating a far greater portion of time to improvement of the physical condition of the Patients by exercise and manual employments, and thus to the development of their feeble faculties." By the Report of 1862, it appears that these recommendations have been followed, and have been attended by the best effects. Institution for Idiots and Imbeciles.

"Earlswood Asylum, 16 June 1862.

"We have to-day inspected every part of this Institution, and have seen all the inmates, with whose condition, on the whole, we have been much pleased. Great improvements are manifest throughout the building and grounds, as well as in the school arrangement and general discipline; and these have had a corresponding effect in contributing to the comfort and employment of the children, and improving their mental state.

"Since our colleagues visited, on the 18th June in last year, there have been 60 admissions, 31 discharges, and 21 deaths * * *

"Examination of the results in the discharged cases gives satisfactory proof of the beneficial working of the Institution. Out of the 31, only two were sent away wholly unimproved. Seventeen, 10 boys and 7 girls, were improved; the majority of these greatly; and twelve, 7 boys and 5 girls, had so much profited by the instruction obtained here, as to be able to work for their livelihood, some of them having since got regular employment—the girls in domestic service, and the boys as carpenters, tailors, and mat-makers."

The change of system carried into effect at Earlswood has not been confined merely to this Institution, a similar plan having been introduced with advantage into the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles at Colchester. As respects the latter Establishment, we are enabled in this respect to report very favourably; and we are glad to find that the Board of Governors are making strenuous efforts to raise a fund sufficient for the purchase of the property, which is at present rented from Sir M. Peto, under very liberal conditions.

HOSPITALS. The Institution for Idiots at Bath, we have reason to believe is conducted in a most creditable manner. As children only are admitted, it has not been brought under regular statutory visitation, and our information regarding it is necessarily imperfect; but we have derived a favourable impression as to its condition and management from occasional inspection.

LICENSED HOUSES. In general condition and management the Licensed Houses do not present any material difference from what has previously been reported; but an event lately occurred in one of them which renders a particular mention of it necessary. The circumstances attending the death of W. N., a patient in Blacklands House, who was found to have several ribs broken called, in the opinion of the Board, for a full inquiry, which was conducted by two Commissioners, the evidence of the Medical Superintendent, and two of the attendants, being taken on oath before them. After a long investigation before the Coroner, the Jury had returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused by collapse from disease of the heart and fractured ribs, occasioned during a struggle with the attendants, but exonerating them from blame.*

W. N. was a tall, powerful man, labouring under acute mania, with symptoms of general paralysis. During the four days he was in Blacklands, he had repeatedly assaulted the attendants who were in charge of him, and his violence was so great, that three and four, and even five men had great difficulty in controlling him. Several desperate conflicts took place between him and his attendants, during which they frequently fell down together, and over the bedstead which was in his room. At four o'clock in the morning of the day upon which he died, he appears to have obtained a light in his room, with which he endeavoured to set fire to the door, and a most violent struggle took place between him and the attendants, by whom he was then fastened to the bed with sheet and towels. When seen by the Medical Superintendent at half-past 10 o'clock, his breathing was noticed to be quicker than usual, but no examination was made at that time, as he even objected to having his pulse felt. Upon getting him

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* The verdict was, that W. N. died "from the mortal effects of collapse
"occasioned by a diseased state of his heart, and fractures of divers of his
"ribs, occasioned during a struggle with certain attendants in an Asylum
"in which the said W. N. was a Lunatic Patient, and that the evidence
"adduced before them (the jurors) has proved that no person is in any
"on account of the death of W. N. aforesaid."

of bed shortly afterwards, he fainted, and was found in a state of collapse, from which he did not rally, and died in two hours. A post-mortem examination was made by a surgeon of eminence in London, when the body externally was discovered to be very much bruised, and the skin in places broken. Three ribs were fractured on the right side, and six on the left. The heart was also extensively diseased. LICENSED HOUSES.

No mechanical restraint beyond tying the patient in bed with a sheet and towels (and which was done without the sanction of the Superintendent) appears to have been used, and he seems always to have had at least three attendants constantly with him, the presence of attendants being looked upon by the medical officers as preferable to the use either of restraint, or the padded room.

There can be no doubt that the fractured ribs, which were the immediate cause of W. N.'s death, resulted from the struggle with his attendants early in the morning of the day on which he died. Although the jury acquitted the attendants of blame, the Commissioners could come to no satisfactory conclusion with regard to their conduct. The result was, that, without being able to prove that undue violence had been used, two of the senior attendants were requested to resign their situations by the Medical Superintendent.

The Commissioners who investigated the case could not avoid coming to the conclusion that the treatment of W. N. had not been judicious, and that there had been a want of proper care and supervision.

The registers were found to be very defective; and, notwithstanding the circumstances of unusual violence (especially on the morning of the patient's death), the Medical Superintendent, who lives in a detached house and had no independent means of gaining admission into the main building during the night, was not summoned, and did not see the patient until making his ordinary rounds at half-past 10 o'clock.

Upon this, the proprietor was required to state to the Board what arrangements he proposed to make to guard against the recurrence of a similar disaster, and we received a detailed statement of the steps he was about to adopt with this view, which appeared to be satisfactory.

Pursuant to the powers and provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 60, we have recently issued a Revised Order, of which a copy is appended (Appendix G.), in substitution for one of the 9th January 1846, directing the form of CASE BOOK.

Case Book. particulars to be from time to time entered in the Medical "Case Book" of every Licensed House and Hospital.

Attendants. Further observation and experience have confirmed our frequently expressed opinion, that, to secure the continued services of competent attendants and nurses, they should be well remunerated, suitably accommodated, relieved from menial work, and afforded a sufficient amount of relaxation. Where these important considerations are not observed, we usually find an inferior class of servants, who have been only a short time in the Asylum. The reason for this is obvious. In the first place, those having such qualifications and amount of education as would enable them to attain a respectable position in life, do not make application for vacant places, and incompetent persons are consequently engaged, who, having little desire to remain in a badly paid situation, keep a constant look-out for preferment elsewhere. Negligence also, the result of the same indifference to retain an ill-requited office, may call for dismissal. Hence the frequent change of attendants, a circumstance most detrimental to the Patients, who indeed often complain to us of the repeated introduction o new and untried persons, unaccustomed to the duties of the house, and ignorant of their wants.*

The evils we now speak of, much as they affect the con dition of the permanent residents, operate equally, if not mor detrimentally, in cases of relapse; for these Patients, on re-ad mission into the Asylum from which they had been discharged necessarily fall into the hands of utter strangers, and look i vain for the anticipated welcome and sympathy from old an tried nurses, in whom they had learnt by experience to plac confidence. They are in fact deprived of the benefit of tw powerful curative agents, namely, the suspension of morbi thoughts by the renewal of old associations at the sight of well-remembered face, and also the good which invariabl results from the friendly care and skilful management of thos who have been instrumental in promoting previous recover and are in consequence the most capable of again helping produce a like result.

Believing, therefore, that continuance of service and eff ciency are, as a rule, proportionate to liberal remuneration ar treatmer

* According to a return obtained by us some little time ago, it appe that during the years 1856–7 there were no less than 192 new attenda and nurses engaged in the five Metropolitan Licensed Houses receivi Pauper Patients.

treatment, it becomes a matter of paramount importance to endeavour to obtain for all nurses and attendants these inducements for good conduct; and, in the hope of promoting this object, we propose to renew our inquiries on this subject when making our next statutory visitations. ATTENDANTS.

Nothing tends more to the comfort and benefit of Patients in Asylums than occasional visits to their friends, and it is very desirable that Superintendents should be invested with discretionary authority to permit their temporary absence, without requiring, in every case, a special order by two Visitors, under the 79th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853." TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF PATIENTS FROM ASYLUMS.

In reference to this subject, the following entry was made in the books of the Gloucester County Asylum, by the Visiting Commissioners, on the 6th June 1862:

"The practice of allowing Patients to visit their friends for the day, and occasionally for a few days, is reported to be attended with the best results. Upwards of 400 of such visits are stated to have been made during the past year, and in no case has the written undertaking to bring back the Patient within the stipulated time been violated. We think that it would be desirable if this practice were placed on a more regular and satisfactory footing, by a 'Regulation of the Committee of Visitors,' under the provisions of the 124th section of 'The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853.'"

The last Visiting Commissioners, in their entry, observed as follows:—

"We must not omit to notice, with satisfaction, the resolution adopted by the Visitors, in accordance with the suggestion made on the occasion of the last visit, empowering the Medical Superintendent 'to give leave of absence from the Asylum to such Patients as he shall think suitable, for such limited period, not exceeding four days at any one time, when and as often as he shall deem desirable.'"

We are induced to place on record the above particulars, in the hope that the power of Visitors in this respect may be generally made known, and that the example set at Gloucester may be followed in all other Asylums.

The system of Workhouse visitation has been the same as in former years. WORKHOUSES.

The Metropolitan Workhouses, and also such of those in the provinces as have separate Lunatic Wards, in all amounting to 101, are, as a rule, visited annually.

Workhouses. The inspection of others is left to the discretion of the Commissioners on circuit, and is regulated so as to suit the performance of their other duties.

We append to this Report (Appendix H.) a tabular list of 391 Workhouses thus visited during the past year, containing a total of 7,221 Patients.

Very little real improvement has taken place in the treatment and accommodation of insane paupers detained in Workhouses. In some few cases the Visiting Commissioners report that a change for the better has been effected; but it will be seen by the extracts from Workhouse Reports, which we give in the Appendix (H.), that in many cases great evils still prevail.

It is to be observed also that the number of Lunatics and Idiots in Workhouses is steadily on the increase; and it appears from the returns of the Poor Law Board, that on the 1st of January 1862 there were 8,803 such inmates, as compared with 6,800 on the 1st of January 1857.*

We have never ceased to be of opinion that the general construction and arrangements of Workhouses render them altogether unsuitable for the accommodation and treatment of insane patients. The restrictions under which Workhouses are managed, and which are perhaps necessary to check imposition and disorderly conduct on the part of ordinary paupers, are ever more or less extended to the insane pauper also, who likewise share to a great extent the gloomy unfurnished wards, the narrow airing-courts, and the low diet. Boards of Guardians, who view them as paupers only, are very rarely persuaded to extend to the lunatic and the idiot inmate the comforts and indulgences which their malady or their helplessness so urgently needs.

So long as the patient is not dangerous or unusually troublesome, he is kept in the cheerless wards of the workhouse, and many curable cases are thus retained until the disease becomes chronic, and their cure hopeless.

Hitherto the Legislature, whilst empowering us to visit the wards of workhouses, and examine into the condition of lunatics and idiots detained in them, has neither entrusted us with power to effect any amendment in their accommodation and treatment, nor enabled us to order the removal to an Asylu

* From the above returns it appears that on the 1st day of January 18 the total number of Pauper Lunatics was 34,215; viz.:—

In Workhouses - - - - -	8,803
In Asylums and Single Patients - -	25,412

Asylum of any Lunatics whom we deemed to be improperly detained. Workhouses.

The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act 1862 contains some enactments, however, which materially affect our position and powers in reference to the visitation of Workhouses, and which we have reason to hope may ultimately enable us to remedy the more glaring evils now existing, and in some degree ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate class of Pauper Lunatics who must necessarily remain inmates of Workhouse wards.

The Eighth Section enables the visitors of any Asylum, and the guardians of any parish or union within the district for which the Asylum has been provided, to make arrangements for the reception and care of a limited number of chronic Lunatics in the Workhouse, subject to the approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy and the President of the Poor Law Board.*

The 31st section empowers two or more of the Commissioners upon their visitation of any Workhouse, by an order under their hands, to direct the removal to an Asylum of any Lunatic therein, who, in their opinion, is not a proper person to be kept in the Workhouse; and the 32d and 33d sections further enable them to visit and examine any Pauper Lunatic not in a Workhouse, and upon the certificate of a medical man, to make a peremptory order for the reception of the Patient into an Asylum, Hospital, or Licensed House. The 34th section has reference to the lists of Patients in Asylums chargeable to unions and parishes; and by the 37th section, the Visiting Committee, &c., of unions and parishes are required, at least once in each quarter, to make a report relative to the dietary, accommodation, and treatment of the Lunatics in the Workhouse, which reports are to be laid before the Commissioners on the occasion of their visits.

Under the 8th section, the guardians of several unions have already applied to us for our approval of arrangements made, or to be made, in the Workhouses for the reception of a stated number of Patients, selected by the Superintendents of Asylums

* Doubts having arisen upon the construction of the 8th section of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, whether the chronic Lunatics thereby authorised to be removed from an Asylum to a Workhouse were to be limited to Lunatics belonging to the parish or union with whose Boards of Guardians the arrangements are empowered to be made, the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown has been taken, according to which, the effect of the clause is to establish this limitation.

Workhouses. Asylums as harmless chronic Lunatics, who may be properly treated therein. But with one exception, all the applications have related to the removal of so very limited a number of Patients, that no formal consent has been thought necessary in these instances.

In the case of Mile End Old Town, however, the proposal embraced the sanctioning of an entirely new detached building, constructed expressly for lunatic wards upon ground within the Workhouse precincts, and intended for the reception of 26 Male and 50 Female Patients. Two members of our Board, who inspected the wards, having reported favourably as to their general construction and arrangements, we in this case intimated to the Guardians that, before granting our approval of their proposal for the reception therein of chronic Lunatics under the provisions of the 8th section, we should require compliance with certain specified conditions. To this they readily assented.

The conditions which, as a general rule, we shall deem essential, may be stated as follows.

1. That separate wards be provided for Patients of each sex.
2. That the wards contain both day-rooms and dormitories.
3. That the floors of all the rooms be boarded.
4. That at least 500 feet of cubical space be allowed in the dormitories for each Patient, exclusive of passages and corridors.
5. That at least 400 feet of cubical space be allowed in the day-rooms for each Patient.
6. That the single bed-rooms contain at least 600 feet of cubical space.
7. That the associated dormitories for Males contain at least three beds.
8. That each ward be provided with a water-closet, bath-room, and lavatory in doors.
9. That suitable airing-courts be set apart for the exclusive use o the Patients.
10. That the wards be properly furnished, and that every Mal have a separate bed.
11. That at least one paid attendant for each sex be appointed t reside in the wards, and to be exclusively employed in the care c the Patients.
12. That arrangements should have been made for visitation by th medical officer, either daily, or so often as the Commissioners sha determine. That he shall keep a record of all admissions, discharge and deaths, and of cases of seclusion, accidents, and escapes, &c., in form to be approved of by the Commissioners and the Poor Law Boar
13. That a Code of Rules and Regulations should have been draw up, setting forth the powers and duties of the Medical Officer, and f the guidance of the attendants and general management of the ward
14. That a special and liberal dietary, to be approved by tl Commissioners and the Poor Board, be fixed.

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By the strict enforcement of these or similar stipulations in every instance where our approval is required under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act, we trust we may be enabled in many cases to secure proper treatment for the Patients removed from Asylums, and that by the association of those Patients with others already in the insane wards of Workhouses, a more liberal treatment may ultimately be extended to all. WORKHOUSES.

The power conferred upon us by the 31st section has already been usefully exercised in the case of an idiot belonging to the Gainsborough Union, who in the Quarterly Return was reported by the Medical Officer to be an inmate of the Workhouse, and not properly taken care of. Removal of Lunatics from Workhouses to Asylums, by order of Visiting Commissioners.

It appeared from the correspondence which took place that the idiot was so destructive, dirty, and troublesome, that the Guardians had applied to the Justices in Petty Sessions for an order for his removal to an Asylum, but the Bench had refused the order, on the ground that he was not a dangerous lunatic, although it was shown that his habits were most filthy, that he was quite unmanageable, and that he greatly disturbed the other inmates of the house.

Upon these facts being brought under the notice of the Board, they referred the case to two of their number, at that time on circuit, who accordingly visited the Workhouse on the 23d of January, and by an order under their hands directed the removal of the Patient to the County Asylum, which order was duly executed on the 29th of January following.

We have repeatedly drawn attention to the necessity of extending a larger amount of protection over Single Pauper Patients; for although their general condition may have been materially improved by the regular visitation of the District Medical Officers and the examination made by us of their reports, yet instances of gross neglect are still occasionally brought to light, such as the two following, which called for our interference during the last year. SINGLE PAUPER PATIENTS.

The first case is that of S. R., a middle-aged man, who lived with his brother in the county of Warwick. In consequence of his propensity to throw about any articles that came in his way, the restraint of a strait waistcoat was deemed necessary, and although it was only loosely applied, yet, as the poor man wore the jacket both night and day, removal of the Patient was recommended, and accordingly he was admitted into the County Asylum, where, it is almost needless to say,

SINGLE PAUPER PATIENTS.

the restraint has been abandoned altogether, and the general condition of the Patient has been greatly improved.

The next case with which we were enabled to deal under the powers conferred upon us by the 32d section of the late Act, is one to which we desire to draw prominent notice as illustrative of the indifference displayed by parochial and other authorities to the disgraceful condition of a poor idiot, J. A., having no home or relatives. The case came before us in the ordinary Quarterly Return for the district of Earl Soham, in the Plomesgate Union, wherein the Lunatic was described as "houseless."

It appeared, from the statement of the Medical Officer in answer to our inquiries, that the man was an idiot, 53 years of age; that he had formerly slept in an outhouse until it became infested with rats, and that he had since slept in a privy, his habits being so dirty that no one would take him in as a lodger. That the Guardians, who had formerly allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for his maintenance, were aware of his state; but although the pecuniary allowance had been discontinued, and the facts were subsequently made known to the authorities by the Medical Officer, that no steps had been taken for the protection of the Lunatic, or his removal to the Asylum. He was accordingly visited by two Commissioners on the 16th of October last, who, upon the certificate of the Medical Officer of the district, made an order for his removal, and he was forthwith taken to the County Asylum, where it is reported by the Medical Officer that "he goes on very comfortably, and is pretty constantly employed in assisting in the laundry; he turns the mangle; and he appears quite contented with his abode here, and his employment."

SINGLE PRIVATE PATIENTS.

The number of insane persons under certificates as "Single Patients" in unlicensed houses, on the 1st January 1863, was 150, viz., 69 of the Male and 81 of the Female sex. Of these, 48 (24 of each sex) have been found lunatic by inquisition. As respects the class last referred to, since the passing of "The Lunacy Regulation Act, 1862" (25 & 26 Vict. c. 86), which provides that they shall be seen four times at least in every year by the Visitors in Lunacy, we have come to the resolution that any visitation by ourselves should, unless special circumstances required it in any particular case, for the future be discontinued. We had the satisfaction of receiving your Lordship's express approval of this course. It is material to observe that the visitation of "Single Patients" by members of our Board is permissive and discretionary, and not required by the 92d section

section of the "Lunacy Act, c. 100," to be made at any stated periods. SINGLE PRIVATE PATIENTS.

We visited, during the year 1862, 121 Single Patients. Their condition and treatment, as reported by the Visiting Commissioners, do not appear in any case to call for special observation.

For the instruction and guidance of Medical Practitioners, and other persons responsible for the care of Single Patients, we have circulated a Paper (Appendix I.) setting forth the provisions of the law applicable to them, in which we have, as authorised by the 42d section of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862, prescribed "The Form of and the Particulars to be entered in the Medical Visitation Book."

We have made inquiries into various cases which have come before us relative to the property of Lunatic Patients. The following comprise those only in which we have found it necessary to apply for your Lordship's interference. PROPERTY.

The case of M. D., a female idiot, who resided near Staines, under the care of Mr. Haynes during his life, and subsequently under that of Mrs. Haynes, his widow, has been more than once brought under your notice. On these occasions it was not considered that any order for inquiry would tend to the advantage of the Patient, her property, consisting only of the small copyhold house in which she lived, not being easily dealt with. CASE OF M. D.

This property, it was understood, was in the Manor of Egham, and held under the Crown; was subject to a certain fine and other payments, which had been advanced by Mr. Haynes in his lifetime; was let (on Mrs. Haynes taking charge of the Patient) for 25*l.* per annum; and was altogether insufficient for the Patient's support.

It was stated that M. D. became entitled to this property under her mother's settlement; but the Commissioners did not know in whose custody such settlement was, nor from whom to seek information on the subject; some doubt also existed as to whether the Patient had an absolute or only a qualified interest in the estate.

In April 1862 Mrs. Haynes became so infirm and unwell as to be quite unable to take care of the Patient, and this fact having been made known to the Commissioners, they brought the matter again under the notice of your Lordship, and reported the case to be one in which the property and income of M. D. had not been correctly ascertained, and where such property was not fully protected.

PROPERTY. Captain B.

Captain F. B. was admitted as a Single Lunatic Patient into the house of Mr. John T. Arlidge, Surgeon, of No. 30, Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington, under the usual order and certificates, on the 22d August 1861.

He was visited by a member of this Board on the 14th December 1861, when it appeared that he was subject to various delusions. From the inquiries made, it appeared that Captain B. was confined in a licensed house, called Denham Park, in the year 1844; and that, although discharged as not cured from that house, he remained at large for some years. In the early part of 1860 he was placed with a Surgeon at Ramsgate (Mr. Pitcher, it is believed) for three months. Previously to that time he had been very penurious, depressed, and suspicious, and was finally persuaded to place himself in the house of a medical man.

In the year 1861 he was confined, under regular certificates, with Dr. Stilwell, of Beckenham, Kent, where he remained during a few weeks, and then went to Dr. Arlidge's, where he resided subsequently.

During the time Captain B. was at Dr Arlidge's he was in the habit of drawing cheques on his bankers, who were not aware of his being a Lunatic. These cheques were drawn in the presence of, and given to, Mr. B., the Patient's solicitor, and were by him, as it is believed, applied for the benefit of Captain B. and his family. We were informed that Captain B.'s property consisted chiefly of stock in the Funds, standing in the names of Trustees, who paid the income into the hands of Captain B.'s bankers, but who, being now acquainted with Captain B.'s insanity, would probably decline to continue the payments.

Captain B. is married, but separated from his wife many years ago, and they have two children, a son (nearly of age) and a daughter; an adequate allowance having been made to the wife and children. The bulk of the property, however, has not been touched, as it is understood, but the income has been a little exceeded during the last year.

We were informed, that the Rev. Mr. N., an old College friend of Captain B., who has been much confided in by him, and under whose care one of Captain B.'s children resides, would be willing to act as committee, were it deemed fit to appoint him.

Dr. Arlidge's opinion was, that Captain B. is not likely to recover his sanity.

Under the above circumstances, it appeared to us that the income

income of Captain B. was not properly applied, and we therefore, on the 5th February 1862, reported the case to your Lordship, trusting that you would cause such inquiries to be made, and such proceedings to be adopted in the matter as might appear to you to be proper. PROPERTY.

Miss A. B. was placed, on the 18th day of December 1858, as a Lunatic Patient in Camberwell House, on the authority of her brother, Mr. T. B., and of two medical certificates, in the usual manner. Case of Miss A. B.

On the 4th of August 1860 she was admitted into the Cambridge County Lunatic Asylum, having been transferred there by her brother, with the consent of two of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

The Commissioners subsequently received a letter from Dr. Lawrence, Medical Superintendent of the Asylum (wherein the Patients are mostly Paupers), stating that Miss A. B. refused her food, and that she had sworn not to take any food in the society of Paupers; that this had lasted already some time, and that her life had become precarious. The Commissioners, therefore, recommended her brother to remove her to some other Asylum, where she might not associate with Paupers.

To this letter the Commissioners received an answer from the brother of the Patient, expressing no wish to remove his sister, and stating that she was entitled to the sum of 500 *l.*, which had formerly been invested, but which was then in his own possession uninvested. He also intimated that in case of her removal, there would be no alternative but to place her in the Bedford County Lunatic Asylum, being an Asylum for Lunatics only of the Pauper Class.

Upon receiving this information, the Commissioners, on 19th April, stated that they must take into consideration the necessity of applying to your Lordship on the subject, and requesting to know the names of the guardians or trustees whose duty it was to invest the money properly.

Mr. T. B, in reply (on 21st April) stated the name and residence of the person (Mr. C.) who was joint guardian with himself; whereupon the Commissioners immediately communicated with Mr. C., intimating that the 500 *l.* ought to be invested without delay; adding, that unless this were done, they should bring the case before you. An answer to this communication was addressed to the Commissioners by a solicitor, stating that it had been arranged between the guardians and trustees that T. B. (the brother) should take the money, and give 5 *l.* per cent. interest for it.

PROPERTY. The Commissioners were disposed to think that in the event of the death of A. B., the 500*l.* would become the property of T. B. (the brother), and of J. B., a sister of the Lunatic. They therefore felt it their duty to report to your Lordship that the property of A. B. was not fully protected, trusting that you would adopt such proceedings as might seem meet, for causing the property to be secured, or otherwise for disposing of it in such way that the same might be made fully available for the maintenance and comfort of the Lunatic.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES. Hall *v.* Semple. The subject of Medical Certificates, and the necessity for the utmost caution on the part of the Medical Practitioners who sign them, and the Proprietors and Superintendents who receive the Patients to whom they relate, were, during the last year, brought prominently before the public in the case of Hall *v.* Semple, when the plaintiff obtained a verdict with 150*l.* damages against the defendant, for having signed one of the certificates for his admission into Munster House, Fulham. The charge was, that Dr. Semple had negligently and culpably failed duly to inquire into the truth of the facts, from which mainly he drew his conclusion that Mr. Hall was insane; and in the course of the trial, which lasted five days, the law applicable to the case was fully discussed, and ably and elaborately laid down by the presiding Judge. Upon being questioned by Mr. Justice Crompton, the Jury stated their opinion that Dr. Semple *bonâ fide* believed that in what he did he was authorised by the Act, although he did it negligently; upon which Mr. Justice Crompton observed, "that is a verdict for the plaintiff, on the ground of culpable negligence and want of reasonable care and probable cause;" to which the Jury assented.

We have now to advert to a grave violation of the law committed by another party in the case, and commented on during the trial. The second certificate for Mr. Hall's reception, signed by Mr. Guy, a surgeon, purported to be founded upon an examination of the Patient upwards of six weeks prior to its date; whereas the 4th section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96 requires that the Patient should have been examined not more than seven clear days previously to his reception.

Mr. Hall was admitted into Munster House on the 31st July 1862; and on the 2d August, before any return respecting him had been made to our office, the House was visited by two members of this Board, whose attention was particularly directed by Mr. Elliott, the proprietor, to

to the case of Mr. Hall, as apparently not insane. The Visiting Commissioners, who, without such an intimation, would have specially examined Mr. Hall, had a long separate interview with him, during which the irregularity and invalidity of Mr. Guy's certificate transpired. Mr. Elliott was at once informed by the Visiting Commissioners that he could no longer legally retain Mr. Hall as a Patient, and they made the following Entries relative to his case in the "Visitors' Book:"

Visitors' Book.

"2 August 1862.

"We had a long and special interview with the Patient last received" (Mr. Hall), "and which suggested the necessity of a full inquiry into his case and history. On examining the certificates under which he was admitted on the 31st ultimo, it appeared that one of them" (Mr. Guy's), "dated the 29th of July, was founded on a visit to the Patient on the 13th of June, and is consequently wholly invalid. It follows that the Patient can no longer be legally detained."

Mr. Hall was, upon this ground, forthwith discharged by Mr. Elliott. In other circumstances, had he remained a Patient, the inquiry as to his insanity would have been followed up in regular course. As it was, there was no necessity for the Commissioners to determine that question. But it became our duty to consider the propriety of taking legal proceedings against Mr. Guy for having signed a certificate contrary to the provisions of the Act, and against Mr. Elliott for a misdemeanor in having received a Patient on such a certificate.

Mr. Guy, in explanation, pleaded his ignorance of the law respecting the dates of signing and examination, and stated that he had, in fact, seen Mr. Hall several times subsequently to his examination, and once within three or four days before signing the certificate. Mr. Guy was thereupon informed, that, although he had in this case been very culpable in neglecting to make himself acquainted with the salutary provisions of the Act, yet, as it did not appear to the Commissioners that he had acted in wilful violation of the law, they would forego any further proceedings against him.

As respects Mr. Elliott, who merely pleaded inadvertency in omitting to observe the date of examination, a letter was addressed to him by the Solicitors of the Board, from which the following is an extract:

"We are instructed by the Commissioners to say, that, having fully considered your explanation, they cannot think it

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES. Hall *v.* Semple.

satisfactory. In their opinion there is no part of the duty of a proprietor of a Licensed House which requires greater care than the examination of certificates. Your long experience ought to have rendered you familiar with the particulars in regard to them, which demand special attention. The Commissioners therefore consider your negligence on this occasion as a most grave offence. They instruct us, however, to say, that, although they will at present forego any further proceedings, yet, in the event of a similar occurrence, they will, without fail, institute a prosecution against you." Subsequently to the trial of the action Hall *v.* Semple, it appeared to the Commissioners expedient that they should again address Mr. Elliott in reference to his illegal reception of Mr. Hall, and, in order to the promulgation of their views, to circulate generally copies of their communication. We subjoin (Appendix J.) copies of the letter and circular.

We may add, that, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 23d February last, Sir George Grey stated that "he had communicated with the Commissioners in Lunacy on the subject, and asked them whether, in their opinion, the case of Hall and Semple showed any necessity for a change in the law. Their reply, in which he entirely concurred, was, that it did not. In that case there had not been an observance, but a violation of the law; and if the proprietor of the Licensed House had done his duty, the case would not have occurred. The Commissioners had censured him for culpable neglect, and addressed a circular to the Proprietors of all the other Houses, calling their attention specially to the requirements of the Act of Parliament. He hoped that the verdict in the case, assuming that it stood, and the measures taken by the Commissioners, would effectually prevent a recurrence of such cases."

DEFECTIVE CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH. Case of J. H., Durham Asylum. Proceedings against Superintendent.

We regret to state, that in the course of the past year we had occasion to institute legal proceedings against Dr. Smith, the Superintendent of the Durham County Asylum, for a violation of an important provision of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," in reference to his certificate of the cause of death of J. H., a Male Pauper Patient.

The form of certificate prescribed by the 92d section is as follows:

"I certify that the apparent cause of death of the said —— [as ascertained by post-mortem examination (if so)] was ——."

The

The following was Dr. Smith's certificate appended to the notice of death: Defective Certificate of cause of Death.

"I certify that the apparent cause of death of the said J. H. (as ascertained by a Coroner's Jury) was pleuro pneumonia."

This certificate bore date the 13th January 1862, the Patient having, as stated in the notice, died on the 9th previous, in the presence of W. Metcalfe, an attendant.

Such were the only particulars communicated to this office relative to the death of J. H., and it was not until after a visit to the Asylum by two of our number, on the 24th April, that any further information was received by the Board upon the subject.

The Visiting Commissioners, whose Report generally, as respected the Superintendent, was favourable, amongst other deaths not from ordinary causes specially noticed the case of J. H. as follows:

"J. H., admitted 2d August 1861, in an advanced stage of general paralysis, died 9th January last, prior to which several ribs were found to have been broken. Inquest held by the Deputy Coroner. The post-mortem examination disclosed the facts of the recent fractures of 16 or 17 ribs, and the rupture of the bladder. The 8th rib on the left side had punctured the pleura. The Deputy Coroner did not examine any Patient, although Dr. Smith suggested to him to do so. He is stated to have summed up against Metcalfe, the attendant immediately in charge of the Patient, as having by violence ruptured the bladder. The Jury, by their verdict, acquitted Metcalfe of manslaughter, and found the cause of death to have been pneumonia. About a fortnight subsequently it transpired that Metcalfe had had a personal altercation with H. in the airing court, when they fell together, Metcalfe uppermost, and that the latter, as it is believed to extricate himself from the Patient's grasp, knelt upon his chest. It further transpired that Metcalfe had, shortly before, ill-used other Patients, and knocked down one with a broomstick; he was therefore summarily dismissed, and at the same time another attendant in the same ward, who had neglected to report what he had witnessed of the occurrence in the airing-court, was required to resign."

The Visiting Commissioners, when thus recording the facts, were not aware that the Superintendent, in his certificate of the cause of death, had omitted all mention of the post-mortem examination, and of the serious, if not fatal, personal injuries thereby disclosed.

It is material here also to state that, in the notice trans-

DEFECTIVE CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH.

mitted to this office of the dismissal of Metcalfe, the attendant, no reference was made to the case of J. H. He was merely reported to have been dismissed "for harshness to Patients."

The Board were thus left in entire ignorance of the real facts of the case, so material for their immediate information and guidance.

In these circumstances, proceedings were instituted against Dr. Smith, for a penalty under the 93d section of the Act.

The case came on for hearing before the Justices in Petty Sessions at Stockton, on the 23d July. Both parties were represented by Counsel, and the Justices, during a lengthened inquiry, were put in full possession of the law and the facts. Although the case was most clearly proved, and the law was beyond question, the Justices, after expressing an opinion that Dr. Smith had complied with the spirit of the Act, dismissed the summons, but refused his application for costs.

Against this decision, as one which could not be sustained, notice of appeal was at once given by our Counsel. The Board however were subsequently advised that an appeal would not lie in the circumstances, and that the only mode of bringing the decision under the review of a superior court, was by a case under the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43. But as such a case had not been applied for within proper time, the Board were not enabled to prosecute the appeal.

PROSECUTIONS Illegal detention of an Insane gentleman.

In consequence of a written communication, received 18th January 1862, drawing the attention of the Board to the alleged illegal detention and ill treatment of two gentlemen, Mr. M. and Mr. T., as insane, by Mr. T. M. Tomkin, a surgeon at Witham in Essex, a special local inquiry was instituted on the 22d January by two of our number, who saw and examined the gentlemen named, and took the evidence of all the persons at Witham to whom they were referred as capable of furnishing material information.

Mr. T. M. Tomkin had, within a few months, succeeded his late father, Dr. Tomkin, as proprietor of the licensed house known as the Witham Asylum, into which the Visiting Commissioners found that Mr. M. had been received as a Patient, under an order and certificate from Mr. Tomkin's private residence, on the day previous. The other gentleman, Mr. T., continued to reside there.

The Visiting Commissioners reported, as the result of their inquiry, that the charges against Mr. Tomkin were substantially proved, and that Mr. M. and Mr. T. were, and for some years past had been, insane.

In

In these circumstances, a bill of indictment was preferred by our solicitor against Mr. Tomkin for a misdemeanor in receiving and taking charge of Mr. M., a lunatic, without an order and medical certificates, as required by the 90th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100. A true bill having been found, the case came on for trial before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. PROSECUTIONS.

The Defendant pleaded guilty, and, in compliance with the instructions of the Board, was permitted, without any evidence being offered in support of the charge, to enter into recognizances to appear and receive judgment whenever called upon to do so.

The Chief Justice spoke in strong terms of the propriety of the prosecution, and of the great necessity there was that all persons afflicted with insanity should be placed under the supervision of the Commissioners, as a public body authorised by the Legislature to watch over and protect them.

During the year two instances of acts of violence on the part of Attendants in the County Asylums of Colney Hatch and Surrey have called for the interference of the Committee of Visitors, who in both cases acted with promptitude and vigour, causing each delinquent to be brought to trial for the offence he had committed. Attendants at Colney Hatch and Surrey Asylum.

Great irregularities having for a long period prevailed with regard to the returns made to our office from the Devon Asylum, we felt it our duty to institute proceedings against the late clerk of that establishment. In these proceedings the penalties which the statute imposes for such neglect were enforced, though the magistrates dealt leniently in the case, deeming the clerk sufficiently punished by the loss of the post from which he had been previously dismissed. Prosecution of Clerk of Devon Asylum.

We may here remark, that great inconvenience is caused in this department by the neglect of medical officers and clerks of unions to make their returns under the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, ss. 64 & 66, and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 21. The information which these returns contain is essential to the due exercise of the powers conferred upon us to secure the proper treatment of the insane, and the frequent recurrence of such irregularities has rendered necessary a more strict enforcement of the law.

Several cases of death from injuries or violence have occurred in County Asylums or Licensed Houses during the year, and have been the subject of full inquiry by the Visitors or Commissioners, as well as by the Coroner. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE OR INJURIES.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE OR INJURIES.

The following are the more important of these cases.

In the Surrey County Asylum, T. W., an idiotic boy, who was sleeping in an associated dormitory with 11 other epileptic Patients, was found early in the evening dead in his bed, with slight marks upon his body, and blood oozing from his nostrils. Smears of blood and spots of fœcal matter were also observed on the floor leading from a close stool near the door of the room to the bed of the deceased, and the mark of a man's foot in the blood, was observed near the door. The foot of another Patient lying in the next bed to deceased was marked with blood, and also his shirt, but no traces of blood were found on any of the other Patients. A post-mortem examination disclosed fractures of four ribs on the left side, with injury to the pleura, and an effusion of blood into the cavity of the arachnoid, which was the immediate cause of death. There was also a slight bruise on the scalp. No information could be obtained from any of the other Patients as to what had taken place; and though there can be no doubt that the Patient above referred to had been out of bed, and had probably placed the deceased in the position in which he was found, there was, in the opinion of the Jury, no evidence to show whether the injuries had been inflicted by this man, or to what extent they might have been produced by falls. The following verdict was returned: "That the deceased died from effusion of blood on the brain, whether accidentally arising, or the effect of personal violence, we have no legal proof."

We felt it right to intimate to the Superintendent our opinion that it was undesirable that none but epileptic Patients, incapable of giving a lucid statement, should be placed to sleep in a dormitory, and we recommended that some Patients of more sense and capacity to give evidence should be placed in the ward.

W. J., a Male Patient in Hanwell, was found dead in a dormitory containing three other Patients, at 20 minutes past 10 on the evening of the 17th May. The attendant was called by a Patient who slept in the same room, and who informed him that W. J. was dead. The body was on the bed, the head hanging back between the bedstead and the wall, and the left arm hanging down off the bedstead, the right laying on his breast. His shirt was torn, and pulled down over his shoulders and throat, and there was blood and some excrement on the shirt, and also on the floor by the bed. Blood was also found on the shirt of the Patient who called attention

attention to W. J.'s death. On examining the body after death, several scratches and a slight wound were found on the throat, and slight bruises on the knees. The internal appearances showed that death had been sudden, and the effect of violence. Upon the inquest, Dr. Begley stated that the Patient alluded to informed him that W. J. got out of bed, and was noisy, and he asked him to be quiet, and he would not, so he put him into bed, and held him down by his neck, and that he took the Attendant, and showed him the way in which he did it, the marks on the deceased's body corresponding with his statement. The other two Patients who slept in the room were incapable of giving any account of the occurrence, and were not examined at the inquest. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was occasioned by congestion of the brain and lungs, produced by external violence; but whether such violence were produced by the deceased's own hands, or by a Patient who slept in the same room with him, there was no satisfactory evidence to prove. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE OR INJURIES.

In June last our attention was drawn by the Visitors of the Hanwell Asylum to a grave omission on the part of the Assistant Medical Officers which had been brought under their notice. It appeared that in July of the previous year, W. H., a Male Patient, had died, labouring under symptoms of general paralysis, and that upon a post-mortem examination of the body, three ribs were found to be fractured. The examination was made by Dr. Jepson, the Assistant Medical Officer, voluntarily, and without the knowledge of Dr. Begley, to whom he did not communicate the fact of his having examined the body at all. Mr. Ellis, the Assistant Medical Officer on the Female side, who appears to have been summoned by Dr. Jepson to examine the fractures, mentioned the fact nearly a year afterwards to Dr. Sankey, who immediately communicated it to Dr. Begley. This gentleman very properly at once reported the circumstances to the Chairman of the Committee of Visitors, by whom a full inquiry was instituted. The ribs were stated to be in an advanced stage of repair, and not to be attended by any injury to the lungs or pleura, and in the opinion of Dr. Jepson and Mr. Ellis were not in any way connected with the Patient's death, and on these grounds they deemed it unnecessary to report the facts to Dr. Begley. During the inquiry it transpired that Dr. Jepson was not in the habit of furnishing a report of every post-mortem examination made by him to Dr. Begley, who usually availed himself of the records of those examinations only which he personally superintended.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE OR INJURIES.

The Committee, after remarking upon the impossibility, after such a lapse of time, of their taking those steps which it would have been their duty at once to have taken had the facts been made known to them, passed a resolution condemnatory of the course which Dr. Jepson and Mr. Ellis took, adding that in the opinion of the Committee they committed a very grave error, and directing them to be informed that the Committee could not but consider such conduct to be highly censurable.

In thanking the Committee for this communication, the Board expressed their opinion that the conduct of Dr. Jepson had been dealt with by the Visitors very leniently, and at the same time stated that they fully relied upon the Committee taking steps to prevent the recurrence of so improper a practice as that of the Assistant Medical Officer making post-mortem examinations, and not furnishing Dr. Begley with the results thereof.

REGISTER OF ATTENDANTS DISMISSED FOR MISCONDUCT.

It does not appear to be sufficiently known, or borne in mind, that a Register, available for reference, is kept in this office of all Attendants in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, of whose dismissal notice shall have been given, pursuant to "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," s. 56, and the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 26. We have reason to believe that Attendants obtain employment, who, if due inquiries were made, would be ascertained to have been dismissed for misconduct from previous situations. In all cases of doubt, application should be made to this Office for information, which would be readily furnished.

NEW ENACTMENTS, (1862).

We proceed briefly to notice the Lunacy Acts of the last Session of Parliament, viz.:

1. "The Lunacy Regulation Act, 1862" (25 & 26 Vict. c. 86).
2. "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862" (25 & 26 Vict. c. 111).

"LUNACY REGULATION ACT, 1862."

1. "*Lunacy Regulation Act.*" The only provisions to which we need specially advert are the following, viz.:

Sections 12 & 13, empowering the Lord Chancellor, upon the Report of one of the Masters in Lunacy, or of the Commissioners in Lunacy, where the property of an insane person does not exceed 1,000*l.* in value, or 50*l.* per annum, without inquisition, "to make such order as he may consider expedient for the purpose of rendering the property of such

ıch person, or the income thereof, available for his mainte- NEW ENACT-
ance or benefit, or for carrying on his trade or business." MENTS (1862.)
Ve trust that under your Lordship's General Orders this most
esirable enactment will prove effectual for the protection and
dministration of the small properties and incomes which could
ot bear the cost of proceedings under previous statutes.

Section 15, investing the Lord Chancellor with like powers
s respects the property, without limit as to amount, of
ersons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity, and
till insane and in confinement.

Section 20, providing for the visitation by one of the
Visitors in Lunacy, four times in a year, of all Lunatics, so
ound by inquisition, not in Licensed Houses, Asylums, or
Registered Hospitals. This dispenses with the necessity of
ur continuing to visit Single Chancery Patients.

2. "*Lunacy Acts Amendment Act.*" With a view to the "Lunacy Acts
arly promulgation of the alterations in the law made by this Amendment
Statute, we issued two circulars and a paper of Instructions, Act, 1862."
opies of which we append to our Report (Appendix K.). A
imilar course was adopted by the Poor Law Board, a copy
f whose letter to Boards of Guardians will be found in the
ame Appendix. We have elsewhere adverted specially to
ome of the main provisions of the Act in connexion with
articular cases or subjects to which they apply.

We have had occasion, in one case, to exercise the powers DEFECTIVE
'ested in us by the 27th section of the "Lunacy Acts Amend- MEDICAL
nent Act, 1862," by ordering the discharge of a Patient from CERTIFICATES.
County Asylum on the ground of a defective medical cer-
ificate.

E. A., a Female Pauper Lunatic, chargeable to the Discharge
Bosmere and Claydon Union, was received into the Suffolk by Commis-
County Asylum upon the usual order of a Justice, and a sioners of a
medical certificate, signed by Mr. J. Pennington, a surgeon, Pauper Patient
wherein, under the head "Facts indicating Insanity observed from a County
by myself," he stated as follows: "None, but a stupid, sulky, Asylum.
obstinate temper." The other facts indicating insanity, set
forth as having been communicated to him by others, were the
following: "Extremely indecent exposure of her person on
all occasions, public as well as private; attempting to cut her
throat, as well as to strangle another girl; these facts communi-
cated to me by the nurse and deputy matron." In this certificate
it will be noticed that the facts observed by Mr. Pennington
himself, taken alone, were not indicative of insanity, and that
what he had certified, therefore, did not satisfy the provisions

Defective Medical Certificates.

Discharge by Commissioners of a Pauper Patient from a County Asylum.

of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," sec. 75, which declares that "No person shall be received into any Asylum under any certificate which purports to be founded only on facts communicated by others." The facts stated must plainly be of a kind indicating insanity, and no such facts were, according to his averment, observed by Mr. Pennington. In these circumstances, the Board felt that they had no option in the case, and were bound to insist upon an amendment of the certificate.

It is not necessary to set forth in detail the correspondence which passed upon the subject, and which extended over a period of three months. Every effort was made on the part of this Board to procure a substantial compliance with the Act. The visitors of the Asylum declined to interfere, and Mr. Pennington ultimately stated that he had nothing to add to his certificate; this was after the Commissioners had communicated to the Visitors their opinion that it was impossible legally to detain E. A. under the certificate of Mr. Pennington, and had said that, unless a valid certificate were procured in its place, they would be obliged to exercise the power conferred on them by the recent Act, and order her discharge. Accordingly an order for that purpose was made by two members of the Board, on the 3d January, and, in obedience thereto, E. A. was discharged, and removed on the 16th, a fortnight having been allowed for that purpose. Dr. Kirkman, the Superintendent of the Asylum, to whom the order was transmitted, was informed that, considering the nature of the case (which was reported to be one of epileptic mania), the Commissioners had made the order with great reluctance; but that the manifest defect in Mr. Pennington's certificate, and the neglect either to amend the same, or to procure a fresh one in its place, left them no choice in the matter. He was at the same time requested at once to communicate on the subject with the relieving officer, in order that, with the least possible disturbance to the Patient, she might be re-admitted into the Asylum on a fresh order and certificate. No notice has been received of her re-admission.

Employments and Amusements.

Generally we have to record during the past year, as to public Asylums, an increased attention on the part of those responsible for the care of the Insane, to the necessity, not merely of providing them with means for employment and recreation out of doors, but of surrounding them in their wards with small comforts of domestic furniture, making their dormitories more homelike by a trifling outlay on carpeting and

and curtains, and putting into their galleries and day-rooms pictures and objects of ornament of an inexpensive kind, which may serve to engage their attention, occupy their thoughts, and exercise them in habits of care and self-control. EMPLOYMENTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

The reasoning that would prescribe and justify in this respect a total absence of everything not strictly necessary, is now very little used. We have much less frequently to reply to the argument that the poor have not carpets and curtains in their homes. It is precisely because their homes too frequently are wanting in them, as well as in sufficiency of food, that, hardly less than the better and more ample diet, these trifling luxuries are wanted in Asylums.

It was with regret that, at the opening of the past year, we had to notice an exception to the now almost general mode of discussing these subjects in the instance of one of the large Metropolitan County Asylums. Having occasion to point out the bare and cheerless condition of the furniture in one of the wards, reply was made by a reference to the character and class of its inmates as belonging to the hopelessly idiotic and demented, by whom any comforts or attractiveness of furniture could not be properly appreciated, and to whom their presence would be simply an incentive to violence, and the too probable result a great destruction of property.*

We think it important thus publicly to state that this argument is directly opposed to the wide and various experience acquired by the members of this Commission during many years' incessant observation of all the Asylums in the Kingdom. There are individual exceptions, no doubt; but it is not within our experience that, as a class, any portion of the insane are ever reduced so low as to be incapable of some measure of improvement. Nor is it less certain that improvement of any kind will never be effected in the worst Patients by associations belonging to the habits that have degraded them. Influences directly contrasting with those habits constitute the only chance of redemption. It is upon the endeavour to open to them, in their darkened and deplorable condition, that glimmering prospect of something better from which humanity is never entirely shut out, that the chief expectation must rest of at last arousing in them anything allied to self-respect. *This* is the basis of all amendment, and it is for this that unceasing effort should be made.

With

* The correspondence will be found in Appendix (E.), pp. 87–91.

EMPLOYMENTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

With satisfaction we have to add, that, in the furnishing of some additional wards to the Birmingham Asylum opened during the past year, this principle has been adopted to its fullest extent; as indeed it had already been acted upon generally throughout that Asylum. In completely papering and painting those wards; in decorating the corridors and rooms with the greatest liberality; in supplying them amply with pictures, busts, plants, vases, and matters of ornament; in providing glasses, clocks, and a variety of articles of domestic furniture, not strictly necessary, but all of them contributing to cheerfulness, and the feeling of home: no distinction has been made between the rooms whether occupied by the best or the worst class of Patients, and the increased comfort and attractiveness has had the most beneficial effect upon all. No destruction of property has taken place; in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent the influence upon the Patients has been favourable to their more efficient medical treatment; and at a visit lately made to this Asylum by members of our Commission, it was found that the ward in which the most troublesome females were placed, and to which the name of "refractory" is ordinarily given, was perfectly quiet and orderly, and that out of its 24 inmates, 14 were engaged in needlework.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury*,
Chairman.

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice*,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

(Appendix A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of Insane Persons confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.						Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1862.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.							Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlesey, Baldock	Denne, W. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	212	248	460	460	73	71	144	25	31	56	24	31	55
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesbury	Humphry, John (Surgeon)	4	3	7	116	143	259	266	40	30	70	18	14	32	14	4	18
Cambridge & Isle of Ely	Fulbourn	Lawrence, Geo. W. (Dr.)	4	7	11	105	128	233	244	47	44	91	18	25	43	14	22	36
Chester	Chester	Brushfield, T. N. (Surgeon)	2	3	5	162	198	360	365	99	76	175	20	37	57	17	29	46
Cornwall	Bodmin	Adams, Richard, (Dr.) Resident Medical Officer.	22	12	34	138	163	301	335	52	52	104	20	26	46	12	21	33
Cumberland and Westmoreland.	Near Carlisle	Kirkman, W. P. (Dr.)	Opened 2d January 1862.			–	–	–	–	136	114	250	24	20	44	21	14	35
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	Jones, G. T. (Surgeon), Superintendent.	10	7	17	104	111	215	232	37	20	57	20	16	36	16	15	31
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby	Hitchman, John (Dr.)	5	2	7	156	155	311	318	54	57	111	35	29	64	29	25	54
Devon	Exminster	Saunders, G. J. S. (Dr.)	–	–	–	254	362	616	616	98	110	208	52	47	99	42	43	85
Dorset	Forston, nr. Dorchester	Symes, J. G. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	93	94	187	187	17	17	34	7	14	21	5	12	17
Durham	Sedgefield	Smith, R. (Dr.)	5	2	7	173	162	335	342	99	74	173	49	47	96	46	45	91
Essex	Brentwood	Campbell, Donald, (Dr.)	1	1	2	196	269	465	467	60	79	139	27	41	68	25	37	62
Gloucester	Gloucester	Williams, W. W. (Dr.)	5	3	8	230	275	505	513	75	82	157	24	39	63	19	33	52
Hants	Knole, near Fareham	Manley, J. (Dr.)	4	–	4	240	317	557	561	91	100	191	49	62	111	33	48	81
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	Huxley, J. E. (Dr.) (*a*)	–	–	–	254	344	598	598	92	95	187	41	47	88	34	31	65
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	Broadhurst, J. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	368	371	739	739	72	52	124	36	33	69	19	21	40
,,	Rainhill, nr Liverpool	Rogers, T. L. (Dr.)	–	–	–	311	361	672	672	84	88	172	40	53	93	27	39	66
,,	Prestwich, near Manchester.	Holland, Joseph (Surgeon)	–	–	–	242	252	494	494	63	79	142	36	43	79	30	36	66
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	Buck, J. (Surgeon)	20	36	56	164	178	342	398	40	32	72	18	20	38	17	14	31
Lincoln	Bracebridge, nr Lincoln	Palmer, Edward (Dr.)	–	–	–	198	219	417	417	77	56	133	43	51	94	17	36	53
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	Sheppard, E. (Dr.)	–	–	–	754	1,114	1,868	1,868	205	223	428	143	114	257	114	90	204
,,	Hanwell	Marshall, W. G. (Surgeon). Begley, W. C. (Dr.) Sankey, W. H. O. (Dr.)	–	–	–	527	919	1,446	1,446	171	217	388	64	103	167	37	79	116
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon & Radnor.	Abergavenny	McCullough, D. M. (Dr.)	–	–	–	181	242	423	423	58	68	126	25	43	68	24	36	60
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich.	Hills, W. C. (Dr.)	–	–	–	176	196	372	372	44	57	101	41	37	78	16	19	35
Northumberland	Cottingwood, nr. Morpeth	Wilson, R. (Surgeon)	2	1	3	94	101	195	198	44	36	80	19	23	42	15	18	33
Notts	Sneinton, Nottingham	Stiff, W. P. (Dr.)	–	–	–	160	144	304	304	48	43	91	24	20	44	22	18	40
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	Ley, W. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	215	280	495	495	73	77	150	37	60	97	21	38	59
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, nr Shrewsbury	Oliver, Richard (Dr.) (*c*)	–	–	–	175	193	368	368	71	63	134	28	32	60	23	27	50
Somerset	Wells	Boyd, R. (Dr.)	–	–	–	229	236	465	465	89	79	168	60	50	110	53	48	101
Stafford	Stafford	Bower, M. N. (Dr.)	–	–	–	274	244	518	518	135	101	236	119	98	217	70	78	148
Suffolk	Melton, nr. Woodbridge	Kirkman, J. (Dr.)	–	–	–	129	186	315	315	53	61	114	26	31	57	22	27	49
Surrey	Near Tooting	Biggs, J. S. (Dr.)	–	–	–	414	490	904	904	50	45	95	23	18	41	20	15	35
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	Robertson, C. L. (Dr.)	49	8	57	177	223	400	457	60	69	129	20	25	45	18	16	34
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	Parsey, W. H. (Dr.)	4	5	9	159	175	334	343	47	53	100	11	24	35	7	23	30

(*a*) This Return is for the year ended 4 July 1862. (*b*) The Patient committed suicide while absent from the Asylum on Probation. (*c*) One Female Patient, absent on Probation, was not included in the Return made last year.

Appendix (A.)

on the 1st January 1863, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the preceding Year.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.											PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.														Average Number Resident during 1862.	Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.				
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
29	27	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	231	261	492	492	18	27	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	17	476	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
13	17	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	126	144	270	274	3	7	10	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	–	1	270	Bucks.
15	12	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	11	117	137	254	265	8	10	18	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	255	Cambridge & Isle of Ely.
29	17	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	211	222	433	437	18	22	40	–	–	–	9	1	10	14	14	28	422	Chester.
24	10	34	–	1	1	–	–	–	17	13	30	151	178	329	359	13	21	34	2	1	3	7	3	10	5	6	11	339	Cornwall.
6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	90	196	196	10	12	22	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4	6	175	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
18	4	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	15	106	110	216	231	7	6	13	–	1	1	4	–	4	3	2	5	232	Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
27	15	42	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	2	7	148	168	316	323	15	20	35	1	–	1	4	2	6	3	1	4	318	Derby.
21	35	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	279	390	669	669	22	28	50	1	–	1	13	2	15	7	7	14	651	Devon.
3	8	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	89	189	189	6	6	12	–	–	–	3	1	4	5	3	8	190	Dorset.
25	17	42	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	2	6	199	172	371	377	15	10	25	–	–	–	7	2	9	25	12	37	378	Durham.
17	22	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	286	499	499	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	2	15	9	6	15	483	Essex.
24	27	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	257	291	548	556	16	17	33	–	2	2	4	–	4	5	4	9	546	Gloucester.
20	37	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	262	318	580	584	35	45	80	–	–	–	13	4	17	8	2	10	570	Hants.
27	26	53	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	278	366	644	644	14	33	47	–	–	–	14	7	21	47	65	112	628	Kent.
33	23	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	371	367	738	738	75	98	173	–	–	–	9	13	22	74	73	147	740	Lancaster: Lancaster Moor.
48	34	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	307	362	669	669	37	50	87	–	–	–	5	4	9	83	89	172	665	Lancaster: Rainhill.
20	33	53	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	249	255	504	504	65	74	139	–	–	–	6	4	10	6	4	10	506	Lancaster: Prestwich.
23	23	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	34	56	161	169	330	386	16	26	42	1	–	1	14	2	16	2	1	3	388	Leicester and Rutland.
24	14	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	208	210	418	418	7	6	13	–	–	–	12	3	15	5	1	6	432	Lincoln.
100	67	167	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	716	1,156	1,872	1,872	27	63	90	2	–	2	12	4	16	77	148	225	1,860	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).
71	94	165	–	(*b*)1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	563	939	1,502	1,502	43	40	83	–	–	–	7	18	25	71	100	171	1,473	Middlesex (Hanwell).
17	22	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	197	245	442	442	29	45	74	–	–	–	5	–	5	16	7	23	426	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
18	16	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	161	200	361	361	7	15	22	–	–	–	5	1	6	4	3	7	367	Norfolk.
8	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	112	108	220	222	68	80	148	–	–	–	1	–	1	12	5	17	210	Northumberland.
24	13	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	160	154	314	314	19	23	42	–	–	–	2	1	3	8	12	20	305	Notts.
38	27	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	270	483	483	13	20	33	–	–	–	6	3	9	5	1	6	490	Oxford and Berks.
27	16	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	191	208	399	399	26	35	61	–	1	1	5	1	6	6	4	10	380	Salop and Montgomery.
29	12	41	2	–	2	4	3	7	–	–	–	229	253	482	482	27	19	46	–	–	–	7	1	8	44	43	87	471	Somerset.
42	20	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	248	227	475	475	22	33	55	–	–	–	12	3	15	9	3	12	492	Stafford.
18	15	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138	201	339	339	20	16	36	–	–	–	5	–	5	2	–	2	322	Suffolk.
32	16	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	409	501	910	910	13	14	27	–	–	–	22	4	26	52	89	141	906	Surrey.
22	18	40	–	1	1	–	–	–	42	–	42	202	257	459	501	8	12	20	–	–	–	8	4	12	5	4	9	481	Sussex.
28	12	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	168	192	360	368	15	16	31	1	–	1	13	2	15	12	18	30	352	Warwick.

Included in Total Lunatics

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.							Admissions during the Year 1862.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Wilts	Near Devizes	Thurnam, J. (Dr)	-	-	-	153	213	366	366	57	66	123	44	37	81	32	36	68
Worcester	Powick, nr. Worcester	Sherlock, J. (Dr.)	2	-	2	170	236	406	408	64	54	118	28	28	56	22	24	46
York, N. and E. Ridings.	Clifton, near York	Hill, Samuel (Surgeon)	7	15	22	259	215	474	496	66	53	119	35	48	83	18	28	46
„ W. Riding	Wakefield	Cleaton, J. D. (Surgeon)	-	-	-	492	531	1,023	1,023	191	182	373	90	116	206	66	97	163
Birmingham	-	Green, T. (Surgeon)	7	6	13	167	196	363	376	100	99	199	31	44	75	17	29	46
Bristol	Stapleton, nr. Bristol	Stephens, H. O. (Dr.)	2	1	3	71	86	157	160	46	50	96	22	18	40	14	9	23
Haverfordwest	-	Phillips, Ed. P. (Surgeon) (*a*)	-	-	-	10	17	27	27	4	-	4	3	-	3	*	*	*
Hull	-	Casson, F. W. (Surgeon) (*b*)	-	-	-	54	44	98	98	17	22	39	8	7	15	4	7	11
			155	112	267	8,756	10,631	19,387	19,654	3,099	3,046	6,145	1,503	1,671	3,174	1,096	1,318	2,414

HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITAL.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.							Admissions during the Year 1862.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Devon	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter.	James, E. (Surgeon) Shapter, T. (Dr.) Vis. Phys.	28	32	60	-	-	-	60	5	9	14	4	7	11	1	5	6
Gloucester	Barnwood House, near Gloucester	Wood, A. T. (Dr.)	8	9	17	-	-	-	17	21	20	41	10	9	19	5	5	10
Hants	Haslar Hospital, Gosport	-	138	-	138	-	-	-	138	37	-	37	29	-	29	25	-	25
Lancaster	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital	Stark, P. W. (Dr.)	30	29	59	-	-	-	59	16	16	32	20	18	38	8	6	14
„	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	Rawdon, H.W. (Surg. Med. Off.) Mould, G. W. (Surgeon)	45	31	76	-	-	-	76	18	16	34	8	8	16	4	6	10
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	Walsh, F. D. (Surgeon)	36	40	76	-	-	-	76	13	13	26	5	15	20	4	9	13
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-str.	Toller, Ebenezer (Surgeon)	57	94	151	-	-	-	151	62	89	151	47	89	136	29	46	75
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	Gibson, C. M. (Surgeon)	30	49	79	-	-	-	79	6	9	15	5	7	12	3	4	7
Northampton	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	Wing, Edwin (Dr.)	46	50	96	127	134	261	357	61	46	107	25	34	59	18	27	45
Nottingham	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	Tate, W. B. (Dr.)	23	21	44	-	-	-	44	18	6	24	12	6	18	7	4	11
Oxford	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, nr. Oxford	Allen, Thomas (Surgeon)	30	30	60	-	-	-	60	7	2	9	9	2	11	5	-	5
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	Hewson, J. D. (Dr.)	68	53	121	-	-	-	121	13	12	25	10	9	19	5	7	12
Surrey	Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Road, S.	Helps, W. (Dr.)	195	127	322	-	-	-	322	96	99	195	77	88	165	32	49	81
„	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate.	Down, J. L. H. (Dr.)	231	93	324	-	-	-	324	45	33	78	15	10	25	-	-	-
York	York Lunatic Hospital	Needham, F. (Surgeon)	84	61	145	-	1	1	146	30	31	61	10	12	22	6	8	14
„	Retreat, York	Kitching, J. (Dr.)	47	75	122	-	-	-	122	7	11	18	4	8	12	2	8	10
			1,096	794	1,890	127	135	262	2,152	455	412	867	290	322	612	154	184	338

(*a*) The information usually furnished has not been forwarded from this Asylum.

(*b*) The Number of Males in the 1st Column appears to have been returned incorrectly last year, as 56.

Appendix (A.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.																		Average Number Resident during 1862.	Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.				
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																						
M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		
13	16	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	153	226	379	379	20	25	45	–	–	–	6	2	8	13	23	36	372	Wilts.
24	21	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	183	241	424	425	35	52	87	–	1	1	14	4	18	4	–	4	416	Worcester.
25	10	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	13	21	264	212	476	497	25	29	54	–	–	–	12	1	13	18	2	20	492	York, N. & E. Ridings.
100	70	170	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	493	527	1,020	1,020	47	78	125	–	–	–	10	5	15	12	19	31	1,027	York, W. Riding.
35	15	50	–	–	–	1	–	1	16	17	33	192	225	417	450	29	58	87	1	–	1	5	9	14	8	8	16	400	Birmingham.
11	19	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7	84	95	179	186	5	12	17	–	–	–	2	–	2	6	1	7	168	Bristol.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	16	25	25	*	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	28	Haverfordwest.
7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	55	111	111	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	102	Hull.
1,137	915	2,052	8	4	12	5	3	8	149	110	259	9,221	11,093	20,314	20,573	902	1,209	2,111	9	6	15	304	115	419	702	796	1,498	—	

Included in Total Lunatics.

HOSPITALS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.																		Average Number Resident during 1862.	HOSPITAL.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.				
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		
3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	32	58	–	–	–	58	1	4	5	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	St. Thomas's Hospital.
2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	18	35	–	–	–	35	2	4	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	Barnwood House.
15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	131	–	131	–	–	–	131	17	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	134	Haslar Hospital.
6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	25	45	–	–	–	45	4	4	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.
6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	38	87	–	–	–	87	6	7	13	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	34	73	–	–	–	73	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
5	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	87	154	–	–	–	154	29	36	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	158	St. Luke's Hospital.
2	2	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	29	49	78	–	–	–	78	7	8	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77	Bethel Hospital.
18	16	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	49	99	141	131	272	371	28	16	44	4	3	7	8	–	8	2	–	2	372	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	21	48	–	–	–	48	1	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	29	57	–	–	–	57	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	Warneford Lunatic Asylum.
4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	55	122	–	–	–	122	8	11	19	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	122	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
11	8	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	203	130	333	–	–	–	333	56	75	131	–	–	–	112	20	132	–	–	–	327	Bethlehem Hospital.
19	14	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	242	102	344	–	–	–	344	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	332	Asylum for Idiots.
8	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	59	141	14	20	34	175	8	8	16	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	163	York Lunatic Hospital.
–	5	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	50	73	123	–	–	–	123	5	9	14	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	124	Retreat, York.
196	67	173	–	2	2	–	–	–	1,127	801	1,928	155	151	306	2,234	177	189	366	23	23	46	120	20	140	2	–	2	—	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.							Admissions during the Year 1862.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Acton	Derwentwater House	Miss Benfield	1	8	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, East	The Friars	Mrs. Nesbitt	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–
Bethnal Green	*Bethnal House	Dr. John Millar	64	74	138	26	69	95	233	88	108	196	38	40	78	18	22	40
Bow	*Grove Hall	E. H. Byas (Surgeon), and Dr. Stocker.	207	67	274	14	39	53	327	80	42	122	41	21	62	22	7	29
Brixton	Effra Hall	C. A. Elliott; Dr. W. H. Diamond	–	24	24	–	–	–	24	–	6	6	–	6	6	–	3	3
Brompton	Clarence Villa	T. Forder (Surgeon)	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Earl's Court House	Miss Burney	–	25	25	–	–	–	25	–	6	6	–	7	7	–	5	5
Brook Green	Montague House	Mrs. Roy	11	–	11	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Camberwell	*Camberwell House	Dr. J. H. Paul	40	57	97	91	135	226	323	64	73	137	42	55	97	18	29	47
Chelsea	Blacklands House	Dr. Sutherland	25	–	25	–	–	–	25	9	–	9	9	–	9	4	–	4
,,	Elm House, 6, Upper Church-street.	Mr. and Mrs. Bonney	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Chiswick	Manor House	Dr. Tuke	8	14	22	–	–	–	22	7	4	11	6	3	9	1	2	3
Clapham	The Retreat	John Bush (Surgeon)	9	7	16	–	–	–	16	6	3	9	2	2	4	–	–	–
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	Dr. H. Monro and G. G. Gardiner.	27	24	51	–	–	–	51	18	12	30	13	8	21	5	3	8
Fulham	Munster House	C. A. Elliott	26	–	26	–	–	–	26	18	–	18	11	–	11	6	–	6
,,	Normand House	Miss Talfourd	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Otto House, North End	Dr. Sutherland	–	30	30	–	–	–	30	–	7	7	–	6	6	–	1	1
Hackney	London House	Dr. Oxley and Mrs. Ayre	–	13	13	–	–	–	13	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Pembroke House	Dr. Williams and Dr. Christie	122	10	132	–	–	–	132	9	2	11	4	–	4	4	–	4
Hammersmith	Upper Mall House	Mrs. Gale	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.	Dr. Winslow and Dr. Winn	41	18	59	–	–	–	59	33	17	50	30	16	46	16	4	20
Hanwell	Lawn House	Dr. J. Conolly	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green.	Dr. and Mrs. Horsbrugh	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hayes	Hayes Park	Mr. and Mrs. Benbow	6	7	13	–	–	–	13	1	4	5	1	–	1	–	–	–
,,	Wood End Grove	Dr. Conolly and Mrs. Fenton	–	19	19	–	–	–	19	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Hendon	Hendon House	Miss Dence	–	13	13	–	–	–	13	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	Mrs. and Dr. Stilwell	40	–	40	–	–	–	40	9	–	9	5	–	5	5	–	5
Hoxton	*Hoxton House	Dr. W. J. Hunt	34	58	92	37	65	102	194	39	59	98	23	36	59	15	21	36
Isleworth	Wyke House	Dr. E. Willett	19	17	36	–	–	–	36	7	3	10	6	4	10	4	3	7
Kensington	Kensington House	Dr. Wood and T. Bigland (Surg.)	25	29	54	–	–	–	54	11	7	18	7	5	12	4	2	6
Leyton	Great House	Mrs. Woods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peckham	*Peckham House	Dr. Armstrong	28	41	69	60	159	219	288	97	122	219	65	78	143	24	37	61
Southall	Southall Park	Dr. Steward and Mrs. Vickers	12	7	19	–	–	–	19	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
Stoke Newington	Grove House	Dr. Atkins	5	4	9	–	–	–	9	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	1	1
,,	Northumberland House	Dr. G. Birkett	26	30	56	–	–	–	56	7	8	15	7	4	11	4	3	7
Sunbury	Hallifford House	Dr. Seaton	3	12	15	–	–	–	15	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	2	3
Twickenham	Twickenham House	Dr. H. W. Diamond	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
			781	656	1,437	228	467	695	2,132	506	499	1,005	313	304	617	151	149	300

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.															Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1862.	HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.							
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	8	–	–	– –	8	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	11	8	Derwentwater House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	– –	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	5	The Friars.
16	25	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	66	139	51	120	171	310	9	23	32	7	8	15	–	–	–	3	3	6	180	220	400	270	Bethnal House.
31	18	49	2	–	2	–	–	–	219	67	286	10	42	52	338	23	15	38	5	2	7	1	–	1	–	8	8	240	120	360	331	Grove Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	–	–	– –	24	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	24	Effra Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	– –	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	Clarence Villa.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	–	–	– –	24	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	24	Earl's Court House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	– –	10	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	11	Montague House.
20	17	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	58	104	87	135	222	326	8	15	23	5	3	8	5	1	6	17	16	33	134	199	333	328	Camberwell House.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	23	–	–	– –	23	1	–	1	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	35	24	Blacklands House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	– –	8	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	8	Elm House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	15	23	–	–	– –	23	2	5	7	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	21	Manor House.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	19	–	–	– –	19	3	3	6	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	18	10	28	16	The Retreat.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	28	57	–	–	– –	57	7	9	16	8	9	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	32	64	57	Brooke House.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	30	–	–	– –	30	5	–	5	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	35	29	Munster House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	– –	10	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	10	Normand House.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	28	–	–	– –	28	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	29	Otto House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	–	– –	14	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	14	London House.
6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	121	12	133	–	–	– –	133	2	1	3	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	130	14	144	131	Pembroke House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	– –	7	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	7	Upper Mall House.
5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	16	55	–	–	– –	55	14	9	23	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	20	62	57	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	– –	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	3	Lawn House
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	– –	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	9	Vine Cottage.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	11	16	–	–	– –	16	–	2	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	12	18	14	Hayes Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	–	– –	19	–	1	1	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	19	Wood End Grove.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	–	– –	14	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	13	Hendon House.
16	9	25	1	–	1	–	–	–	43	–	43	–	–	– –	43	4	–	4	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	46	43	Moorcroft House.
									28	51	79	43	86	129	208	12	16	28	2	4	6	10	1	11	8	12	20	80	150	230	203	Hoxton House.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	14	33	–	–	– –	33	–	–	–	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	25	20	45	35	Wyke House.
5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	31	55	–	–	– –	55	7	5	12	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	33	63	56	Kensington House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	– –	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	2	Great House.
21	28	49	1	–	1	–	–	–	28	35	63	71	181	252	315	19	65	84	2	1	3	–	1	1	3	–	3	100	220	320	312	Peckham House
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	8	19	–	–	– –	19	4	3	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	10	27	19	Southall Park.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	– –	8	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16	9	Grove House.
1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	31	56	–	–	– –	56	–	1	1	5	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	70	55	Northumberland House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	13	–	–	– –	13	1	6	7	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	14	22	15	Halliford House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	– –	7	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	7	Twickenham House.
137	109	246	4	–	4	–	–	–	803	645	1,448	262	564	826	2,274	121	206	327	78	76	154	19	3	22	31	39	70	—	—	—	—	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.							Admissions during the Year 1862.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds	Springfield House, near Bedford.	Harris, H. (Surgeon)	7	13	20	-	-	-	20	4	–	4	2	–	2	1	–	1
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	Dickson, Thos. (Dr.)	3	–	3	-	-	-	3	12	7	19	4	2	6	4	2	6
Devon	Plympton House, Plympton	Langworthy, Richard (Surgeon)	15	14	29	-	-	-	29	9	6	15	5	8	13	3	2	5
Durham	Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.	Mackintosh, D. (Dr.)	29	16	45	-	-	-	45	3	7	10	4	7	11	2	3	5
,,	Bensham, near Gateshead	Robinson, George (Dr.)	12	8	20	8	16	24	44	8	6	14	17	21	38	3	–	3
,,	*Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead.	Garbutt, Cornelius	18	23	41	76	51	127	168	10	13	23	87	60	147	6	3	9
Essex	Essex Hall, near Colchester	Millard, W.	36	19	55	-	-	-	55	15	13	28	–	3	3	–	–	–
,,	Witham	Tomkin, T. M. (Surgeon)	4	6	10	-	-	-	10	4	3	7	2	1	3	1	–	1
Glamorgan	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Leach, R. V., & Pigg, C. (Surgeon.)	6	3	9	129	108	237	246	44	39	83	23	24	47	17	20	37
Gloucester	Northwoods, near Bristol	Davey (Dr.)	13	16	29	-	-	-	29	1	2	3	2	3	5	–	2	2
,,	Fairford House, Fairford	Iles, Daniel	21	27	48	-	-	-	48	5	4	9	1	6	7	1	3	4
,,	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.	Hitch, S. (Dr.), & Wood, J. Y. (Surgeon).	12	10	22	-	-	-	22	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	Burnett, C. M. (Dr.)	15	25	40	-	-	-	40	7	5	12	5	6	11	3	2	5
Herts	Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans.	Rumball, J. Q. & A. G. (Surgeons)	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
,,	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	Smith, F. M. (Surgeon)	5	3	8	-	-	-	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Hunts	Brook House, St. Neot's	Evans, J. J.	–	2	2	-	-	-	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	Harmer, W.	8	5	13	-	-	-	13	3	–	3	2	1	3	1	1	2
,,	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	Newington, S. W. (Surgeon)	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
,,	West Malling Place, near Maidstone.	Lowry, Thos. Harvey (Dr.)	14	8	22	-	-	-	22	3	4	7	1	3	4	1	1	2
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley, near Blackburn.	Pinder, W. (Surgeon)	10	9	19	-	-	-	19	5	8	13	6	9	15	1	3	4
,,	Clifton Hall, near Manchester.	Lomas, Mrs. and Lomas, D. H.	15	10	25	-	-	-	25	4	3	7	3	4	7	2	3	5
,,	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, near Warrington.	Sutton, J., and Leigh, H. R. (Surgeons).	31	18	49	40	78	118	167	94	88	182	27	40	67	15	29	44
,,	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.	Owen, J.	24	23	47	-	-	-	47	9	7	16	10	5	15	4	2	6

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.																		Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1862.	HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.							
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	12	21	–	–	–	21	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	22	Springfield House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	16	–	–	–	16	6	3	9	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	8	Wye House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	12	31	–	–	–	31	3	1	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	17	36	31	Plympton House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	16	43	–	–	–	43	7	6	13	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	20	50	42	Dinsdale Park.
1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	6	16	–	–	–	16	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	21	Bensham.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	25	42	–	1	1	43	3	4	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	60	130	46	Dunston Lodge.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	28	77	–	–	–	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	38	99	68	Essex Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	14	–	–	–	14	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	10	25	11	Witham.
17	7	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	132	115	247	258	19	18	37	–	–	–	5	1	6	13	3	16	140	120	260	251	Vernon House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	15	26	–	–	–	26	1	–	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	28	Northwoods.
2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	23	46	–	–	–	46	3	4	7	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	70	48	Fairford House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	10	23	–	–	–	23	2	–	2	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	23	Sandywell Park.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	24	40	–	–	–	40	5	7	12	2	3	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	25	25	50	40	Westbrook House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	4	Harpenden Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	8	20	7	Hadham Palace.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	2	Brook House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	13	–	–	–	13	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	6	16	13	North Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	3	Tattlebury House.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	9	23	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	14	32	23	West Malling Place.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	16	–	–	–	16	1	4	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	10	25	17	Marsden Hall.
4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	8	20	–	–	–	20	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	23	Clifton Hall.
11	9	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	23	57	9	112	205	262	24	39	63	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	14	17	130	140	270	218	Haydock Lodge.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	24	46	–	–	–	46	4	6	10	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26	52	46	Tue Brook Villa.

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.						Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1862.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.							Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Lincoln	Shillingthorpe House, near Stamford.	Hill, R. G. (Surgeon)	4	5	9	-	-	-	9	3	1	4	1	3	4	-	1	1
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, near Norwich.	Nichols, W. P., Watson, J. F. (Surgeons), and Ranking, W. H. (Dr.).	28	27	55	-	-	-	55	9	6	15	9	9	18	4	8	12
"	The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.	Rackham, T. J. C.	8	3	11	-	-	-	11	–	3	3	-	2	2	-	1	1
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.	Prichard, Thomas (Dr.)	16	9	25	-	-	-	25	6	4	10	2	1	3	-	1	1
Notts	Broom House, Mansfield.	Eddison, Mrs., and Miss E. Stevenson.	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	–	–	–	-	6	6	-	-	-
Shropshire	The Retreat, Church Stretton.	Bakewell, S. G. (Dr.)	12	–	12	-	-	-	12	6	–	6	6	-	6	1	-	1
"	Grove House, All Stretton.		-	12	12	-	-	-	12	–	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	1
Somerset	Monument House, Wellington.	Wyatt, John	-	–	–	-	-	-	–	5	–	5	3	-	3	-	-	-
"	Bindon House, Langford Budville, Wellington.	Hodges, J.	3	–	3	-	-	-	3	–	–	–	3	-	3	-	-	-
"	Brislington House, near Bristol.	Fox, F. K., and C. J. (Drs.)	44	46	90	-	-	-	90	7	6	13	7	8	15	5	2	7
"	Longwood House, near Bristol.	Rogers, G. (Dr.)	26	18	44	-	-	-	44	8	3	11	4	7	11	3	4	7
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	Terry, J. (Surgeon)	15	16	31	-	-	-	31	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	2
"	Fairwater House, near Taunton.	Woodforde, F. H. (Dr.)	-	21	21	-	-	-	21	–	5	5	-	4	4	-	4	4
Stafford	Moat House, Tamworth.	Woody, Mrs.	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	–	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
"	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	Moore, Mrs.	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	–	7	7	-	7	7	-	-	-
Suffolk	Aspall Hall, near Debenham.	Chevallier, Mrs.	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	–	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	The Grove, Ipswich	Chevallier, B. (Dr.)	4	2	6	-	-	-	6	–	–	–	-	1	1	-	1	1
"	Belle Vue House, Ipswich.	Shaw, Mrs.	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	–	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Colville House, Lowestoft.	Tyerman, D. F. (Surgeon)	Licensed 31 July 1862			-	-	-	–	–	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.																			
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1862.	HOUSES.
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	8	Shillingthorpe House.
5	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	23	24	47	–	–	–	47	5	6	11	4	4	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	30	30	60	52	Heigham Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	12	–	–	–	12	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	22	11	The Grove, Catton.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	12	30	–	–	–	30	6	4	10	1	–	1	–		–	–	–	–	24	17	41	25	Abington Abbey Retreat.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Closed	–	–	Broom House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	12	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	18	12	The Retreat.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	–	–	14	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	12	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	3	Monument House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Closed	–	–	Bindon House.
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	43	84	–	–	–	84	7	7	14	5	8	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	50	100	84	Brislington House.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	13	41	–	–	–	41	9	2	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	20	50	42	Longwood House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	17	32	–	–	–	32	–	4	4	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	32	Bailbrook House.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	20	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	21	Fairwater House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	3	Moat House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	4	Barr House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	7	Aspall Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	5	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	10	5	The Grove.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	5	Belle Vue House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	1	Colville House.

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.						Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1862.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.							Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Surrey	Great Foster House, Egham.	Furnivall, G. F., and E. T. and McCaull, C. N. (Surgs).	4	6	10	-	-	-	10	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
„	Lea Pale House, near Guildford.	Sells, T. J., and Phillips, G. B. (Surgeon).	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
„	Church-street, Epsom	Stilwell, G. (Surgeon)	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	Newington, Samuel (Dr.)	31	22	53	-	-	-	53	3	5	8	1	7	8	-	5	5
Warwick	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield.	Bodington, G. (Dr.)	6	7	13	-	-	-	13	1	-	1	2	1	3	2	1	3
„	Burman House, Henley in Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.)	12	10	22	-	-	-	22	2	2	4	-	4	4	-	1	1
„	Arden House, Henley in Arden.	Dartnell, G. R. (Surgeon)	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
„	Hurst House, Henley in Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.), and Phillips, Jane, Mrs.	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	1	1
„	Duddeston Hall, near Birmingham.	Boisragon, T. (Dr.)	14	12	26	-	-	-	26	11	2	13	8	3	11	3	-	3
Wilts	Laverstock House, near Salisbury.	Bushnan, J. S. (Dr.)	33	32	65	-	-	-	65	7	9	16	2	7	9	1	6	7
„	*Fisherton House, Fisherton Anger.	Finch, W. C. (Dr.), Finch, W. C., Jun., & J. A. Lush (Surgs.).	221	88	309	40	58	98	407	70	31	101	22	13	35	14	15	29
„	Belle Vue House, Devizes	Phillips, T.	8	9	17	-	-	-	17	1	4	5	-	2	2	-	-	-
„	Fiddington House, Market Lavington.	Hitchcock, Charles (Surgeon)	20	9	29	-	-	-	29	4	5	9	2	3	5	-	2	2
„	Kingsdown House, Box	Nash, Jos. (Dr.)	16	21	37	-	-	-	37	6	3	9	4	2	6	1	1	2
Worcester	Droitwich Asylum	Hastings, Sir C. (Dr.), and Bennett, F. I. (Surgeon).	21	13	34	-	-	-	34	5	2	7	5	2	7	4	2	6
York, E. R.	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	Campbell, Mrs.	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1
„	Park House, Sculcoates	Burn, George	5	1	6	-	-	-	6	5	-	5	2	-	2	2	-	2
„	Dunnington House, near York.	Hornby, R. H.	21	12	33	-	-	-	33	6	4	10	5	1	6	2	-	2
„	Kilham Retreat, near York	Atkinson, J. (Surgeon)	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
York, W. R.	Mount Stead, near Ilkley	Smith, S. (Surgeon) and Smith, G. P. (Dr.)	10	5	15	-	-	-	15	5	12	17	6	5	11	3	4	7
„	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, near Bentham.	rker, James	Licensed 14 October 1862			-	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.																											Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1862.	HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.																	
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																																					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.															
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	15	10	Great Foster House.											
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	5	Lea Pale House.											
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	7	Church-street.											
4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	19	48	–	–	–	48	6	4	10	4	3	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	41	28	69	52	Ticehurst Asylum.											
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	11	–	–	–	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	12	20	12	Driffold House.											
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	19	–	–	–	19	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	13	30	21	Burman House.											
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	1	Arden House.											
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	5	Hurst House.											
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	11	28	–	–	–	28	6	1	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	20	42	26	Duddeston Hall.											
3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	31	66	–	–	–	66	5	8	13	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	40	80	66	Laverstock House.											
14	16	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	249	96	345	46	52	98	443	24	16	40	6	3	9	225	61	286	17	3	20	304	166	470	420	Fisherton House.											
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	10	18	–	–	–	18	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	18	Belle Vue House.											
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	10	31	–	–	–	31	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	24	14	38	30	Fiddington House.											
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	22	39	–	–	–	39	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	22	39	36	Kingsdown House.											
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	13	31	–	–	–	31	1	1	2	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	16	38	31	Droitwich Asylum.											
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	10	Marfleet-lane Retreat.											
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	6	Park House.											
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	15	34	–	–	–	34	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	16	40	34	Dunnington House.											
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	4	Kilham Retreat.											
2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	7	11	18	–	–	–	18	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	12	30	15	Mount Stead.											
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	8	Greta Bank.											

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.						Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1862.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.							Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
York, N. R. -	Terrace House, Osbaldwick	Tose, Mrs. - - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
,, -	Claxton Grange Retreat, near York.	Jackson, J. - - - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-
York, City, and Suburbs.	*Grove House, Acomb -	Pearson, Robert - - -	10	9	19	-	1	1	20	2	5	7	2	4	6	-	1	1
,, -	Lime Tree House, York -	Nelson, Samuel (Surgeon) -	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1
,, -	Lawrence House, York -	Pumphrey, W. - - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
			923	733	1,656	293	312	605	2,261	426	361	787	311	324	635	115	141	256

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1862.							Admissions during the Year 1862.			Discharges during the Year 1862.						DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.								
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			From Suicide.					
																				Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
County and Borough Asylums - -	155	112	267	8,756	10,631	19,387	19,654	3,099	3,046	6,145	1,503	1,671	3,174	1,096	1,318	2,414	1,137	915	2,052	8	4	12	5	3	8
Hospitals - - - - - -	1,096	794	1,890	127	135	262	2,152	455	412	867	290	322	612	154	184	338	106	67	173	–	2	2	–	–	–
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - -	781	656	1,437	228	467	695	2,132	506	499	1,005	313	304	617	151	149	300	137	109	246	4	–	4	–	–	–
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	923	733	1,656	293	312	605	2,261	426	361	787	311	324	635	115	141	256	97	58	155	–	1	1	1	–	1
Totals -	2,955	2,295	5,250	9,404	11,545	20,949	26,199	4,486	4,318	8,804	2,417	2,621	5,038	1,516	1,792	3,308	1,477	1,149	2,626	12	7	19	6	3	9

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1862.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.																						Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1862.	HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.								
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	7	Terrace House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Closed	–	–	–	Claxton Grange Retreat.
–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	10	10	20	–	1	1	21	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	16	28	21	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	18	5	Lime Tree House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	7	Lawrence House.
97	58	155	–	1	1	1	–	1	963	743	1,706	271	281	552	2,258	170	178	348	79	50	129	234	62	296	33	20	53	—	—	—		

Included in Total Lunatics.

SUMMARY.

PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1863.																			
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
149	110	259	9,221	11,093	20,314	20,573	902	1,209	2,111	9	6	15	304	115	419	702	796	1,498	County and Borough Asylums.
1,127	801	1,928	155	151	306	2,234	177	189	366	23	23	46	120	20	140	2	- -	2	Hospitals.
803	645	1,448	262	564	826	2,274	121	206	327	78	76	154	19	3	22	31	39	70	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
963	743	1,706	271	281	552	2,258	170	178	348	79	50	129	234	62	296	33	20	53	Provincial Licensed Houses.
3,042	2,299	5,341	9,909	12,089	21,998	27,339	1,370	1,782	3,152	189	155	344	677	200	877	768	855	1,623	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (B.)

Appendix (B.)

NEW LICENSES GRANTED, LICENSES EXPIRED, and CHANGES of PROPRIETORSHIP, since the date of the last Report.

METROPOLITAN.

1. Changes of Proprietorship:

(1.) Clarence Villa, Brompton. Mr. Thomas Forder, Surgeon, *vice* Mr. Batten, deceased.

(2.) Southall Park, Southall. Dr. Steward and Mrs. Vickers have become sole Licensees, by the retirement of Mr. North.

(3.) Sussex House and Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith. Dr. J. M. Winn has been appointed Medical Superintendent.

(4.) Elm House, Chelsea. Mr. Francis A. B. Bonney and Mrs. M. T. Bonney have become co-Licensees.

(5.) Hoxton House, Hoxton. Dr. William James Hunt has become sole Licensee, *vice* Mr. Henry Jacobs.

PROVINCIAL.

Appendix (B.)

1. New Licenses:

(1.) Colville House, Carlton Colville, Suffolk. To Mr. Daniel Fletcher Tyerman.

(2.) Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, near Bentham, York, W. R. To Mr. James Parker.

2. Licenses Expired, &c.:

(1.) Bindon House, Wellington, Somerset.

(2.) Broom House, Mansfield, Notts.

(3.) Claxton Grange, near York.

(4.) Monument House, Wellington, Somerset.

3. Changes in Proprietorship

(1.) Lea Pale House, Surrey. License granted to Messrs. Thomas Jenner Sells and George Bagster Phillips, *vice* Mr. James Remington Stedman.

(2.) Fisherton House, near Salisbury. Mr. William Corbin Finch, jun., and Mr. John Alfred Lush, have become Licensees in conjunction with Dr. W. C. Finch.

(3.) Kilham Retreat, York. Miss Emily Jane Atkinson is now a Licensee in conjunction with Mr. John Atkinson.

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (*e. g.*) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance: Furniture and Bedding.	Charged to Maintenance: Garden and Farm.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlesey, Baldock	4 -¼	- 7½	(*a*) 3 3½	- 11	- -½	- 1	- 3¼	1 8¾
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesbury	5 6	- 6½	2 2	1 2¼	- -½	- 5	- 1	- - -
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	Fulbourn	3 10¾	- 6¾	2 7¼	1 -¾	- -½	- 2	- 5	- 8
Chester	Chester	4 1	- 10⅜	1 8¾	- 8	- -⅝	- 2	1 4	- 2¾
Cornwall	Bodmin	4 2¾	- 8¼	1 7¾	- 6¾	- 1¼ Including wine, &c.		- 7	- 2¼
Cumberland and Westmoreland	Near Carlisle	6 1¼	- 8	2 6	- 10½	- 2	- 1¾	Included with clothing.	- - -
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	4 7¼	- 7½	1 7½	- 10½	- 1	- -¾	- 2¾	- 8¼
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby	4 4¼	- 7¼	2 3¾	- 10¾	- -¾	- 2¼	- 6	- 2½
Devon	Exminster	4 3	(*b*) 1 -	1 4¾	- 8¾	- -½	- -¾	- 9	- 2
Dorset	Forston, near Dorchester	3 4½	- 4¼	1 9½	- 7	- -½	- -¾	- 2	- - -
Durham	Sedgefield	4 11½	- 7½	1 6½	- 7½	- -¾	- 4	- 3½	- 5½
Essex	Brentwood	5 1	- 6¾	1 11¼	1 3½	- -½	- 1	- 6	- - -
Gloucester	Gloucester	5 7¾	- 4½	1 6½	- 9¼	- 1	- 2½	- 3	- 1¼
Hants	Knole, near Fareham	4 7¼	- 6¾	1 4¼	- 11	- 1	- 2½	- 3¾	- 5¾
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone	4 5¼	- 6¼	2 1	1 -	- 1	- 2¼	- 4¾	- 3¾
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	4 4	- 10	1 6¼	- 7¼	- -¼	- -¾	- 6½	- -¾
„	Rainhill, near Liverpool	4 1⅞	- 9¼	1 6⅛	- 7⅛	- -¾	- 2¼	- 4½	Included with "Provisions."
„	Prestwich, near Manchester	3 9¼	- 5½	1 6½	- 8¼	- -⅛	- -⅛	- 3	- 5¼
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	5 -½	- 5¾	1 8	- 8	- -¾	- -¾	(*c*) - -	(*c*) - -
Lincoln	Bracebridge, near Lincoln	4 3½	- 9⅜	1 9¼	- 8¾	- 1¼	- -¾	- 3¾	- 2¾
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	4 9¼	- 11¼	2 1½	- 11¼	- -¾	- 2½	- 7½	- 4¾
„	Hanwell	5 -	- 9¾	1 11½	- 8	- -¾	- 5	- 6	- 4

(*a*) Including the diet of Officers and Attendants.

(*b*) This average includes the payment of 500*l.* on account of clothing supplied during the preceding year, 1861.

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1862.

Account. Miscellaneous.	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold, (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
– 7	2 8½	8 10¼	10 –	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
– 3¼	– 8¾	9 5¾	1st quarter, 10/6, 2d ditto 10/, 3d and 4th, 9/6.	1st quarter, 12/3, 2d ditto 11/9, 3d and 4th, 11/3.	12/ and 15/	Building and repairs - -	Maintenance and building and repairs.	Bucks.
– 3½	– 1¼	9 7¼	10/ and 9/6	13 –	14 –	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
– 2½	– 1¾	9 2¼	8 2	14 –	14 –	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Chester.
– 2¾	– 1	8 1¾	8 –	10 6	10/, 12/6, 16/, 21/ and 31/6	General Account - - -	General account - -	Cornwall.
– 7¾	– –½	11 –¾	11 –¾	- - -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
– 2¾	– 1¼	8 11	8 2	- - -	12/6 to 5 *l.* 5/	- - - - - -	Establishment account -	Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
– 3½	– 1	9 4	9/ and 11/4	12 –	12/ and 14/	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Derby.
– 1¾	- - -	8 6½	From 1 Jan. to 30 Sept. 8/9; last quarter 8/6.	From 1 Jan. to 30 Sept. 12/3; last quarter 12/.	- - -	Repairs account - - -	- - - - -	Devon.
– 3	- - -	6 7½	6 3¼	- - -	- - -	- - - - - -	- - - - -	Dorset.
– 2½	– 2¾	8 10½	9 6	10/ and 12/	16 –	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Durham.
– 2¼	Deducted under respective heads of Expenditure.	9 8¼	1st quarter, 10/9, 2d ditto 10/6, 3d and 4th, 9/9.	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Essex.
– –¾	– 2¼	8 10¼	9 3	12 –	16/ 16/8	Building and other expenses -	Building and other expenses	Gloucester.
– 3½	– 9	8 –¾	8/2 and 11/2	12 2	10/ and 14/	Building - - - -	Building and maintenance	Hants.
– 3½	– 1¼	9 2½	9/4 and 9/11	12/6½ and 13/1½	- - -	Fund intituled "Patients not of the County Account."	- - - - -	Kent.
– 1¾	– –¾	8 –¾	8 2	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - -	Lancaster Moor.
– 1⅞	- - -	7 9¾	8 2	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	„ Rainhill.
– 2¼	- - -	7 5	7 7	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	„ Prestwich.
– 4½	– 5¼	8 –	8 –	14 –	- - - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Leicester and Rutland.	
– 2	– 2¾	8 2¾	8 3¼	9 3¼	14/ to 21. 2/	Maintenance - - -	Lincoln.	
– 3½	– –½	10 3¾	10 1½	14 –	- - -	General funds - - -	- - - - -	Middlesex, Colney Hatch.
– 4	– –¼	10 –¾	To 30 June 10/2½ „ 31 Dec. 9/11	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	„ Hanwell.

(*c*) Not charged to maintenance account.

Appendix (C.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine,

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (*e. g.*) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance: Furniture and Bedding.	Charged to Maintenance: Garden and Farm.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	Abergavenny	4 $-\frac{1}{8}$	– $9\frac{1}{4}$	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	– $7\frac{7}{8}$	– $1\frac{1}{4}$	including wine, &c.	– $3\frac{1}{8}$	– 3
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	4 $11\frac{1}{2}$	– $9\frac{3}{4}$	1 $6\frac{3}{4}$	– $9\frac{1}{2}$	– $-\frac{1}{4}$	– $1\frac{1}{2}$	– $1\frac{3}{4}$	- - -
Northumberland	Cottingwood, near Morpeth	4 $11\frac{1}{2}$	– $9\frac{7}{8}$	2 3	– $9\frac{3}{8}$	– $-\frac{3}{4}$	– $1\frac{5}{8}$	– 5	– $4\frac{3}{4}$
Notts	Nottingham	4 $5\frac{1}{4}$	– $6\frac{3}{4}$	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	– $8\frac{3}{4}$	– $-\frac{3}{4}$	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	– $5\frac{1}{4}$	– $2\frac{1}{4}$
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	4 $10\frac{3}{4}$	– $9\frac{3}{4}$	1 $7\frac{3}{4}$	1 $1\frac{7}{8}$	– $-\frac{3}{8}$	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	– $5\frac{1}{8}$	– $3\frac{1}{2}$
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, near Shrewsbury	4 8	(*a*) 1 $-\frac{1}{2}$	1 $9\frac{3}{4}$	– $10\frac{3}{4}$	– $1\frac{3}{4}$	including wine, &c.	– $1\frac{1}{4}$	– $1\frac{3}{4}$
Somerset	Wells	4 9	– $5\frac{3}{4}$	1 4	Included with provisions.	– $1\frac{1}{4}$	– $-\frac{3}{4}$	(*b*) – 7	- - -
Stafford	Stafford	4 $4\frac{1}{4}$	– $6\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	– $8\frac{1}{2}$	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	– 1	– 5	– 4
Suffolk	Melton, near Woodbridge	4 $1\frac{3}{4}$	1 –	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	– $7\frac{3}{4}$	– $1\frac{3}{4}$	– 1	– $9\frac{3}{4}$	- - -
Surrey	Near Tooting	4 $6\frac{1}{2}$	– $8\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	1 6	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	– $2\frac{3}{4}$	– $2\frac{1}{4}$	– 8
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	4 $1\frac{3}{8}$	– $10\frac{1}{3}$	2 $1\frac{3}{8}$	1 $7\frac{7}{8}$	– $-\frac{3}{4}$	– $2\frac{1}{8}$	– $4\frac{1}{4}$	– $9\frac{1}{8}$
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	4 $2\frac{1}{4}$	– 6	1 $10\frac{3}{4}$	1 2	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	– $2\frac{1}{2}$	– $6\frac{1}{2}$
Wilts	Near Devizes	3 9	– 6	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	– 11	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	– 1	– $3\frac{3}{4}$	– $4\frac{1}{4}$
Worcester	Powick, near Worcester	4 $-\frac{5}{8}$	– $6\frac{3}{4}$	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	– $11\frac{1}{8}$	– $1\frac{7}{8}$	– $1\frac{5}{8}$	– $2\frac{3}{4}$	– $6\frac{1}{8}$
York, N. and E. Ridings	Clifton, near York	3 $2\frac{3}{4}$	– $6\frac{1}{4}$	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	– $9\frac{1}{2}$	– $-\frac{3}{8}$	– $1\frac{7}{8}$	– 4	– $8\frac{1}{2}$
„ W. Riding	Wakefield	4 $6\frac{1}{4}$	(*a*) 1 $1\frac{1}{8}$	1 6	– $10\frac{3}{4}$	– $1\frac{1}{4}$	– $1\frac{7}{8}$	- - -	– $6\frac{1}{4}$
Birmingham	- - - - - - - -	4 $3\frac{3}{4}$	– $6\frac{3}{4}$	1 $3\frac{3}{4}$	– $10\frac{1}{4}$	– $-\frac{3}{4}$	including wine, &c.	- - -	- - -
Bristol (Stapleton, near Bristol)	- - - - - - - -	5 $7\frac{1}{4}$	– $3\frac{1}{2}$	3 $2\frac{5}{8}$	1 $4\frac{1}{4}$	– $1\frac{7}{8}$	– $-\frac{3}{4}$	– $3\frac{3}{4}$	– $-\frac{7}{8}$
Haverfordwest	- - - - - - - -	4 $8\frac{1}{2}$	– $8\frac{1}{4}$	1 $3\frac{1}{2}$	– 8	– $4\frac{3}{4}$	– $3\frac{1}{2}$	– 5	- - -
Hull	- - - - - - - -	3 10	– 6	2 7	1 2	– $-\frac{3}{4}$	– $1\frac{3}{4}$	– $3\frac{1}{4}$	– $2\frac{3}{4}$

(*a*) Including bedding.

(*b*) Including building and repairs.

Appendix (C.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Clothing, and Care of Patients, during the Year 1862—*continued.*

Account. Miscellaneous.	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
– 9 7/8	– 1 3/4	8 5 1/4	8 6	12 6	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
– 5 1/2	– – 1/4	8 10	8 –	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Norfolk.
– 6	– 1 5/8	10 2 1/4	10 6	10 6	12/6 and 15/	General funds - - -	Maintenance - - -	Northumberland.
– 1 1/4	– – 3/4	8 1 1/2	7 9	12/ and 14/	- - -	General funds - - -	- - - - -	Notts.
– 4 3/8	– 2 3/4	9 5 1/4	9 6 3/4	11 10 3/4	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Oxford and Berks.
– 2 3/4	– – 7/8	8 11 5/8	9 6	9 6	- - -	- - - - - -	- - - - -	Salop and Montgomery.
– 3	– 3 1/2	7 3 1/2	8 2	13 5	14 –	Building fund - - -	Building fund - - -	Somerset.
– 1 3/4	Deducted under respective heads of expenditure.	8 5 1/2	1st & 2d qr. 10/6, 3d qr. 8/6, & 4th qr. 9/4.	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Stafford.
– 2 3/4	- - -	8 8 1/4	8 7 1/2	12 1 1/2	15 –	General funds - - -	General funds - - -	Suffolk.
– 1	– 2 1/2	9 6	9 –	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Surrey.
– 1	- - -	10 2	10 –	14 –	16 –	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Sussex.
– 2	– 5	8 3 3/4	8 9	14 –	10 9 1/2	Building fund - - -	Building fund - -	Warwick.
– 6 1/4	– 4 1/4	7 9	7 7	10/7 and 11/7	- - -	First cost - - - -	- - - - -	Wilts.
– 8 1/8	– 6 1/8	8 5 3/8	Jan. 9/, 1 Feb. to 30 June 9/6, 1 July to 31 Dec. 10/.	12 6	15 –	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Worcester.
– 3 1/2	– 6 1/2	7 2 1/2	7 7	12 3	12/10 and 14/7	Building and Improvements -	Building and Improvements.	York, N. and E. Ridings.
– 3 1/4	– 2	8 10 3/4	9 –	- - -	- - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - -	„ W. Riding.
(*b*) 1 1	– 5 1/4	7 9	8 6	11/ and 14/	8/6 to 21/	Furnishing and Improvements	Maintenance and Improvements.	Birmingham.
(*c*) 1 7 1/2	– 5	12 3 3/8	12 –	14 –	16/ to 20/	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Bristol.
– 1 1/2	- - -	8 7	9 –	- - -	- - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	Haverfordwest.
(*b*) 1 11 1/2	– 4	10 5	10 6	12 6	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Hull.

(*c*) Including payment of debt on Maintenance Account.

Appendix (D.) - - - -

HOSPITALS. - - - - -

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and Average Weekly Cost - - -

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
DEVON:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. Thomas' Hospital, near Exeter.	673 10 –	312 13 –	1,078 11 2	218 16 1½	13 5 7	156 8 4
LANCASTER:						
Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.	260 – –	318 10 2	1,141 12 7	206 9 6	(*a*)	120 10 –
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle (*b*).	507 7 6	701 – 5	1,612 10 3	308 15 6	3 19 1	294 10 6

(*a*) Medicines are supplied from the Royal Infirmary.

(*b*) These accounts are made up for the year ended 24 June 1862.

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

per Head during the Year ending 31 December 1862.

rniture and dding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7 12 1	167 7 5	2,738 3 8½	Garden expenses	7 19 2	– 17 10
			Water-rate	20 – –	
			Books, &c.	19 13 6	
			Gratuity to late Female Head Attendant.	42 – –	
			Annuity to late Male Head Attendant.	31 10 –	
			Stamps and stationery	7 10 5	
			Matrons incidental expenses, viz., blacking, &c.	38 14 4	
			Total £.	167 7 5	
5 5 –	286 11 2	2,528 18 5	Soap and soda	15 – –	– 18 4
			Straw and chaff	11 – 11	
			Earthenware, glass, &c.	11 8 11	
			Brushes and white coopery	14 2 6	
			Printing and stationery	34 18 10	
			Incidental expenses, including postage stamps, and patients' excursions.	200 – –	
			Total £.	286 11 2	
– 6	2,243 19 7	5,908 3 4	Stationery, printing, &c.	56 2 8	1 8 8½
			Soap	41 19 3	
			Alterations and repairs	502 19 5	
			Painting, papering, &c.	191 4 4	
			Sundries	36 13 1	
			Cartage, carriage and postage	100 17 6	
			Insurance from fire	18 11 3	
			Rates and taxes	101 1 10	
			Outlay for Patients	237 10 11	
			Board of patients returned	119 10 9	
			Interest on money borrowed	108 10 2	
			Farm and garden expenses	449 15 5	
			Fees to visiting physicians	279 3 –	
			Total £.	2,243 19 7	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light
Lincoln:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	242 – –	455 – 10	1,319 10 3	167 6 –	17 18 4	248 8
Middlesex:						
St. Luke's Hospital	900 – –	1,276 11 6	3,157 18 1	796 7 3	86 17 11	470 14
Norfolk:						
Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	284 – –	153 5 –	1,118 3 7½	129 4 8	(*a*)	104 12

(*a*) Medicines are included in Medical Superintendents' salary.

ring the Year ending 31 December 1862—*continued.*

niture and lding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
s. d.	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*		£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
2 3	811 11 6	3,458 17 11	Water	27 7 9	– 18 9
			Mops, brooms, &c.	14 1 3	
			Soap, starch, &c.	41 12 4	
			Printing, stationery, books, &c.	28 – 7	
			Amusements for patients	7 8 6	
			Joiner's work	91 5 5	
			Mason and bricklayer	109 18 5	
			Plumber, glazier and painter	76 16 –	
			Smith's work	24 12 4	
			Roads, repairing	5 5 2	
			Insurance from fire	7 10 –	
			Rates and taxes	31 13 11	
			Garden seeds	5 14 11	
			Clothing for patients	319 11 2	
			Pigs purchased	5 – –	
			Straw	6 – –	
			Sundries	9 13 9	
			Total £.	811 11 6	
3 6	690 4 6	7,772 17 2	Printing, stationery, and advertisements.	304 19 6	– 10 11
			Books, &c.	53 6 9	
			Soap, oil, and soda	184 6 10	
			Brooms, brushes, &c.	33 15 –	
			Gardener's work	19 4 –	
			Amusements for patients	32 14 3	
			Miscellaneous	61 18 2	
			Total £.	690 4 6	
15 8	171 19 3½	2,065 – 8	Gardener and workman	44 2 9	– 10 3¾
			Washing	29 13 3	
			Earthenware, tins, and brushes	26 19 9½	
			Stationery, printing, and books	15 2 4	
			Straw, baking, and shaving	39 11 3	
			Miscellaneous	16 9 11	
			Total £.	171 19 3½	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Li
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Northampton:						
Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	1,231 10 –	1,405 9 7	4,830 13 2	739 14 –	93 1 9	804 1
Notts:						
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.	290 – –	341 4 2½	1,125 1 8½	233 13 –	25 – –	221
Oxford:						
Warneford Lunatic Asylum, near Oxford.	432 15 –	367 4 –	1,199 6 9½	192 13 –	16 5 6½	215
Stafford:						
Coton Hill Institution.	600 – –	1,034 7 9	2,754 4 –	936 6 1	19 3 –	502

uring the Year ending 31 December 1862—*continued.*

urniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
80 19 9	1,839 9 8	11,825 12 5	Annuity to late Secretary - -	15 – –	– 12 6
			Gardeners - - - - -	80 12 –	
			Expenses of an excursion to the sea-side.	332 – –	
			Water - - - - - -	65 14 –	
			Clothing - - - - -	997 14 5	
			Printing, advertising, books, &c. -	189 14 11	
			Funerals, removals, and incidental expenses.	124 4 4	
			Keep of carriage horse &c. - -	34 10 –	
			Total - - £.	1,839 9 8	
43 12 7½	338 15 4½	2,918 10 11	Water - - - - -	25 5 –	1 3 4½
			Insurance, &c. - - - -	23 14 –	
			Stationery, books, and advertising -	63 10 7	
			Garden and land - - - -	116 – 3½	
			Repairs - - - - -	110 5 6	
			Total - - £.	338 15 4½	
80 7 3	307 18 11	3,012 10 4	Printing, books, &c. - - -	44 7 3	1 – 3¾
			Annuity and pension - - -	55 4 –	
			Consulting surgeon - - -	4 4 –	
			Laundry stores - - - -	28 13 7	
			Barley, oats, grains, &c. - -	29 9 6	
			Farmyard, garden, and labour -	63 11 6	
			Miscellaneous - - - -	82 9 1	
			Total - - £.	307 18 11	
12 3 1	3,061 16 –	9,520 9 10 (*a*)	Farm and grounds, including rent -	1,422 19 7	1 3 3¼
			Stationery, &c. - - - -	122 11 6	
			Brooms, &c. - - - -	13 11 –	
			Clothing (reimbursed) - - -	787 7 7	
			,, (not reimbursed) - -	57 2 2	
			Rates, taxes, &c. - - - -	45 9 5	
			Building and repairs - - -	566 6 3	
			Incidental expenses - - -	46 8 6	
			Total - - £.	3,061 16 –	

(*a*) Less Miscellaneous Receipts, 765 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d.*

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Lig
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Surrey:						
Bethlehem Hospital	2,005 – –	1,580 5 5	5,802 6 10	1,338 19 9	281 4 2	1,909 18
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood.	1,098 7 –	891 8 6	5,229 13 8	316 6 –	68 7 10	1,268 18
York:						
York Lunatic Hospital (*b*).	823 – –	732 1 4	2,748 16 7	374 4 6	20 6 6	333 10
The Retreat, York (*c*)	1,100 – –	976 15 9	2,977 13 3	222 18 5	34 15 3	452

(*a*) See the Sixteenth Report, Appendix (D.) Note.

(*b*) These accounts are for the year ending 31st May 1862.

ing the Year ending 31 December 1862 -- *continued.*

iiture nd ding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
s. d.	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*		*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*
17 6	2,054 6 2	17,716 18 1	Washing - - - - -	1,069 17 -	1 - 10
			Printing, stationery, and books -	385 17 11	
			Incidental expenses (*a*) - - -	598 11 3	
			Total - - £.	2,054 6 2	
) 17 2	4,671 16 8	14,355 15 1	School books and stationery - -	83 11 -	- 16 8
			Clothing - - - - -	1,481 3 2	
			Washing - - - - -	400 10 11	
			General expenses, including office salaries and wages, printing, postage, advertisements, stationery, travelling, office rent, insurance, &c. (*a*)	2,706 11 7	
			Total - - £.	4,671 16 8	
6 7 3	1,026 6 4	6,514 13 3	Clothing - - - - -	845 15 9	- 17 -
			Printing and stationery - -	80 - -	
			Soap - - - - - -	63 13 2	
			Sundries - - - - -	36 17 5	
			Total - - £.	1,026 6 4	
2 17 9	337 2 5	6,384 6 9	Printing and library - - -	81 13 3	
			Soap - - - - - -	62 - -	
			Carriage and horses, hire of - -	160 - -	
			Incidental expenses - - -	33 9 2	
			Total - - £.	337 2 5	

(*c*) These accounts are for the year ending 31st March 1863.

Appendix (E.)

Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum.

Garlands, Carlisle, 11 April 1862.

We have to-day visited this Asylum, which was opened for the admission of Patients on the 2d of January last. It consists of a central building, in the middle of which is the dining-room, and behind, the kitchen; above, in front, the chapel; on each hand, apartments for the servants; and still further back, in a separate block, the officers' apartments. Extending on either side from these, are the Male and Female wings, each of three stories; the upper floor being used exclusively for sleeping accommodation. To the north-east and north-west respectively are placed, in separate blocks, the workshops, and the laundry and washhouse, connected with which is comfortable day and sleeping accommodation for 16 Patients of each sex. The total amount of accommodation provided is for about 200 Patients, 48 of these having single rooms.

The frontage of the Asylum is to the south-west. It is substantially and well built, of the red and white sandstone, relieved by rows of black and white bricks, and is everywhere well lighted and cheerful, the windows on all the lower floors having panes of large size, hardly any of which have hitherto been injured. All the floors throughout are boarded, but the walls are not plastered.

On each side, towards the south, affording an excellent country view, is a large airing-court, ornamentally laid out, and now turfed, but which will shortly be planted with flowers and evergreens. We are glad to find these airing-courts simply inclosed by a dwarf wall, about two feet high, on which is a light iron palisading.

We have further to report, with much satisfaction, that the building has been liberally furnished. All the beds and pillows are of horse-hair, and there are four blankets to each bed. The bedsteads are of iron, of a very safe construction, with loose canvas stretchers; and bedside carpets, together with either a chair or a night commode, are provided for each bed, as well in the associated dormitories as in the single rooms. Some wash-stands also are in the dormitories, but not at present in sufficient quantities. A sufficient number of chairs, sofas, and benches, with backs, are placed in the day-rooms, but we think that the cheerfulness of these rooms might be materially increased by papering the walls, and putting valances over the windows. We also think that blinds or curtains should be placed throughout, in both day-rooms and dormitories exposed to the sun.

We found all the rooms and beds and bedding clean and in good order, and the ventilation throughout was good, and is said to be effective. The means of warming the building simply by open fires hitherto has proved to be sufficient; but in very severe weather some additional provision for this purpose may be found necessary, and

and we recommend that before the winter means should be adopted for warming the Chapel. Appendix (E.)

The number of Patients admitted since the Asylum opened have been 168, of whom 146 came from the Dunston Lodge and Bensham Houses. Four Patients, one man and three women, have since been discharged, and one man has died. There are now here 90 men and 73 women, in all, 163 Patients; 127 of whom belong to Cumberland, and 36 to Westmoreland.

We have seen these all to-day, and found them generally free from excitement, well dressed, and clean in their persons. The body linen of both sexes is changed twice a week. Of the whole 163, we saw at dinner in the hall 150, including all the men. The dinner, which consisted of cold meat and potatoes, with a pint of milk and upwards to each, was good and ample, and well served, and the greatest decorum prevailed at all the tables. The dining hall has sufficient space for the association of 180, but does not appear as yet to have been used for purposes of recreation or amusement.

Some complaints were made to us by several of the Patients as to the diet, especially with reference to the non-allowance of bread at dinner, of butter at breakfast and tea, and of beer. An improved Diet Table has, however, been submitted by Doctor Kirkman to the Committee, and will be immediately carried out. By this, bread will be given with the meat at dinner to both sexes, and butter will be given at supper to the men, and at both breakfast and supper to the women. There will be in future a solid meat dinner on four days of the week, and on the other three days respectively meat pies, sweet pudding, and soup and bread. While expressing our satisfaction at these improvements, we would suggest that cheese for the men's supper, instead of butter, at all events on alternate nights, would be more liked and appreciated by them; and further, that beer should not be altogether withheld. The use of beer is so general in County Asylums, is advocated so strongly on medical and other grounds, and so many of the Patients from Dunston Lodge and Bensham have been accustomed to it, that we urgently recommend the allowance, to Patients of both sexes, of beer on those days when they have meat, if not daily.

With the exception of one aged female, who is in a sinking state, the health of the inmates is good, only 10 being under medical treatment, and none for any serious disorder. There has been no instance of restraint or seclusion since the Asylum opened. All from both divisions are taken out twice a week for country walks beyond the Asylum.

The Chapel will receive 200 Patients, and the average attendance, both at daily prayers, and at the two Sunday Services, has been from 120 to 130.

Altogether, about 123 Patients are at present regularly employed, 61 Men, and 62 Women. Of the men, 40 are engaged in out-door labour, planting potatoes, and other work on the land; six as artisans, and 15 in house-work and the wards. Of the women, 35 work with the needle, eight in the laundry, seven in the kitchen, and 12 in the wards.

Appendix (E.)

The entire amount of land belonging to the Asylum is 103 acres a small part of which appears to have been let up to Candlemas as grazing land. We think that no time should be lost in making arrangements to farm the whole estate for the benefit of the Institution, by means of the Patients; and walks ought as soon as possible to be formed, so as to render every part of the grounds accessible and useful to the inmates.

We further recommend—

1. That night attendants be introduced into both divisions.

2. That the corridors and passages generally be painted a certain height from the ground, and that both here and in the day-rooms coloured prints, and objects of interest, be placed.

3. That a good supply of books, daily and other papers, cheap illustrated periodicals, and in-door games, be as soon as possible provided, and also some out-door games for summer.

4. That skilled attendants be engaged to instruct the Patients as tailors, shoemakers, and in other trades, with a view to the benefit of the Institution as well as their own, by regular employment.

We think the state in which we have found the Asylum at our visit to-day generally very creditable to Dr. Kirkman, and affording strong evidence of the energy and liberality of the Committee of Visitors.

Kent County Asylum.

11 and 12 December 1862.

We have been engaged during yesterday and this day in an official inspection of this Asylum. We have seen every Patient, and have gone over both the buildings. The old Asylum contains 195 Men and 274 Women, and the new building 103 Men and 103 Women; total 675. There are now vacancies for 10 Males and 17 Females.

Since our last visit, a year ago, 198 Patients have been admitted; 88 have been discharged, of whom 62 were recovered; and 65 have died from the following causes, viz.:

Paralysis, epilepsy, and apoplexy	23
Pulmonary consumption	12
Natural decay	3
Exhaustion	7
Disease of heart	6
Other causes	14

An inquest was held on the body of one Patient who was found dead from epilepsy.

The persons of the Patients were generally clean, and their clothing in fair order. There were, however, some who were neither clean nor tidy, and one woman, named S., who was separated from the other Patients, in No. 6 gallery, was in a most filthy and disgusting state; her clothes were saturated with urine, and daubed all over with her own excrement.

A considerable

A considerable proportion of the Patients wore strong canvas or ticken dresses, and the following return has been given us of the number clothed in such dresses this day: Appendix (E.)

Males	Ticken dresses	23
	Canvas dresses	17
Females	Ticken dresses	38
	Canvas dresses	2
	TOTAL	80

The woman who at the time of our last visit was found in a state of nudity, was properly clothed when we saw her, and we are informed that immediately after our visit, successful efforts were made to induce her to wear proper clothing, and that she has been decently dressed ever since.

The Patients were less excited than when we last examined them, but in several of the wards on both sides of the old building there was a great deal of noise and confusion. We are inclined to attribute much of the excitement and the appearance of discontent which seemed to prevail in so many wards of the old building to the absence of those means for occupation and amusement which are usually supplied in County and other Asylums. A very small proportion of the women were occupied in needlework, and we could find scarcely any books, periodicals, or newspapers. The supply of games and means of amusment is totally insufficient.

Two of the nurses were ill, and confined to their beds, and consequently Ward 5 and 6, which contains 30 Patients of the most troublesome and dirty class, had only one attendant, who had been without assistance for nearly a fortnight. We think, considering the class of Patients who are now in this Asylum, that there should be three Nurses in No. 5 and 6 Ward, and also in Ward 8 and 11 and 7 and 10.

There are several wards on the men's side having only one attendant, a very objectionable arrangement.

A head attendant in each department is much wanted.

The wards were all clean, and we noticed that coloured wash had been substituted for the whitewash formerly used. Notwithstanding this improvement, however, the galleries in the old building still present a bare and unattractive appearance.

As on the occasion of former visits, the air in all the wards appeared to us to be heavy and oppressive; but, except in Ward 5 and 6, on the Women's side, the rooms were generally free from offensive odours.

All the bedding which we examined was clean; much of the bedding consists of cocoa-nut fibre, which has a great tendency to form itself into hard knots or lumps, and we would suggest that horse-hair should gradually be substituted. The pillows are small, and not well filled.

From returns which we have procured, it appears that on the Male side 20 Patients sleep in strong ticken or canvas padded coverlets, without sheets or blankets, and on the Female side 76 have the same description of bedding.

Appendix (E.)

A custom exists on the Women's side of placing sheets on some of the beds, which are removed when the Patient goes to bed, and we find that this is practised in 24 cases.

The following is the return of the wet and dirty cases during the night of the 11th instant:

Males	Wet	20	
	Wet and dirty	23	
			43
Females	Wet	31	
	Wet and dirty	36	
			67
TOTAL			110

As respects the system of night supervision, there has been no change.

No attempts are made to induce habits of cleanliness during the night nor, in the large number of cases where Patients have wetted or soiled their beds, is the bedding changed, but the Patients are left undisturbed until the morning.

The arrangements for the employment of the Patients remain as before, and we are of opinion that by increased efforts, and by the establishment of a proper system of instruction in various trades, a much larger proportion of the Patients might be usefully occupied, and all the shoes, clothing, &c. &c., for the use of the Asylum be made by them.

The establishment of schools would be highly advantageous.

In passing through the wards, it is impossible to avoid being struck with the listless and uninterested demeanor of the Patients, and not to notice how little is done to encourage good conduct and industrious habits.

A recreation and general dining hall is greatly needed, and if a good walk were formed round the estate, and properly planted, it would be of the greatest advantage, more especially to the disorderly and excited Patients.

In many cases the above remarks must be taken as applying more particularly to the state of the old building, the general condition of the Patients and the wards in the new wing being very satisfactory.

Mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of one male Patient, for surgical reasons, and the female whose case was specially noticed in the last Report, was restrained, as before, until the 25th of January 1862. The restraint was then discontinued until the 30th of March, when it was again imposed until the 8th of August; after that, coercion was not employed, and the Patient died on the 6th of September following.

Seclusion continues to be rather frequently employed, but usually for short periods.

Prayers continue to be read as usual in the Chapel.

CORRESPONDENCE in reference to the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent. Appendix (E.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place,
20th March 1863.

Sir,

THE Commissioners in Lunacy desire to bring under the notice of the Secretary of State the accompanying Annual Medical Report of the Kent County Asylum, addressed in August last to the Committee of Visitors, and by them presented to the next following Quarter Sessions of the County.

In the report thus adopted and printed, Secretary Sir George Grey will observe, by reference to page 23, that the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum states this Board to have "invented" a particular charge against himself, in order so to use it for purposes of "culpable misrepresentation" as to "condemn" the Asylum.

Upon other unbecoming imputations and expressions, which appear in the same printed document, and which, by their adoption, the Magistrates of the County of Kent have sanctioned, the Commissioners offer no remark; but grave considerations are incident to the charge of an invented falsehood, brought against a public body in the necessary performance of its duties; and as the law which requires the Commissioners to examine into and report upon the condition of public Asylums, leaves them without authority or power in any question that may arise out of such report, they think it incumbent upon them to inform the Secretary of State for the Home Department that this grave charge has been brought against them with the sanction and approval of the Committee of Visitors of the Kent County Asylum.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

H. Waddington, Esq.,
Home Office.

My Lord and Gentlemen, Whitehall, 16th April 1863.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you, that your letter of the 20th ultimo, relative to the last Annual Medical Report of the Kent County Asylum, has been communicated to the Visitors of that Asylum; and I am to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of the letter which has been received from the Visitors in reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Waddington.*

The Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (E.)

(*Enclosure.*)

Kent County Lunatic Asylum,
9th April 1863.

Sir,

In reply to your communication dated the 23d March 1863, made by direction of Secretary Sir George Grey, we beg to state, that we have no observations to offer upon the subject of the report to which the strictures of the Commissioners in Lunacy refer, inasmuch as the report is neither adopted nor sanctioned by us, nor do we hold ourselves in the slightest degree responsible for it.

In accordance with the general rules drawn up by the Secretary of State under the Act of Parliament, the Medical Officer and Superintendent is bound to make a report, and the uniform practice has been that the report is handed to us, and by us presented to the Court of General Sessions.

The only report for which we are responsible is that which we ourselves make under section 62 of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Romney.*
George B. Moore.
E. C. Fletcher.
H. C. Fletcher.
Jacob J. Marsham.

H. Waddington, Esq.,

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19 Whitehall-place,
28th April 1863.

Sir,

The Commissioners in Lunacy observe, from the letter of the Committee of Visitors of the Kent County Asylum, accompanying your communication of the 9th instant, that the Committee disclaim all responsibility connected with the printed Annual Medical Report of the Asylum.

This report, and similar reports during the last 20 years, have been regularly made by the Medical Officer of the Asylum to the Visitors, and have by such Visitors been presented to the Justices in Session, who have then, in conjunction with the Visitors, or alone, printed and publicly diffused them out of funds belonging to the county of Kent.

With what effect, in such circumstances, the Visitors or the Justices in Session can repudiate these reports, and disclaim all responsibility connected with them, the Commissioners in Lunacy must leave to the judgment of Secretary Sir George Grey.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

H. Waddington, Esq.,
Home Office.

Hanwell Asylum.

20 December 1862.

We have, on this and the two preceding days, visited the Asylum, spected its several wards, workshops, offices, and premises, and, ith the exception of three women absent on trial, seen all the atients.

Since the last Commissioners' visit, 20th July 1861, the changes in ie Patients have been as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
dmitted - - - - -	234	329	563
Discharged and removed - -	81	153	234
„ of whom recovered -	45	105	150
Died - - - - - -	96	123	219

With the exception of three cases (in the Male division) viz.— 1) suffocation from drowning, (2) hæmorrhage from a wound of he throat, and (3) fracture of several ribs, all of which were duly eported, the assigned causes of death do not appear to us to call for ny special observations. There has been no disease of an epidemic haracter ; in the Male division 24, and in the Female 25 deaths vere attributed immediately to general paralysis.

The Patients now on the books are 1,509 in number, viz., 570 Males, and 939 Females.

Of the former, 21, and of the latter 25, total 46, belong to unions, nd parishes not in the county of Middlesex; the weekly charge for hem is 14 *s.*, that for Middlesex Patients being 9 *s.* 11 *d.*

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is satisfactory, the numbers ast registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments being 9 on the Male side, and 90 on the Female.

In reference to attendance at Divine Service, we have been urnished by the Reverend Mr. May, the chaplain, with the follow- ng particulars, which we think it desirable on many accounts to ecord in the present Report :—

"Attendance at Chapel Services.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sunday, 14th December - -	212	290	502
Week days - - - -	90	100	190
Number of Patients in Asylum	572	938	1,510"

Appendix (E.

The condition of the chapel sittings on Sundays on the average is as follows:—

Patients -	510	
Attendants -	30	(who sit with the Patients).
Officers' seats -	60	
Total -	600	

Thirty-six sittings on the Male side are allotted to the Females. Men require more room than women in the proportion of 10 to 12.

Considering the very inadequate amount of the accommodation in the present chapel, and with a view to the comfort and benefit of the Patients unable, on that and other accounts, to attend, we think that it would be very desirable if arrangements could be made for the performance of Divine Service in some of the wards. For this purpose, a schoolmaster might be of great assistance, who would of course act under the directions of the Chaplain, who is very active and zealous in the discharge of his duties.

The employments provided for the Patients, and the numbers engaged in them, have undergone no material change.

The following is a general Summary:—

Males.	—	Females.	—
Spade husbandry -	36	Needle-work and knitting - - - -	170
Gardens, Farm, and Ground - -	44	Washhouse and laundry - - -	126
Workshops - - -	27		
In Wards - - -	59	Wards, &c. - -	126
Miscellaneous - -	55	Officers' departments	12
Total - -	221	Total - -	434

The records, which are carefully kept and duly entered in the Medical Journal of Seclusion since the last visit, a period of 1[illegible] months, show the following results:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients secluded - - -	58	136	294
Instances of seclusion - -	154	733	887

The

The duration of the seclusion appears to have varied from five minutes to about 12 hours, and to have averaged rather more than two hours.

At the time of our visit, one Male and two Female Patients were in seclusion on account of their maniacal excitement; one of the latter, a case of acute mania, is stated to have been secluded since the last visit 196 times; we mention this as an exceptional case. The Female Patient referred to is an epileptic.

At the time of our visit the Male Patients generally were quiet and orderly. In the Female division many were excited and noisy. We allude especially to Wards 7, 8, 10, 11, and 13.

Much of this excitement was, we think, attributable to the circumstances of an unusual number of the Female Patients being confined to their wards on account of the bad weather.

The want of order and comfort in some of the Female Wards appears to arise in great measure from their inconvenient position and arrangements, causing much traffic through them. The observation applies specially to the Infirmary Ward, which is a thoroughfare (on the ground floor), to the kitchen, and also to the servants' dining room and centre building.

Amongst other improvements, since the last visit, we have to report the following:—

1. The completion of the walk round the boundary of a portion of the estate.

2. The furnishing and preparation for occupation of a ward on the ground-floor for 12 of the worst class of Male Patients, which will, in some degree, provide a substitute for No. 15 on the third floor.

3. The appropriation of the Male Ward, No. 12, on the second floor, as Ward No. 22 to Female Patients, of whom it will accommodate about 70.

4. The conversion of the visiting room on the Female side into an extra day-room, and the formation of a new Ward, No. 21.

In reference to the last and previous Reports, we again submit to the Committee of Visitors the following recommendations, viz.:—

1. The introduction in the Male division of a greater variety of occupations, *e. g.* mat and basket making, &c.

2. The substitution generally of boarded floors for those of bricks, tiles, or flag.

3. The diminution of the numbers of beds in the dormitories now overcrowded.

4. The introduction of blinds to the windows of the dormitories generally, and curtains to the windows of those occupied by the Female Patients employed in the laundry department.

The windows of the large dormitories last referred to, and containing altogether 90 Patients, being large and excessive in number, must render those rooms very cold in winter.

5. Better means of ventilation, where now defective in several Wards, as an instance of which, we may refer especially to Dormitory No. 9 in Female Ward No. 2.

Appendix (E.)

6. Some arrangement for properly warming, amongst others, the dormitory containing 25 beds on the Female side appopriated to the aged and infirm, some of whom keep their beds during the day. At the time of our visit the temperature of this room was only 5 degrees, although the day was warm.

7. A further diminution in number of the sacking stretcher without mattresses or other beds, and more care in keeping them in proper order and in a due state of tension.

8. A greater variety as to material and colour in the dress of the Male Patients.

Visiting, as we did, many of the wards after dark, we were pleased to find them well lighted, and comfortable in aspect.

The dinners which we saw were abundant in quantity, of the best quality, and well served; there appears to be a liberal allowance of extras, as fish, chops, &c.

Several of the men expressed a strong desire for a little butter to their bread with the cocoa at breakfast. The Committee will judge as to the reasonableness of this wish.

We learned with satisfaction that the men all have clean shirts twice weekly.

We must not omit to notice, with approbation, that a Male Patient conducts a class for elementary instruction in his division.

In conclusion, we desire to suggest to the Committee of Visitors the following improved arrangements, viz. :

1. Better means of warming the large day-room, No. 1 Ward, on the Female side, in lieu of the present objectionable gas-stove.

2. Proper means of washing in the Female Wards Nos. 5 and 6 in addition to the tubs, and two or three basins now in use.

3. The entire disuse of the unsightly ticken dresses still worn by a few Patients.

4. The organization of a school in the Female division.

5. More out-door exercise beyond the Airing Courts and Grounds in reference to which we learnt, upon inquiry, that in Female Ward No. 5 no one of the Patients, 22 in number, had gone beyond their court for three months and upwards.

6. The further planting of all the airing courts with trees and shrubs.

7. More means and encouragement of occupation in every ward and more instruction in handicraft trades.

8. A larger supply and regular distribution in the wards appropriated to the most excitable Patients of entertaining and illustrated periodicals.

9. More attention as to the furnishing and decoration of the wards occupied by impulsive and apathetic Patients, so as to assimilate them to those of the more intelligent class.

As respects the important subject of warming and ventilation, we would suggest that instructions be given to the engineer carefully to inspect and report upon the condition of all the wards and rooms throughout

hroughout the Asylum, and give a brief description of the means nd result in each case. Appendix (F)

We cannot avoid again urging upon the Visitors the expediency f increasing the Medical Staff of this large institution, and we are he more induced to press this matter upon their attention by the onviction we feel that the present Medical Superintendents and heir assistants exert themselves to the utmost to surmount the difficulties incident to the charge of an Asylum of such magnitude.

Colney Hatch Asylum.

4, 5, 6, and 8 December 1862.

We have been occupied during four days in an official inspection of this Asylum. We have seen every Patient, and gone over every part of the building.

The Asylum contains a total of 1,874 Patients, of whom 714 are Men and 1,160 are Women.

The following are the changes since the last visit, on the 21st December 1861:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	190	225	415
Discharged - - - -	139	109	248
Died - - - -	93	62	155

Of the Patients who were discharged, 197 were reported to be recovered.

The ordinary causes of death do not appear to call for any special observation, and the mortality has been below the average. Inquests were held in three cases, but the verdicts of the juries attached no blame to the officers of the Asylum.

The bodily health of the inmates of both sexes is generally good, but the Wards contain, as usual, a large number of feeble and paralytic cases.

The Male Patients were on the whole quiet and orderly. In some of the Women's Wards, especially Nos. 25, 28, 29, and 32, the Patients were noisy and excited, but no Patient was secluded in either department until the last day of our visit, when we found one of the men locked in a padded room.

The total number of cases of seclusion recorded by the Medical Officers since the last visit is on the Male side 516, and on the Female side 1,270.

There is no record of any instance of mechanical restraint during the year. We have made inquiry as to the system which has been

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in operation for securing a complete record of every instance of seclusion, and we find that until very lately the mode of reporting such seclusion has differed in the Male and Female Wards. On the women's side the nurses have been required to report every case of seclusion forthwith to the Medical Officer, and also to the Matrons; but in the Men's Wards it has been the practice for the attendants merely to record the fact in their ward books, reporting to the Inspector on his next coming into the Ward, but no immediate report was made to the Medical Superintendent. We now learn that at a late meeting of the Committee orders were given that in future all instances of seclusion in the Male division should be reported to the Medical Superintendent at once.

Generally the clothing was clean and good; we must, however, except the Male Patients in No. 14 Ward, the majority of whom are dressed in locked canvas dresses, and who present a very miserable appearance. Many of these Patients also wear canvas shoes, which are quite insufficient to protect their feet whilst walking in the Airing Court.

In Ward B 3 a considerable number of Patients are likewise clothed in the same objectionable manner.

The bedding we found to be very clean, and there was an abundant supply of good blankets; but the proportion of bedsteads having sacking without mattresses is still very large.

The general state of the Wards as regards cleanliness and ventilation was, with some exceptions, satisfactory; but although free from offensive odour during the day, and whilst the windows are open, many of the large dormitories are evidently deficient in the means for proper ventilation during the night. Something has been done to remedy this defect since the last visit, but much remains to be accomplished.

We were glad to notice a manifest improvement in the wards occupied by the better classes of Patients. For the women chairs, worktables, couches, &c., have been supplied, and various additional articles of furniture have been placed in some of the Men's Wards.

The Male Patients have also been supplied with bagatelle boards, puzzles, and other amusements, and the stock of books and periodicals has been greatly increased on both sides of the building.

Blinds have been placed in the windows, and many additional pictures, &c., have been hung on the walls.

We had several opportunities of seeing the Patients at dinner, both in the dining halls and in their wards; of the men, about 336 generally dine in the principal hall, and as many as 548 of the women take their dinners away from their wards, either in the General Hall, or in the other two large rooms provided for them. On the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the dinners were very good, and appeared to give entire satisfaction to the Patients; on Monday, however, the food consisted of a meat pudding, which was very generally complained of, and we observed in the General Dining Hall that the majority of the Patients left large portions of their allowance, some of them indeed refusing to eat any of it.

Some bushels of the fragments must have remained after the Patients had completed their meal, and as great waste and loss must be

thus incurred, it seems desirable that some other kind of dinner Appendix (E.)
ould be substituted on the days when this pudding is now given.

The arrangements for the employment of the Patients are the me as formerly reported. The return for the Male Wards on aturday was as follows:—

List of those employed 6th December 1862.	No. of Patients.
Grounds	53
Bakehouse	8
Tailors	23
Shoemakers	18
Upholsterers	39
Carpenters	13
Painters	2
Ditto in Wards	10
Whitewashers	9
Male Kitchen	9
Female ditto	3
Airing Court	6
Hall	9
Hall Porter	2
Laundry	7
Supernumeraries	2
Ward Helpers	87
Total	300

The return of women employed shows that 134 of them were ccupied in the washhouse and laundry, and that 411 others were ngaged in their own wards in needlework and other female occupaons.

The chapel on Sunday last was attended at the morning service y 164 men and 365 women, and in the evening by 162 men and 54 women.

Some additional accommodation has been made for Female 'atients by appropriating a larger share of the chapel to their use; ut the space is quite inadequate for the number of Patients of both exes who could attend the services; and we again strongly urge ie erection of a new chapel, and the conversion of the present hapel into a general recreation hall, an apartment which is much anted in this Asylum.

The number of Patients who either soil or wet their beds during ie night is very large. On the 4th instant 616 soiled articles ere sent into the laundry from the male side alone, and 573 imilar articles were delivered from the women's wards.

The return for the following day showed 545 articles from the Male Wards, and 647 from the Female Wards.

An extra night-watch has been appointed on the male side, and ie staff of attendants has been somewhat increased; some of the ards are, however, still without sufficient attendance.

On the Female side in Ward No. 19 there are 86 Patients, 50 of

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whom are epileptics, and 30 very feeble cases, with only five nurses to attend them. Another nurse is wanted here, and on the men's side additional assistance should be given, both in the most refractory wards, and in the wards occupied by the idiotic cases, whose condition might be greatly improved by persevering attention.

We are very sorry to find that the schoolmistress has been discharged, and no kind of instruction is now given to the Patients of either sex.

The establishment of schools for both sexes has several times been recommended in former entries, and we hope that the Committee will now take the subject into their serious consideration.

The Medical Staff now consists of the two Superintendents, with two Assistant Medical Officers for the Women's Wards, and one for the Men's Wards. There is also a dispenser.

With reference to the suggestions and recommendations made by our colleagues at their last visit, we find that the following have been carried out:—

The clothing of the women has been much improved, and some good linsey dresses provided for them.

The stock of books, &c., has been increased, and further additions to the library are intended.

Several wards have been well furnished, and one day-room has been papered.

Improvements have been made in the ventilation of some of the rooms and galleries.

Spur No. 19 has been warmed by means of hot-water pipes.

Only one Patient is now placed in the bath at the same time, and better arrangements have been made for washing the utensils. The shower-baths have also been improved.

The meat is now weighed after it is cooked, and the quantity allowed has been increased.

We repeat the suggestions which have not been carried out, and we further beg to offer for the consideration of the Committee the following, viz.:—

That, with a view of giving more light to the central portions of the wards in the old block, skylights should be formed in the roof of those on the upper floor, and that the walls of the associated dormitories on the lower floor be entirely removed.

That additional windows be made in the large dormitories on either side of the day-rooms, that the old windows be made to open in their whole length, and that air gratings be placed near the floor in the dormitories generally, and in the single rooms occupied by Patients of faulty habits.

That some means be adopted for giving the Women Patients in E 3 Ward a ready means of access to an Airing Court, and that generally a greater amount of daily exercise in the open air be afforded, especially to the Female Patients; for this purpose the Airing Courts should be better kept and drained, as some of them are now in a very bad state.

That the single rooms attached to the Laundry Ward, and also those in D Ward on the Male side, be warmed by means of hot-water pipes.

That

That the wards occupied by the worst class of Patients be fully rnished, as are those for the more orderly inmates, and that very effort be made to improve the habits of the refractory and the nbecile, who are not at present in a satisfactory state.

Whilst offering the above suggestions for the consideration of ie Committee, we by no means shut our eyes to the great improvements which have been effected in the Asylum since the last visit, nd we think that the good results of those improvements can readily e traced in the more satisfactory condition of the Patients who have een surrounded by increased comfort and means for occupation.

In conclusion, we have to express our opinion that much credit is lue to the Medical Officers for the zeal and activity they display in he performance of their very arduous duties, and we deem it right o bear testimony to the efficiency of the Matrons and the Superinendent of the Laundry.

33, Milner-square, Islington,
14 January 1863.

Sir,

The Committee of Visitors have considered with the attention which they always devote to communications from your Board the entry of the two Commissioners in Lunacy, who visited the Asylum at the beginning of last month, and they have conferred with their officers upon the different subjects remarked on, and the various suggestions made therein.

Many of the suggestions have been anticipated and adopted, and some of them are already being carried into effect; some appear to the Committee to be undesirable, and others, although not undesirable in themselves, would involve the outlay of so much money, and involve such extensive alterations, that the Committee would hesitate very much to accede to them without a very urgent case of need were made out.

Of the suggestions anticipated or adopted, and being carried out, may be named the substitution in all Wards where the Medical Superintendents consider it would be desirable for the health of the Patients, of a strong nutritious soup for the meat pudding, which has been objected to by many of the Patients, at the same time, the Committee think it not improbable that the Patients may themselves before long desire a return of the dinner now doubtless regarded with dislike. The increased supply of mattresses to the bedsteads, with sackings only in all cases where the Medical Superintendents desire the addition, the continued extension of ventilation in the dormitories and galleries, the provision of additional windows and of air gratings, the adoption of a ready means of access for the Females of E 3 Ward to the Airing Court, the improved drainage of some of the Airing Courts, and the warming of the Laundry Ward, single rooms and dormitories, have also engaged the attention of the Committee, and improvements will, if possible, be carried out here. Great difficulty, however, arises in making an alteration in the Airing Courts; for if the present grass-plots are removed, and gravel substituted, the Patients will greatly deplore the change in

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summer weather, while it is impossible that turf continually trodden over should be otherwise than damp and swampy during the winter months. As regards the warming of the dormitories attached to the Laundry Wards, the Committee have applied to the Insurance Offices to sanction the liberal use of Gurney's Patent Stoves, and if they are willing to accede to this, they believe all the heat desired may be readily obtained with safety, and at a moderate cost.

The subject of increased opportunity for exercise in the open air to the Female Patients has been referred to Mr. Marshall, the Medical Superintendent of the Female Department, for consideration and report. Mr. Marshall, however, has already remarked with reference to the Commissioners' observation on this head, "That "the weather, during the visit of the Commissioners, prevented the "usual exercise." The suggestions as to placing skylights in the roofs of some of the wards, and removing the partition walls of the dormitories in others, have been considered, and there appear to be practical difficulties in both, for the upper wards might be exposed to an unpleasant degree of heat in the summer time, and it is very doubtful whether the removal of the partition walls of the dormitories on the lower floor could be effected without danger to the building.

With reference to the dress of Patients in Wards 14 and B 3, Dr. Sheppard, the Medical Superintendent of the Male Department, observes (and the Committee agree with him), "That for these "Patients, many of whom are of most destructive habits, I do not "know what more suitable outer dress we can find than the ticken "frocks now in use, and which we are rapidly substituting for the "'unsightly brown' ones complained of by the Commissioners at "their visit to the Asylum in 1861. The canvas shoes are admi-"rably adapted for the Patients who wear them in the wards, and "even in the Airing Courts during the summer months. They are "not, however, a sufficient protection to the feet during the winter "out of doors; leather ones, admitting of locked fastenings, are "being prepared."

The subject of the alleged deficiency of accommodation in the Chapel was under the consideration of the Committee last year, and their opinion is unchanged, that the present accommodation is ample for the requirements of the Asylum.

Dr. Sheppard says, "I am not prepared to state that a larger "number of Male Patients could attend the services than now "attend them." It may, perhaps, be practicable to enlarge the accommodation by the construction of galleries, and the alteration of the present plan of raising the level of the seats; but the Committee, without entering into the question of the great expense, feel that there are insuperable objections to the erection of a new Chapel detached from the Asylum.

The Committee are still of opinion that the wards near the centre in either department, in which the quieter and convalescing Patients are classified, might be made available for occasional meetings of both sexes for general recreation, and the Medical Superintendents, in carrying out any plan of this nature, would have their most cordial concurrence.

The

The question of the want of nurses in the Female Wards is now Appendix (E.)
nder consideration, and on the Male side an additional night watch,
nd two additional temporary attendants, have been employed during
ne past year. It may here be remarked, that the number of attend-
nts, including head attendants, supernumeraries and night watchers
n the Male Department, is 65 for 715 Patients, being exactly 1 to
1 ; and as there are 50 ward attendants for day duty only, the pro-
ortion under that class alone is 1 to 14, or equal to that of most
ther Asylums. The distribution of these attendants, of course,
epends very much on the classification of the Patients, and the
pinion of the Medical Superintendent as to the requirements of the
ards.

The Committee from the opening of the Asylum had their atten-
on directed to the desirability of attempting to educate the Patients ;
ney soon found it quite a failure on the Male side, and further expe-
ence has satisfied them that, however well the plan may appear in
neory, it leads to no practical result. They therefore discontinued
schoolmistress on the Female side, where, after a trial of seven
ears, the daily average of scholars was only 9 or 10, when the late
choolmistress resigned in October last.

With reference to the remarks on the wet and dirty Patients, and
ne number of soiled articles sent to the Laundry, the Committee
eem it right to quote the observations made by Dr. Sheppard on
his subject. He says, " The question of the large quantity of soiled
linen sent to the Laundry from the Male department calls, perhaps,
more than any other alluded to by the Commissioners, for the ex-
pression of my opinion, and this because it is more strictly profes-
sional, and because I have yet to satisfy myself that the practice
suggested by them of rousing idiotic epileptic and demented
Patients in the middle of the night, and leading them to the closet,
admits of any justification. Whenever an indifference to the calls
of nature is the result of that indolence or wilfulness which at
times accompany certain forms of comparatively incipient insanity,
periodical visits to the closet cannot be too strongly insisted on,
both by day and night. We *do* insist upon such visits here. But
these cases are relatively few ; we have none such in our No. 14
Ward. It must not be overlooked that this ward is the receptacle
of all our worst cases, and that to it are drafted off one by one those
who are gradually sinking lower in the scale of humanity, and
losing through the progress of a material disease, every sort of
intelligence, and every control over the excretory functions of
their physical economy. They are moved to No. 14 Ward because,
by reason of a fatally descending malady, they are no longer fitted
for the cleaner wards which they previously occupied. Once
arrived in this lowest house of disease, the degradation of which
none can appreciate but he who is daily called upon to witness it,
we can only meet the dirt and difficulty which beset us by constant
changes of linen, and by frequent bathing. Thus the number of
soiled articles sent to the Laundry, instead of being the measure of
our neglect, is at once the measure of our cleanliness, and of the
vigilance of our attendants. We have numbers of Patients who
will soil themselves within 10 minutes of the time of being taken

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" to the closet; we have others who are so lost to better instincts as
" to eat their own excrement, others who habitually plaster it on
" their own persons, and on the walls of their apartments. These
" habits are the products of physical deterioration, and can only be
" met, as we meet them, by frequent ablutions. It is only Patients
" of this kind, and the worst epileptics in Wards 10 and 6, who sleep
" upon sacking, without mattresses, and we find that such an arrange-
" ment is best suited to their comfort and protection, by admitting
" of an easy draining away of the urinal excretion. It is right for
" me to add, in justice to the night watch and day attendants who
" have charge of the dirty Patients, that no instance of sores resulting
" from uncleanliness have occurred during the past year. Such a
" fact in an Asylum of this magnitude speaks volumes."

Many of the above quoted remarks of Dr. Sheppard as to the deterioration of intelligence, and consequent want of perception and power of observation, will apply to the question of supplying furniture, similar to that provided for the more orderly Patients to the wards occupied by the worst class of Patients. The Committee are convinced that the supply of such extra furniture would not only not be appreciated, but might be the cause of great destruction of property, and probably of incentives to violence.

Referring to the remark by the Visiting Commissioners, that in Nos. 25, 28, 29, and 32 Wards the Female Patients were noisy and excited, Mr. Marshall says, " Some of the Female Patients are
" generally noisy and excited when visited by the opposite sex, and
" and these wards (25, 28, 29 and 32) are appropriated for such
" cases, as they have more ready access to the Airing Grounds."

I am, &c.
(signed) *John S. Shaife,*
Clerk to the Visitors.

The Honourable W. C. Spring Rice,
Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
Sir, 19, Whitehall Place, 21st January 1863.

I HAVE brought under the consideration of the Board your letter of the 14th instant, containing the observations of the Committee of Visitors of the Colney Hatch Asylum, upon the entry made by two of their number on the 8th of December last, and I am to express the satisfaction of the Commissioners that so many of the suggestions then offered have been favourably received by the Committee, and that they are already in course of being carried out.

The Board, however, much regret the difference of opinion that exists between the Committee of Visitors and themselves on the subject of the dress, treatment, and accommodation of idiotic and demented Male Patients.

The

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The Commissioners are of opinion, and the experience gained by many years' observation in their visits to all the Asylums in the kingdom has confirmed them in this opinion, that, by constant care and attention, by sustained efforts to rouse the dormant faculties and attract the attention, the most degraded and apparently hopeless cases may be in some measure improved; whilst the opposite course of providing palliatives for their faulty habits, and removing from them all the ordinary surroundings of civilized life, only tends to hasten the degradation to which they are prone.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

J. S. Skaife, Esq.,
Clerk to Visitors.

Hull Borough Asylum.

Saturday, 18 July 1862.

Since the Commissioners' visit on the 21st of February 1861 there had been 53 admissions; 29 discharges, (7 were relieved, 4 had not improved, and 18 had recovered), and 19 deaths. Of the deaths, all arising from natural causes, the chief causes appear to have been paralysis, weakness, exhaustion, and decay. One woman died in a quarter of an hour after admission.

In the Asylum there are now 101 Patients, 51 men and 50 women, all of whom, excepting one woman, absent on leave, we have seen to-day. We have found them in both divisions generally quiet, and in a fair state of bodily health. Two of each sex are entered as under treatment, and only one, a woman, was in bed. In the Male Infirmary, a Patient was suffering from a broken leg, received by a fall on the flagged floor of the chapel. It would be very desirable if better chapel accommodation could be provided; and if the room now used for this purpose, and in which we found the only bagatelle-board that seems to be provided for the Patients, were used as a dining and recreation room. The dining-room used at present by the bulk of the men, besides being dark and cheerless, is in every other respect also inconvenient and unsuitable.

The completion of the new dormitories in progress at the last visit has relieved the overcrowding then remarked upon; the ashpit and privy in the wing court, to which attention was then directed, has been removed; new baths having been provided, the offensive practices of bathing as many as 10, and even 15, in the same water, and of placing two Males at the same time in a bath, have been wholly discontinued; and it will be seen that the rate of mortality in the Asylum has diminished.

The dormitories generally were in proper condition, and the beds were clean. The number of straw beds has been reduced on the Men's side, and might with advantage be reduced to the same extent on the Women's. Of wet and dirty cases among the men, two were reported the night before our visit, and among the women, four; attention being now given to Patients of this class the last thing at night, and occasionally during the night, although there is no regular

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night attendance on either side. No additional single sleeping rooms have been yet provided; but it is proposed shortly to supply this want. The consideration of the Committee should also, we think, be drawn to the state of the furniture throughout the Asylum, to the great want of renovation and renewal apparent in many of the rooms of both divisions, and chiefly in the men's; to the almost complete absence of chairs and pieces of carpet in the dormitories; and to the great addition that might be made in these respects to the comfort of the inmates, at a very small cost.

In connexion with this subject, it seems to us that the work of the Patients themselves, if such easy employments as mat making and straw-plaiting were introduced, might be made to some extent available. We observed hardly any mat that did not require renewal. In the tailor's shop two men work; in the shoemaker's, one; and, with the exception of one man who does painting and carpentering, no other Patient is employed in any trade. In general house-work and gardening 40 men are said to be, for the most part, engaged; and in needle-work and house-work, about 28 women.

The flagged yards of this Asylum being very unsuitable for exercise and recreation, there is a greater necessity for such a staff of attendants as might enable parties of the Patients to be taken out more frequently and regularly than appears to be the case at present. We also think it highly expedient, should the Committee continue to consider it undesirable to appropriate entirely to the Patients the field now let as grazing land, that there should be a walk made round it, and reserved for their use.

We saw the dinner, which was properly served, and was very ample and good. It consisted of meat and potato pie. We regret to find, however, that the Committee still object to comply with the recommendations frequently made for some allowance of beer, so generally regarded by the authorities of Asylums as necessary for Insane Patients.

The cases of seclusion recorded since the last visit show that 18 Patients have been secluded, altogether, on 49 occasions; but several very rarely, and for short periods. Only five Patients appear to have been secluded frequently, or for any lengthened time. The room used for this purpose on the Female side requires better ventilation; and more attention also in this respect should be paid to the room on the Male side adjoining the yard, occupied at present by three Patients, of whom two are dirty. There has been no instance of restraint.

The chapel attendance comprises nearly three-fourths of all the inmates. The same considerate indulgence is continued, by which a certain number of both sexes have for some time been permitted to accompany their friends on occasional visits to their homes. And more than 70 Patients were lately taken to the sea-side for a day's holiday. This appears to have afforded so much satisfaction, that we think its repetition during the present year, if practicable, would be found in every way most advantageous.

Somerset County Asylum.

21 June 1862.

The following changes have taken place since the visit of our colleagues on the 29th of October last; viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	65	47	112
Discharged - - - -	39	36	75
Died - - - - -	25	11	36

The numbers now on the books, including three Patients, of each sex, who are absent on probation, are as follows:—

Males - - - - - - - -	223
Females - - - - - - - -	239
Total - - -	462

We have this day examined every Patient, and inspected the whole of the establishment During our visit several Patients in No. 3 Wards on both sides of the house were noisy and excited, but the women were more so than the men; and their dress and personal appearance was not satisfactory. We noticed as many as 14 of the women in this ward who were dressed in strong canvas gowns, very few of whom wore stockings. In other wards also some of the female Patients were far from well clad. Two females were in seclusion. Although the men were better dressed than the women, some of their clothes were in very indifferent condition, and we strongly recommend that increased attention be given to the clothing of the inmates generally. No case of instrumental restraint has occurred since the last visit, and the instances of seclusion have not been frequent, except in one or two cases.

The bodily health of the Patients is on the whole good; a considerable number of them, however, are under medical treatment, and eight men and six women were in bed in the Infirmaries. We saw a large number of the Patients of both sexes assembled at dinner in the dining-hall; their behaviour was orderly, and the food provided for them was good, and properly served. The band played several airs during the meal.

We understand that the usual system of night attendance is kept up, but a considerable number of Patients still wet or dirty their beds; and the returns for last night show that 18 men and 14 women were either wet or dirty.

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The number of Patients employed, and who attend Divine servic in the chapel, is about the same as reported on former occasions, an the general routine of the establishment remains unchanged.

With regard to the condition of the wards we have to report a follows:

The ventilation in many of the galleries and single rooms was ver imperfect, and we think it important that steps should be taker without further delay, to alter a number of the windows in eac ward by means of hinges, fixed so as to allow the whole sash to b opened wide. In the single rooms the small tin plates, which allow an opening of only a few inches, are quite insufficient to secure pro per ventilation.

In No. 3 Ward, on both sides, the floors of the single rooms ar saturated with urine, and in some cases rotten. These should be a once replaced by new flooring, and provision should be made t secure good ventilation under the boards. Without exception, th airing-courts were in a very disorderly and neglected state, and the require immediate attention. We were sorry to find several bed which had been made up wet, and some of the blankets were ol and ragged; indeed, we noticed in several departments a want o that thorough cleanliness and good order which are so essential in a Institution of this description to improve the habits and conduct c the inmates. If supernumerary attendants were engaged, more migh be done in promoting occupation and order among the Patients The new single rooms which have been formed out of the ol bakehouse require better ventilation. Some of the bath-rooms ar not in good order, and we think that if a few moveable hip an sponge baths were provided for the women, they would be foun very useful. We were glad to notice that the walls of one of th Female wards were being coloured, and we were informed that thi improvement will be carried into other parts of the building. Addi tional chairs will also be furnished for the use of the inmates. W have examined the case-book and other records which are kept wit skill and care, and the medical treatment of the Patients is evidentl very well attended to.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, S.W.,
3 July 1862.

Sir,

The entry made by two members of this Commission in th Visitors' Book of the Somerset County Asylum, on the 21st of Jun last, has been read at the Board, by whom I am directed to reques that you will bring the same under the special notice of the Com mittee of Visitors at the first opportunity.

The Board observe (amongst other things)—1st, That the dresse of some of the Patients (particularly those of the Women in No. 3 were very insufficient and unsatisfactory. 2d, That the ventilatio

in

many of the galleries and single rooms was exceedingly defective. l, That the floors of the single rooms in No. 3 were saturated with ine, and rotten. 4th, That some beds were made up wet; and, h, That the baths and airing-courts were in bad order.

The subject of the disorder of the grounds; of the bad state of e clothes, and want of stockings; of the Bath-room; the increase Attendants; and of the ventilation (the ventilation repeatedly) ve been adverted to in former entries.

The Commissioners assure themselves that the Committee of isitors are desirous of placing the Somerset County Asylum in the ost creditable state, and they therefore instruct me to request that ou will call their particular attention to the before-mentioned entry, nd to suggest whether some of the existing defects may not be emedied by engaging a larger staff of Attendants. They will be lad to learn, as soon as convenient, what steps the Visitors may etermine upon in order to bring the Asylum into a satisfactory ondition.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

G. W. Gunn, Esq.,
Clerk to the Visiting Justices,
Wells, Somerset.

Sir, Kingweston, Somerton, 11 August 1862.

YOUR letter of July 3, and the Minute made by Messrs. Campbell and Gaskell on June 21, were brought under the notice of the Committee of Visitors of the Somerset County Asylum at their monthly meeting on July 17, and the clerk was directed to call a special meeting for August 2 to consider them.

On that day 10 members of the Committee attended. Your letter and the minute were read, and the Committee inquired carefully of Dr. Boyd as to any suggestions he might have to make respecting them.

Before I make a detailed reply to the statements contained in these documents, I must specially notice two of those statements, which surprised the Committee not a little.

"In No. 3 Ward, on both sides, the floors of the single rooms are "saturated with urine, and in some cases rotten. These should be "at once replaced by new flooring, and provision should be made to "secure good ventilation under the boards." At the meeting on Thursday, June 19, two days before the visit of the Commissioners, the Committee ordered a large purchase of flooring on purpose to cure the defects of these single rooms, and Dr. Boyd informs me that he told the Commissioners.

I am instructed by the Committee to say that they think they have reason to complain of the conduct of the Commissioners in thus recording the evil while they appear to have forgotten that we have already taken care to provide a remedy.

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"We are glad to notice that the walls of one of the Female wards "were being coloured, and we were informed that this improvement "will be carried into other parts of the building."

It is remarkable that at the time of the visit of the Commissioners, three of those wards had been coloured, leaving two uncoloured.

I have further to remark that the Commissioners visited the Asylum on Saturday, which is washing day. We have no complaint to make of this. It is obviously desirable that such visits should be made at uncertain times, and without reference to the probability of the house and Patients being tidy or untidy, tranquil or otherwise; but when we find in their Minute objections to the state of the bath rooms; remarks on "a want of that thorough cleanliness and "good order which are so essential in an institution of this descrip-"tion;" and a notice of the noisy and excited state of some of the Patients in No. 3 Ward, "very few of whom wore stockings," we may at least be permitted to express our regret that the Commissioners appear to have overlooked a feature in the circumstances of this visit which may account for the house and Patients appearing in a less satisfactory state than on former occasions.

I am instructed to make the following replies to the points noticed in your letter of the 3d ult.:—

1st. "That the dresses of some of the Patients (particularly those "of the women in No. 3) were very insufficient and unsatisfactory." One of the dresses in question was shown to us. What is stated by the Commissioners to be "a strong canvas gown," is really made of a twilled linen, and we are of opinion that for destructive Patients it is necessary and proper. The Commissioners further remark as to these Patients, "very few of whom wore stockings." In addition to what I have said above, I am instructed to state that the Patients are properly supplied with stockings; and I am informed, on inquiry, that on the day of the visit only four were without them. The state of No. 3 Ward, on each side, especially the Female, is reflected on. That state is not satisfactory to the Committee; it gives them pain whenever they go round the Asylum, but they fear that that state is unavoidable. In this, as in other things, it is their desire to support Dr. Boyd, were he disposed to distribute the Patients indiscriminately through the wards (an experiment which has already been frequently tried without success), they would not object, but at present they are persuaded that to do this would be to sacrifice the comfort of the tranquil and convalescent, and to retard their recovery, for the sake of a partial and doubtful benefit to the dirty, refractory, and incurable.

The Committee see no reason to think that, on the whole, the clothing is unsatisfactory.

2d. "That the ventilation in many of the galleries and single rooms "was exceedingly defective." The Committee have never been satisfied with the ventilation; some of them have desired to alter the system entirely; some doubt whether, considering the habits of many of the Patients, any system of ventilation can succeed. All that can be said is that the Committee are anxious to improve the ventilation; that the opening of more windows, as suggested by the Commissioners,

mmissioners, is in progress, and that the ventilation of the new gle rooms formed out of the old bakehouse has been improved. Appendix (E.)

3. "That the floors of the single rooms in No. 3 were saturated vith urine, and rotten," has already been noticed.

4. "That some beds were made up wet." The Committee under- nd that one bed and two blankets were found by the Commis- ners to be wet, and they much regret that it should have been so.

5. "That the Baths and Airing-courts were in bad order." In dition to what has been said above, I am instructed to say that the rgest of the two Airing-courts on the Female side is now under pair, the walks are being relaid with coal-tar and red gravel, and rders for evergreens and flowers made, and that it is the desire of e Committee and Dr. Boyd to make the place as cheerful as ssible.

Hip-baths and sponge-baths will be used. The Commissioners ggest the employment of additional Attendants. I have to remark at two additional Female Attendants have been engaged since the st visit of the Commissioners, and that two more Attendants will added; but that, with the exception of these, neither the Com- ittee nor Dr. Boyd see the necessity for "a larger staff of Atten- nts," as suggested in your letter.

In conclusion, I feel bound to say that I am not aware of anything the state of the Asylum, except the accident of the Commissioners siting it on cleaning day, which should make its state seem different om what it was formerly, or justify so great a change as appears have taken place in the opinion of your Board respecting it. ossibly the great influx of fresh Patients, which has been very markable, and the increased number of persons of advanced age, and fficult to keep clean, may have had an injurious effect; but I feel ound to say, on behalf of the Committee, that we have not ourselves oticed any material change, or that we believe in its existence.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(signed) *F. H. Dickinson,*
Chairman of the Committee of Visitors.

The Hon. W. C. Spring Rice.

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Haverfordwest Asylum.

10 June 1862.

Since the visit of our colleagues on the 7th August 1861, tw Patients, one of each sex, have been admitted, and the same numb have died of phthisis and natural decay respectively.

The Patients are now 26 in number, viz., 10 Men and 16 Wome We have seen them all, and found them free from excitement, we clad, and personally in a satisfactory state. No one is at prese under medical treatment. There has not since the last visit bee any instance of seclusion. We are informed that three of the M and two Women go to Chapel on Sundays. The Curate of t parish visits the Asylum gratuitously on Wednesdays. The Men a wholly unemployed, listless, and apathetic. The Women are muc more intelligent and cheerful, and are many of them occupied.

Since the last visit, a benevolent lady, the wife of a magistrat has presented a number of good framed prints, which improve t aspect of the day-rooms.

There are very few chairs in any of the day-rooms, the only sea being forms without backs; some chairs are essential to the comfo of the Patients, many of whom are old and feeble.

We further recommend the introduction of some matting upon t stone floor where the Patients are in the habit of sitting.

The beds, which we found clean and in proper order, are all straw. We again urge the provision of beds of a better descripti for the sick and infirm.

Beer is allowed to four Patients of each sex, for medical reaso We are of opinion that all the Insane inmates should be allowed be daily at dinner. Persons of unsound mind, as a general rule, requi a more sustaining diet than ordinary paupers.

We further recommend that all the women be provided wi bonnets and shawls, so as to admit of being taken out frequently f walks: at present they are very imperfectly supplied, and in so cases the matron lends them articles of clothing,

Since the last visit an addition of 5 *l.* has been made to the salary the matron, Mrs. Hampson, who appears to be active and kind to t Patients, and deserves every encouragement. She now, howev receives only 25 *l.* a year, out of which she has to pay the two Fem Attendants 4 *l.* 10 *s.* and 4 *l.* respectively, and a washerwoman 6 a-week, leaving only about 15 *l.* for herself.

The two Male Attendants receive 20 *l.* per annum, and ration beer is not allowed to any of the officers or servants.

Some sunshades would be desirable in the airing-courts.

The Asylum continues in all its arrangements as unsuited as her tofore to the purpose to which it is applied.

Mr. Phillips, the Medical Officer, whom we met at the Asylu appears very desirous to promote the comfort and benefit of the mates, and has, since the last visit, procured flannel waistcoats several of the Male Patients.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
Sir, 19, Whitehall Place, 20 June 1862.

From the entry made by the Commissioners on the occasion of eir last visit to the Haverfordwest Asylum, read at the last Board, appears that all the beds are of straw; that beer is allowed to only ir Patients of each sex, and that the Women are very imperfectly pplied with clothing. The Board desire me to call the attention the Committee of Visitors to these statements, and very urgently press upon them the adoption of the various recommendations conined in the entry, and more especially that a better kind of bed be ovided for the sick and infirm, that beer be allowed to the Insane nates daily at dinner, and that more clothing be supplied to the omen.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

To Richard James, Esq.,
Clerk to the Visitors, Haverfordwest Asylum.

Durham County Asylum.

24 April 1862.

The changes in the Patients since the last visit of the Commisoners on the 5th September 1861 have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
dmitted - - - -	62	45	107
ischarged - - - -	25	23	48
„ of whom recovered	22	20	42
„ removed to other Asylums.	1	2	3
ied - - - - -	12	6	18

With four exceptions, the deaths were all from ordinary causes; ne exceptions were—

1st. *J. C.*—An epileptic; fell into the fire, and died from the urns.

2d. *W. S.*—By hanging; not having since his admission in ugust 1858 shown any suicidal propensity, he slept in a single oom, and early in the morning, on the 29th March ultimo, suspended himself

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himself by means of a small cord (which he had found in one of the workshops, and concealed about his person) from an iron loop attached to the upper sash of the window for the purpose of raising and lowering it.

3. *T. C.*—In a dormitory, with nearly 50 other Patients, un perceived by them, broke his chamber pot into several pieces, and with one of the fragments cut his throat, dividing the windpipe, and died from suffocation, caused by the admission of blood into th larynx.

4. *J. H.*—Admitted 2d August 1861, in an advanced stage o general paralysis. Died 9th January last, prior to which severa ribs found to have been broken. Inquest held by the Deputy Coroner The post-mortem examination disclosed the facts of the recent fracture of 16 or 17 ribs, and the rupture of the bladder. The 8th rib on th left side had punctured the pleura. The Deputy Coroner did no examine any Patient, although Dr. Smith suggested to him to do so He is stated to have summed up against Metcalfe, the attendant imme diately in charge of the Patient, as having by violence ruptured th bladder. The Jury by their verdict acquitted Metcalfe of man slaughter, and found the cause of death to have been "pneumonia. About a fortnight subsequently it transpired that Metcalfe had had personal altercation with H. in the airing-court, when they fel together, Metcalfe uppermost, and that the latter, as it is believed t extricate himself from the Patient's grasp, knelt upon his chest. I further transpired that Metcalfe had, shortly before, ill-used other Pa tients, and knocked down one with a broomstick; he was therefor summarily dismissed, and, at the same time, another attendant, in th same ward, named Harrison, who had neglected to report what h had witnessed of the occurrence in the airing-court, was required t resign.

The Patients now on the books are 376 in number, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pauper - - - - - -	194	175	369
Private - - - -	5	2	7
Total - - -	199	177	376

Two of the Male Pauper Patients were absent on trial at the tim of our visit.

Of the Pauper Patients, about 80 belong to the borough of New castle-on-Tyne, being received under a contract for five years, o which two and a-half are expired.

Considering the crowded state of the Asylum, and on other grounds we are glad to learn that the Visitors have no intention of renewin the contract with the authorities of Newcastle.

Th

The present weekly charges for the Pauper Patients are as fol- Appendix (E.)
ws:—

	s.	d.
From Unions and Parishes in Durham -	9	6
„ „ Borough of Newcastle -	10	–
„ other Counties and Boroughs -	12	–

According to the latest entries in the Medical Journal, the Patients
der medical treatment for bodily ailments were 24 in the Male
d 22 in the Female division.

The instances of seclusion recorded since the last visit have been
ry few.

The system of night watch, as we are informed by Dr. Smith, con-
nues to be attended by the best results. It is at present confined
the wards in the main building. It is proposed hereafter to extend
to the Male dormitories in the detached block, now containing the
rkshops.

When the additions and alterations now in progress, or in contem-
ntion, shall be completed, and the workshops removed to the new
ilding in course of erection, the block last referred to will consist
tirely, or for the most part, of day rooms and associated dormito-
s, containing in the aggregate about 90 beds.

It is intended to convert the present bake-house into a billiard-
om.

The new workshops will be spacious and light, and otherwise suit-
le for their purpose: as respects the large upper room, designed for
neral recreation, we are of opinion it will prove very inadequate to
e object, which can only be effectually attained by the conversion
the present chapel into a recreation hall, and the erection of a
parate chapel in the grounds.

This arrangement would also admit of the Female Patients dining
the same time with the Male Patients, instead of the present in-
nvenient plan of their being assembled for dinner at a later hour
the common dining hall.

In reference to the observations of the last Visiting Commissioners,
e have to report as follows:—

The evil of receiving Patients more rapidly than the means of pro-
erly accommodating them could be provided, has been much felt, and
reat inconvenience from this cause must continue to be experienced
ntil the new workshops shall be brought into use, and the other
terations in progress shall have added to the sleeping accommo-
tion.

At present the dormitories generally are much crowded, the beds
some cases almost touching one another. We think that, generally,
e number of beds should be reduced, so as to give a space of three
et between the adjoining bedsteads.

Upon this subject we have to state, that at the time of our visit
me beds were without coverlets, and it appeared to us that the
pply of blankets was insufficient for cold weather. In the laundry
rmitories also we noticed at least ten beds without mattresses, the
atients sleeping on hard paillasses, in consequence, as we were in-
rmed, of a deficiency of hair mattresses. We think that the head

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attendant in each division should frequently examine the beds an bedding, in order to insure their being in a proper state as to clean liness and otherwise.

The supply of periodicals and other publications of an illustrate and amusing character is still deficient, and the system of distributin such as are provided is imperfect.

The warmth and comfort of the inmates of the large Female do mitory has been promoted by the introduction of stoves.

No summer-houses or sunshades have as yet been erected in an of the airing-grounds.

The drying closets are still in an imperfect, dilapidated state; bu we are glad to learn that this defect will shortly be remedied.

In connection with the laundry department we have to observe that the floor of the washhouse requires to be relaid, so as properly t carry off the waste water.

The subject of attendance has received our special attention, an we are disposed to think that the present staff of attendants, althoug slightly increased since the last visit, is still insufficient. We recom mend the subject, in detail, to the early consideration of the Com mittee of Visitors. We have learnt with satisfaction that the scale o wages has been increased.

We saw the Patients of the respective sexes at dinner in the Hall the Male Patients, who dined first, were 168 in number, and incon veniently crowded, a defect which will be remedied by the removal o a platform, or stage, for dramatic performances. The dinner con sisted of cold meat, potatoes, and bread. Knives and forks not havin been provided, as suggested by the last Visiting Commissioners, bu spoons only being allowed, a considerable number of the Patients at with their fingers. The table-cloths also appeared to require to b changed more frequently. We are strongly of opinion that no furthe delay should take place in providing the Patients with knives an forks, as in other Asylums.

We regret again to have to report that beer is not allowed as portion of the ordinary diet. The reasons assigned for this are, in ou judgment, very unsatisfactory, and we trust that beer, as a genera beverage, will again be provided, as in other County Asylums.

As respects the Patients generally, they were at the time of ou visit free from excitement, and, for the most part, fairly clad. W suggest that all the Male Patients be provided with better suits fo Sundays, and that the linen of the Patients of both sexes be change not less frequently than twice a week.

We desire now to suggest the following improvements:—

1. A larger supply of comfortable chairs and seats in the day rooms.
2. Curtains or blinds to all bedroom windows without shutters.
3. More bedside carpets and seats in bed-rooms.
4. More means of washing in the Female dormitories.
5. The removal of the iron loops from the upper sashes of the windows of the single sleeping rooms above referred to, as having afforded the means of suicide.

6. The

6. The introduction generally of fenders of a safe construction, so to guard against accidents from fire.

The case books, which we examined, have been very imperfectly ept, more especially as respects Patients who have been for some ears in the Asylum.

We have also pointed out to Dr. Smith the necessity of careful tries in the Medical Journal of all injuries to Patients, however ght.

We have satisfaction in reporting that the Committee of Visitors opose, subject to the approval of the Justices in Quarter Sessions, purchase 96 acres of additional land towards the east of the sylum.

The general result of our visit was to satisfy us that Dr. Smith ntinues to evince every desire actively to promote the comfort and ell-being of the Patients under his charge.

West Riding Asylum.

Wakefield, 9 April 1862.

We have to-day and yesterday visited this Asylum. The alterations and new buildings that were in progress at the last visit are now completed, and the general improvements effected. The state in which we found the various departments, and the arrangements for the increased comfort of the inmates, appear to us very satisfactory.

Since the visit of our colleagues, on the 23d and 24th May 1861, 42 Patients have been admitted, 158 have been discharged, and 34 have died, the respective numbers being, in the Male Division, 68, 75, and 74, and in the Female Division 174, 83, and 60; of those discharged, 123 had recovered, 29 were relieved, and six had not improved. There are now under medical treatment 29 men, and 65 women.

The rate of mortality, though lower than at the last visit, continues to be higher than the average of preceding years; but considerably more than half the deaths, 85, were from general paralysis, epilepsy, old age, and pthisis, 30 being from the latter cause; and an unusual number of both sexes appear to have been received during the year in a "much reduced" state. In the remaining 50 cases the deaths are stated to have been, from disease of the brain, 12; exhaustion after mania, 17; diarrhœa, 5; disease of the heart, 5; and other ordinary bodily diseases, 19. One man committed suicide by hanging himself from an apple-tree in the grounds of the detached building. The facts of this case were before our Board, and no blame could be attributed to anyone who had charge of the Patient.

On the day of our visit 1,019 Patients were on the books; 489 Men, and 530 Women, all of whom, except one man and four women out on trial, we have seen. In these numbers are now comprised all

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the Pauper Patients (not in Workhouses) chargeable to the West Riding, and the vacant beds left are upwards of a hundred.

We found the Patients in both divisions singularly free from excitement; and notwithstanding the large number of chronic and epileptic cases, their personal state was most satisfactory. All were fairly clad, especially the women; some parties of whom we met, in the new road lately formed around the grounds in front of the Asylum, clad in very neat walking dresses. The 360 men whom we saw dining in the Central Hall, which has been used for this purpose since the last visit, included several of the most troublesome and refractory class; but the most perfect order prevailed at every table, and very many took occasion, in expressing their sense of the kindness with which they are treated, to speak to us with much satisfaction of the new dining arrangements.

These are indeed so excellent, that in 10 minutes after the bell had rung, the dinner (for 360) was cut up and distributed, the men had taken their places, and grace was said; everything was quite hot when the dinner began. All at the tables being of the working class, a large general lavatory has been provided, in which they wash themselves, and change their working smocks and shoes before meeting in the adjoining covered way next the hall, which is used afterwards as a smoking place for those who do not stay during the three-quarters of an hour allowed for reading books, newspapers, and periodicals, of which a good supply is placed on the tables after removal of dinner. During this interval the attendants dine, and the hall is superintended by two gardeners who have dined previously.

The dinner itself, which we tasted, was extremely good, and very abundant; it consisted of meat pie and a pint of beer to each man. The neatness with which it was served, and the various provision for cleanliness and order, are of the best example for inducing those habits and self-respect generally among the Patients. Mr. Cleaton informed us, that though the men objected at first to dining out of their wards, this feeling is now changed; and permission to dine in the hall, for which the indispensable qualification is to be engaged in some kind of work on the grounds or in the house, is now so much desired, that it leads many to employ themselves who have resisted all other inducements.

On the women's side there is no similar provision; but in the laundry department, where 56 Patients are ordinarily employed, and in which there is good sleeping and other accommodation for nearly 100 employed here, and about the house, about 75 women are associated at dinner; and the same order prevails. The rest dine in their several wards; but it would be a great advantage if arrangements could ultimately be made for a general dining hall in this, as in the other division.

The daily employment of both sexes, the provision for regular out-door exercise, and the means for recreation and amusement, appear in all respects sufficient. Of the men, a total of 382 are at work; 187 on the land, 52 at various trades, 39 in the brewhouse, bakehouse, and other offices; and 51 in the upholsterers' shop, chiefly picking hair. Of women, 379 are employed; 189 in sewing and knitting,

73 in

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3 in the wards, 61 in the kitchen and bakehouse, and 56 in the wash-house and laundry. Besides other occasional amusements, such as tea meetings, magic lanthorn, and dissolving views, on every Saturday night an average of 400 from both division, take part in a dance. On this day, there is no work after dinner; and in the summer afternoons the men have cricket, quoits, and bowls, both men and women being taken at all seasons for country walks. The supply for reading is ample, six daily papers being taken, besides the leading illustrated periodicals; and 13 different volumes, chosen with good taste by the Chaplain, and comprising travels, anecdotes, and stories, as well as graver subjects, are placed once every fortnight on the tables of each ward in both divisions.

The effect, upon the general habits and condition of the inmates, appears in the records of seclusion and restraint. The latter has not for some time been employed at all; and since the last visit, only one man has been placed in seclusion for a period of five hours; while of the 20 Women who have been secluded, only two have been for frequent or lengthened periods, the majority being for occasions very infrequent, and not lasting more than an hour or two.

Night attendance has greatly reduced the wet and dirty cases: the latest nightly number before our visit was that of nine Men and 27 Women wet, and one Man and four Women wet and dirty: a return which must be taken in connexion with the fact, that of paralytics at present in the Asylum, there are 39 Men and 7 Women; and of epileptics, 51 Men and 53 Women.

We found the bedding throughout ample, and in a good state; and all the dormitories and single rooms clean, well ventilated, and in the best order, but deficient in chairs.

Several works in progress at the last visit have since been completed. Additional wards and dormitories, accommodating 60 Patients, have been constructed out of old kitchens and offices, three wards on the Men's side (including the Infirmary with 54 beds), and two wards on the Women's side, have been altered and renovated; the old low iron windows replaced by large wooden sashes, and wooden floors substituted for stone in the bed-rooms; a meat larder has been built, and large roomy shops for bookbinders, masons, and mechanics. The clock tower has been elevated, and a new clock and bells placed in it. High garden walls have been pulled down, new roads and shrubberies have been formed, and rockeries near the main entrance. Finally, the church has been completed, and is a very solid, handsome gothic structure of stone, capable of holding 700 Patients, with excellent interior fittings, and a raised terrace outside. The number who ordinarily attend are about 500 of both sexes; and as much music is employed in both services, and is found to interest the Patients, we trust that the Committee of Visitors will consent to retain the organ, which as yet is only erected on trial.

The liberality shown already by the Committee in carrying out the suggestions from time to time made by members of our Board, and their own superintendent, leads us further to hope that they will not lose sight of the importance of ultimately getting rid of all the flagged floors in the corridors and bed-rooms of the old building,

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and of obtaining additional land. Since the last visit, they have intimated their concurrence in the opinion then expressed, by renting 10 additional acres immediately adjoining the grounds.

In conclusion, we have to state that, for the generally efficient condition in which we have found this Institution, much praise appears to be due to the able management of Mr. Cleaton, and to the completeness with which the officers who act under him in both divisions perform their respective duties.

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CASE.

By the Interpretation Clause, section 114, of the "Lunatics Care and Treatment Act, 1845" (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100), it is enacted, that "'Hospital' shall mean any Hospital, or part of a Hospital or other House or Institution (not being an Asylum), wherein lunatics are received and supported wholly or partly by voluntary contributions, or by any charitable bequest or gift, or by applying the excess of payments of some patients for or towards the support, provision, or benefit of other patients."

By the same section, "Patient" is declared to "mean every person received or detained as a lunatic, or taken care or charge of as a Lunatic."

The 43d section enacts, "That the regulations as to lunatics of every Hospital in which lunatics are or shall be received, shall be printed." "That every such Hospital shall have a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, resident therein, as the superintendent and medical attendant thereof;" and that upon the application of the Superintendent, which he is required to make, "such Hospital shall be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Commissioners in Lunacy."

The above are the main provisions of the Act as respects the constitution and regulation of "Hospitals." It will be observed that their registration is a ministerial act on the part of the Commissioners, and is not subject to any condition, in reference to the nature and extent of the accommodation, or the numbers of patients to be received.

The rules and regulations for their government and management are required by the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 30, to be submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval.

It remains to be considered what persons are legally admissible to the benefits of residence and medical care and treatment therein, and upon what conditions; and to this question the attention of Counsel is especially desired. It will be necessary, in considering the question, to advert to some of the provisions of the law applicable also to licensed houses.

By the 4th section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, it is enacted as follows:—"Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, no person (not being a lunatic for, or in respect of whom, any money shall be paid or agreed to be paid), shall be boarded or lodged in any Licensed House, and save where otherwise provided or authorised under this or any other Act, no person (not being a pauper), shall be received as a lunatic into any Licensed House or Hospital," without an order and two medical certificates, in the statutory form.

The sixth section (to which reference is made in that last cited) provides, "That it shall be lawful for the proprietor or superintendent of any Licensed House, with the previous assent in writing of two of the Commissioners, to entertain and keep in such House as a boarder any person who may have been discharged as a patient from such House, for such time after such discharge as he may desire to remain, not exceeding the time specified in such assent.

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This last provision is by the "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," s. 18, extended to any person who may have been within five years preceding a patient in any Asylum, Hospital, or Licensed House, or under care as a single patient.

The above are the only enactments relevant to the questions upon which the Commissioners desire the opinion of Counsel.

The Commissioners have reason to know that there are many persons not insane, who, being conscious of a want of power of self-control, or an addiction to intemperate habits, or fearing an attack or a recurrence of mental malady, and, being free agents in all respects, are desirous of residing as voluntary boarders in an Institution for the insane, with a view to medical treatment and supervision.

It has been suggested that the benefit of Registered Hospitals might, with propriety and advantage, be extended to the class of persons referred to, who, in the circumstances, and for the reasons above mentioned, may be willing and desirous voluntarily to place themselves as boarders therein, to submit to a modified control, and otherwise to conform to the general regulations and arrangements.

It is material to bear in mind that there is no provision in the Lunacy Acts expressly prohibiting or regulating the reception of boarders into Hospitals, all such provisions being confined exclusively to Licensed Houses.

Assuming that there is nothing in the Charter of Incorporation or Rules of a Hospital to the contrary, the Commissioners desire to be advised upon the two questions following :—

1. Are persons such as those referred to legally admissible into Registered Hospitals, paying for their board and lodging as voluntary inmates?
2. Can such persons, either alone or jointly with others, by bond, agreement, stipulation as to notice, or otherwise, and if so, in what way, bind themselves to conform to the arrangements of the Hospital into which they may wish to be received? and what power or authority will such contract confer on the Superintendents of such Hospitals?

Opinion.

1. 2.—I do not find in the Statutes any prohibition on persons of this description being admitted into Registered Hospitals as inmates, on the terms and in the manner herein mentioned; and inasmuch as by the hypothesis they are persons *sui juris*, I think they may contract, either alone or jointly with others, by bond, agreement, or otherwise, to conform to regulations therein expressed or referred to, and to reside in the Hospital, subject to any notice which may be agreed upon therein; and if such bond or agreement be made with the Superintendent, he will have the right of suing at law for the breach thereof, and of enforcing the requisitions and stipulations therein contained, by all legal remedies applicable to such instruments. I cannot define the rights of the parties beforehand more specifically.

Temple, May 12, 1863. *W. N. Welsby.*

St. Thomas' Hospital, Exeter.

Appendix (F.)

29 October 1862.

The changes in the Patients since the last visit of the Commissioners, on the 24th June 1861, have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	13	9	22
Discharged - - - -	5	9	14
„ of whom recovered -	1	6	7
Died (all from ordinary causes)	5	3	8

The Patients are now 59 in number, viz., 27 Gentlemen and 32 Ladies: of the latter, at the time of our visit one was out for the day.

We have, with the above exception, seen all the Patients, and found them free from excitement, and personally, as to clothing and otherwise, in a satisfactory state.

The sanitary condition of the Hospital appears to be good. Eleven Patients (4 Gentlemen and 7 Ladies) are registered for trifling bodily ailments.

Since the last visit, 11 Patients (7 Gentlemen and 4 Ladies) appear by the Medical Journal to have been placed in seclusion during short periods of violent excitement.

We have to report the following improvements since the last visit:—

1. In the Ladies' Division three small rooms on the ground floor have been thrown into one, so as to form a large, cheerful day and dining-room.

2. On the Gentlemen's side, the room occupied as a workshop has been converted into an associated dormitory, and a workshop provided outside the main building.

3. Much additional furniture has been introduced, and painting and papering executed.

The result of our inspection of the several wards was satisfactory. The rooms and galleries, beds and bedding, were very clean, and in good order.

In the existing circumstances of the Hospital, and considering that the recent appointment of a Sub-Committee will probably lead to an early removal into the country, where an adequate quantity of land will be available for exercise and recreation, we abstain from suggesting any structural improvements.

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Mr. James succeeded Dr. Kingdon as Superintendent in October last. The present condition of the Institution and its inmates is, in our opinion, creditable to Mr. James, and Miss Brutton, the matron.

Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.

20 October 1862.

We have officially inspected this Institution, and have seen all the Patients. They are at present 56 in number, of whom 30 are Males and 26 are Females. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, the Patients were all in their Wards; but no one was excited, nor was any Patient in seclusion. On our arrival, we found a party of 15 of the Patients, 8 Gentlemen and 7 Ladies, assembled together in the new dining-room, which has been formed in compliance with the suggestion contained in the last Report. The food supplied for dinner seemed to be good and abundant, and the table was neatly served. Several of the Patients, both in this room and in other parts of the building, expressed themselves well satisfied with the dietary. We had no complaints from the Patients of harsh treatment, or rudeness from the attendants. Our attention was particularly directed to the apathetic listless appearance of many of the Patients in the lower Wards, and especially on the Male side. In these latter Wards we could see no means for occupation or amusement. There were no books or newspapers of any kind, and, so far as we could learn, no arrangements exist for a regular supply of periodicals. We strongly recommend that greatly increased means of amusement and occupation be provided, and that the attendants be directed to use persevering efforts to induce the Patients to make use of them. The clothes of some of the lower class Patients are old and in some cases ragged, and their friends should be directed to provide them with a fresh supply without delay. We have again to call attention to the very gloomy and half furnished appearance of the lower Wards, which cannot fail to have a most depressing effect upon the inmates.

As a matter of treatment, we think that these Wards should be rendered more cheerful, and we again urge the subject upon the consideration of the Committee. The general routine of the establishment is the same as before reported, and the same regulations are observed with reference to the exercise of the Patients beyond the premises. The following changes have taken place since our last visit, viz:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	19	18	40
Discharged - - - -	23	20	43
Died - - - - -	4	2	6

The

The recent certificates have been examined by us. Mr. Parker has now left the Hospital, and on the 13th instant Dr. Stark assumed the duties of Medical Superintendent. Mr. Harrison, who has hitherto acted as the Medical Attendant, has retired, but Dr. Vose will continue in the office of Visiting Physician. Dr. Stark has considerable experience in the treatment and management of the Insane, having been for six years Assistant Medical Officer at the Lancaster County Asylum, and we feel assured that, if aided by the Committee, he will be enabled to effect many improvements in this Institution, and gradually raise it to a level with other similar charitable foundations in this country for the care and treatment of the Insane.

Manchester Lunatic Hospital.

Cheadle, 31 March 1862.

Since this Hospital was visited, on the 17th of last May, 31 Patients have been admitted, 26 have been discharged, and six have died. The deaths present no unusual feature.

There are now on the books of the Hospital 81 Patients; in the Male Division, 46, and in the Female, 35; all these, excepting two ladies absent on trial, we have seen at our visit to-day.

Generally they were very tranquil, and the personal appearance and condition of the Female Patients was satisfactory.

In the other division, the dresses of several were in a bad state, and some so worn and tattered, that if the immediate application we have suggested should be made unsuccessfully to their friends, we think that new clothing should be provided by the Institution, and made a portion of the charge for the respective Patients. The Men should all, we think, be shaved more frequently than at present.

We found the day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms throughout the building, for the most part, in excellent order. Since the last visit, the cheerfulness of the upper galleries in both divisions has been greatly improved by fresh papering and painting; but in the Male Division, some associated dormitories and rooms occupied by Patients of the second and third class, still require to be papered, and curtains, as well as more chairs, should be placed in all the rooms, and, in some, more wash-basins. Generally, in the latter respect, the supply is good; and the state of the bedclothes, the towels, and the combs and brushes of the Patients was, without exception, clean and creditable to the attendants. Many of the mattresses, we observed, are so thin in the centre, that it would be very desirable to have them remade.

The arrangements for exercise and amusement of the Patients continue to be as formerly described. With the exception of about 15 among the Men, and six or seven among the Women, all are taken frequently beyond the grounds; bowls, cricket, battledoor, and other out-door games, are played when the weather permits; and in a dance given a fortnight ago, 30 of both sexes were associated. In the lower Male Ward we observed an entire absence of books, and means of entertainment. The reason alleged was, that

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if any such were introduced, the Patients would destroy them; but as there are two attendants in the ward, and only 12 Patients, we think this an insufficient reason, and recommend that the trial of supplying a certain number of books and papers should again be made.

The number of Male Patients employed upon the farm varies from 12 to 20 daily, when the weather permits, and five others do household work. In the Female Division we regretted to find that very few were regularly employed. We are of opinion that more might be induced to occupy themselves in useful work; and that some, to whose former position in life such occupation would not be unsuitable, might be engaged in the laundry. We have to add, that both the laundry and washhouse of this Institution appear to us to be inadequate to its magnitude and importance, and that enlargement of both might be effected at an inconsiderable cost. No time should be lost in taking this matter into consideration.

Forty-eight Patients (24 of each sex), attended service in the Chapel yesterday, and some three or four of the gentlemen go to Church; prayers are also read by the Rector of the Parish every Wednesday afternoon.

There has been no restraint since the last visit; four Patients have been secluded for short periods, three of them on one occasion, and the fourth on two occasions. Two Patients are entered as under medical treatment.

Dr. Maudsley, who has resigned his appointment in this Hospital, was attending the Committee in Manchester at the time of our visit, and we could not learn if any steps were in contemplation for extending the benefits of the Institution to a larger number of Patients. At present, however, there appear to be 10 vacant beds in the Female, and four in the Male Division. No complaints were made to us by any of the Patients as we passed through the building to-day. Its condition, upon the whole, seems to be very creditable to the management; the Patients are well cared for in every respect, and kindly treated.

Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.

27 November 1862.

The changes in the Patients since our last visit, 2d May 1861, have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	17	25	62
Discharged and removed - -	9	27	36
„ of whom, recovered	5	14	19
Died - - - - -	6	6	12

ith the exception of a case of suicide by hanging, of a Male Appendix (F.)
tient, the particulars of which are duly reported, the deaths have
en from ordinary causes. The Patients are now 72 in number,
:, 38 Males, and 34 Females; of the former two, of the latter
ir, are registered as being under medical treatment for bodily
ments.

There are in each division six ordinary Attendants; on the Female
e there are also a night nurse and a special attendant upon a
dy, removed hither from a Metropolitan Licensed House, to whose
se a reference has been made in previous Reports, and who is still
bject to violent paroxysms of impulsive mania.

At the time of our visit, one Gentleman was walking out unat-
nded, and one Lady absent on leave. One Gentleman, who was
ecially noticed at the last visit as much improved, and about to be
scharged on trial, was considerably excited; with this exception,
e Patients were tranquil and orderly, and the personal condition
nerally was satisfactory.

Five of the Gentlemen are allowed to go out during the day on
role, an arrangement which has not been attended with beneficial
sults.

We think it due to the Rev. Mr. Moffat, the honorary Chaplain,
state that the Institution and its inmates have the benefit of his
siduous services, as well on Sundays, as frequently during the
eek; his visits are stated to be much appreciated.

As respects the establishment, we have still to notice the urgent want
a head Male Attendant, and we cannot too strongly urge upon the
ommittee the expediency of engaging one well qualified for the
ity without further delay.

We desire further to suggest, for the comfort and benefit of the
atients, the painting and papering of the lower galleries, and the
troduction generally of more articles of furniture of a comfortable
mestic kind; the Male lower gallery is especially cheerless in
pect.

We also recommend that all the Lavatories should be pro-
ded with ordinary basins; that the hot-water taps of the Baths
ould be boxed off, or otherwise secured against their accidental use
y the Patients.

For other recommendations, we think it sufficient to request the
ttention of the Committee to the last Entry; we refer *int. al.* to
ie advantage to the Institution, and the encouragement to the
uperintendent and Matron, which would attend the due visitation of
ie Hospital by the stated weekly Visitors, in accordance with the
ules.

It would also, in our judgment, be very desirable, with a view to
ie promotion of the benevolent object of the founders of the Hospital,
medical and other reports of its state and progress financially, and
herwise, were published and circulated more frequently than once
three years, as appears now to be the practice.

We have the satisfaction of reporting most favourably of the cleanli-
ess and good order of the several galleries, beds and bedding.

There appeared to be an inadequate supply of illustrated and
nusing publications.

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We are fully satisfied that Mr. Walsh and Miss Vessey, as medical superintendent and matron, exert themselves as far as the means at their disposal enable them to promote the good of the Patients; and we think it essential, for the efficient discharge of their responsible duties, that they should be invested with a large discretion in providing at once whatever they may deem necessary.

We are given to understand that a legacy of 200*l.* has been recently left to the Hospital. This will afford the means of providing many requisites in the way of furniture and objects of interest.

St. Luke's Hospital.

22 March 1862.

We have officially visited this Hospital, and have personally examined all the Patients, except one Woman, who was absent on leave.

The present numbers are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recent cases - - - - -	29	58	87
Boarders - - - - -	38	49	87

And since the visit of our colleagues last year, the following changes have taken place:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	65	129	194
Discharged - - - - -	51	108	159
Died - - - - - -	5	7	12

Of the Patients who were discharged, 30 Men and 49 Women are reported to have been cured. The deaths were all from ordinary causes, and call for no special remark. At the time of our visit, the Patients were free from excitement, and no one was restrained or secluded.

Restraint, we are assured, is never employed, and from the Register it seems that the instances of seclusion are very rare.

The general health of the inmates is good. We found two Men and four Women in bed, but only one of the men was in a precarious state; all the invalids seemed to be well attended to.

We understand that the attendance at Chapel amounts to about 114 on Sunday, and from 85 to 90 on week days.

During

During the winter months, the numbers who are permitted to ılk beyond the Asylum precincts are necessarily smaller than in e summer months; but it would appear from a register which is pt by the Medical Officer, that from two to eight of either sex go t, but not every day. About 106 of the whole number of Patients e stated to be employed.

The personal condition of the Female Patients was good, and the ıjority of the Men were fairly dressed; some of them, however, ere deficient in neatness, requiring, as at the time of the last visit, reater care on the part of the Attendants. It should at the same ne be stated, in favour of the Male Attendants, that in this Hos- tal they are required to do the whole of the household work, and at the wages offered are hardly sufficient to secure or retain the rvices of efficient persons.

On the Men's side there is no regular Night Attendant, nor is ıy head Attendant appointed, so that the only supervision over the en servants is exercised by the Medical Officer. As on the casion of the former visits, the Female Wards presented a marked ntrast to those occupied by the Men. They were better furnished, ıd in every respect more cheerful, and a far larger proportion of ıe Inmates were usefully occupied or amused.

We think that the special attention of the Committee should be rected towards the improvement of the Male Wards, the wings ore particularly, as they are very cheerless, and devoid of com- rt.

With respect to the suggestions made at the last visit, we find, on ıquiry, that only one Patient is now placed in the Bath at the same me, and that there is a change of water for every two Patients on ıe Male side, and for every Patient on the Female side.

The shower-baths are still left unlocked, and under the control of ıe Attendants. Washstands have been provided in considerable umbers for the Women, but there are very few in the Men's Wards. The bedding has been improved by the substitution of orsehair for cotton flock. The class of Patients referred to by our olleagues continue to have only bread and cheese in the evening, nstead of tea, as recommended, and all the Inmates go to bed at ight o'clock.

The want of furniture in the bed-rooms is still most apparent; for vant of a chair or shelf, the clean clothes of the Patients, intended or use to-morrow (Sunday), were placed upon the floor, as were lso their brushes and combs. We are glad to report that we heard ıo complaints from the Patients of any harshness or ill-treatment; ndeed, many of them spoke very gratefully of the kindness they ıad received.

The Medical Superintendent evidently devotes much care and ıttention to the welfare of the Patients. We noticed also that the Matron was well acquainted with her duties, and was evidently kind owards the Female Patients under her charge. We have made an ntry in the Patients' Book.

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Bethel Hospital, Norwich.

3 April 1862.

This Hospital now contains 73 Patients, of whom 27 are Males and 46 are Females. We have seen them all to-day, and have examined all their apartments. With the exception of one Female Patient, who was locked in her bed-room, and considerably excited, the general body of the Patients were in a very quiet and comfortable state. With regard to the Lady who was locked in her room we find, on inquiry, that, except once a week, when she is brought down to be bathed, she passes the whole of her time up-stairs and in her room, sometimes walking in the gallery in warm weather.

She has not been dressed for many months. We hope that increased efforts will be made by means of both medical and moral treatment to improve the condition of this Patient, and we think that should these efforts not prove successful, a change to some other establishment should be tried. Although, as above stated, this Patient is so constantly secluded, no entry whatever of the fact appears in the Medical Journal, a neglect to which we must direct the special attention of the Medical Officer, at the same time pointing out to him that the law requires that whenever a Patient is locked or barred in a separate room, the fact should be recorded, with the reasons thereof.

We observe that since the last visit three Patients have been subjected to mechanical restraint; in one case the entry is defective, as the time during which the restraint was imposed is not stated, nor the reasons why its use was deemed necessary.

Three Patients have died since the last visit, a year ago, but the causes of death are not entered in the Register of Deaths.

There is no record within the year of any bruise or accident of any kind having occurred.

The general state of the Patients at the time of our visit was satisfactory.

Their clothes and persons were clean, and they seemed to be kindly treated.

As we have generally observed, the Women's Wards presented a more cheerful and homelike appearance than those of the Men, and we repeat the recommendation so often made as to the better furnishing, &c., of the latter. The large Day Room for the Gentlemen has been enlarged and improved by the addition of a bay window, and a similar window is being added to the Ladies' Day Room, the floor of which will also be lowered and boarded.

The whole Establishment was extremely clean and properly ventilated, and the bedding in good condition. The yards and gardens were well kept.

We are glad to hear, although no written record has been kept, as suggested by our colleagues, that the number of Patients who now go beyond the premises for exercise is greater than formerly.

We are told that there are now six of the Men and 12 of the Women who never leave the Hospital.

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We saw the dinners provided for the Patients, and were well satisfied with the quality of the food.

It seems unnecessary, on this occasion, to repeat the various recommendations which have been made from time to time for the improvement of the Hospital.

We entirely concur in the observations recorded by our colleagues in the preceding entry, and we hope that our suggestions will ultimately be adopted.

In conclusion, we have to state that the condition of the House is very creditable to the zeal and activity of the Master and Matron.

Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.

21 February 1862.

We have to-day inspected this Hospital, and seen all the Patients, who are now 46 in number, of whom 26 are Gentlemen, and 20 are Ladies.

At the time of our visit no one was restrained or secluded; indeed all the Patients were very tranquil, and no instance of either restraint or seclusion is reported since the last visit of our colleagues, in August 1861.

The general health is good, and only one death has occurred. At present nine Males and four Females are under medical treatment.

We have made inquiry into the occupations and recreations of the Patients, which appear to be of the same character as usual. From a table which has been shown us, we find that during the past year 12 Males and seven Females have been engaged in out-door occupation, and 31 Males and 26 Females have been employed in the house: 58 Patients of both sexes have attended the Services in the large room, and 48 have walked beyond the precincts of the Hospital grounds.

The Ladies were generally neat and well dressed, but some of the Men were not so orderly in their clothing as they ought to be, and the attendants should be enjoined to give more care to the Patients in this particular.

No Patient pays more than 1*l.* 5*s.* per week, which is calculated to have been the actual cost for maintenance and treatment during the past year; and of the present inmates, 32 are receiving assistance from the Charity, through being received for sums less than the 25*s.* they actually cost. The whole sum thus expended has been 829*l.*

Two of the smaller sitting-rooms have been papered, &c., and some new articles of furniture have been introduced in the Wards since the last visit; but much remains to be done as regards furniture and decoration, and we are glad to learn that the painting and papering of the lower rooms is to be proceeded with immediately.

All the apartments were clean and well ventilated, and the bedding in excellent condition.

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We are glad to learn that a night attendant is now employed on the Male side.

The Gentlemen's Airing Ground is not well kept, and much more care should be given to maintain it at all times in the best order. The same remark applies to the grounds generally; and we entirely agree with our colleagues as to the importance of obtaining the services of a more efficient gardener.

Thirteen Patients have been admitted since the last visit, whose certificates have been shown to us, and within the same period nine have been discharged, of whom five were recovered.

We have made an entry in the Patients' Book.

We record with pleasure that Mr. Colnaghi, of London, has presented the Hospital with a large number of very good engravings, which are now hung in the Wards, and a piano has been given by a relative of Dr. Tate for the use of the Ladies.

We have again to express our opinion that the Hospital is indebted to Dr. Tate for the zeal and activity he displays in its management.

Warneford Hospital, near Oxford.

22 August 1862.

The changes in the Patients since the last visit of the Commissioners, on the 5th July 1861, have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	8	2	10
Discharged - - - -	6	2	8
Of whom, recovered -	3	–	3
Died of internal tumor and dropsy.	–	1	1

Of the Patients discharged, two Males were transferred to other Establishments, and one Female was removed to the Warwick Union Workhouse.

The Patients are now 57 in number, viz., 30 of the Male sex, and 27 of the Female. Of the former, three were absent on leave at the time of our visit.

The Patients now resident were found by us in a tranquil, orderly state, and their personal condition was satisfactory.

Two Patients, one of each sex, are registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments.

Since the last visit, the instances of seclusion have been only two both on the Male side, and for very short periods.

Abou

About 16 Patients of each sex attend Divine Service in the chapel, hich, according to the present arrangement of the screen and seats, ill not contain a larger number.

All the Patients desirous of walking beyond the premises are taken it in parties.

In reference to the observations of the last Visiting Commissioners, e have to report as follows:—

1. The Lower Male Gallery has been newly painted of a lively olour, and decorated.

2. The principal entrance has been greatly improved, by removing ie out-buildings, erecting a porch, and laying out the ground orna-entally. A covered way has also been constructed, connecting the ntrance Lodge with the main building.

3. The Patients of both sexes are occasionally assembled together r recreation. A party took place the day before our visit, in front paddock, in which a neat Pavilion has been erected, on which casion the meeting was enlivened by the band of the Rifle Corps. he patients danced, and otherwise enjoyed themselves. Several xpressed to us the pleasure they had derived from the enter-inment.

4. Females are now employed with advantage to do the domestic ork.

Amongst improvements, also, we may mention the expenditure of 0*l.* or 80*l.* in drainage, and the construction of a rain-water tank

We found the several galleries and rooms, beds and bedding, in reditable order.

Our attention was drawn by Mr. Allen to the case of a Gentle-an admitted the 23d April last, whose signature of some documents r papers relating to property or money was required by a solicitor, ho had written with that view to Mr. Allen. We are of opinion hat the proper course was taken in refusing assent to any such pro-ceding, as contrary to the invariable rule of the Institution. Notice as been given to the wife to remove the Patient, as no longer equiring detention.

The general condition and management of the Hospital continue o reflect credit on the Medical Superintendent and Matron.

Coton Hill Institution, near Stafford.

22 July 1862.

This Hospital has now on the books 67 Male, and 59 Female Pa-ients, but six of them are absent on leave.

We have examined every Patient in the building, and were glad o find them free from excitement, and, on the whole, in good bodily ealth.

No one was in restraint or in seclusion. No instance of the former as occurred since the opening of the Institution, and no case of seclu-ion is recorded since our last visit.

Nine of the Males, and 11 Female Patients were last week under edical treatment.

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The Patients were properly dressed, and personally clean, and their comfort and well-being are evidently attended to.

The stock of books, games, &c. is ample, and we are assured that three-fourths of the Patients go beyond the precincts of the Hospital.

Every effort should be made to induce the Patients to avail themselves of the many advantages which the Institution offers, and to persuade a larger number of them to enter upon some useful occupation.

The house is throughout in good condition, and comfortably furnished.

Nineteen new Patients have been admitted since our visit in October last, and within the same period 12 Patients have been discharged, and five have died from ordinary causes.

The certificates relative to the recent admissions have been laid before us.

We have the satisfaction of reporting that the Institution continues to be in excellent and creditable order.

Bethlehem Hospital.

23 December 1862.

Since the Commissioners' Visit on the 16th of November 1861, there have been 252 admissions, 188 discharges, and 25 deaths in this Hospital; of those admitted, 31 were criminals (27 Men and four Women) and 185 (81 Men and 104 Women) were curable cases. No incurables have been admitted during this period. Of those discharged, 19 were criminals (17 Men and two Women), of whom 14 went to Fisherton, three were pardoned, and two sent back to prison; and of the remaining 169, more than half were recovered. There has been nothing unusual in the causes of death, the principal having been diseases of the lungs, general paralysis, and exhaustion after mania.

The numbers in the hospital to-day are 333; 202 Men and 131 Women; of whom 132 (112 Men and 20 Women) are criminals; 70 (35 of each sex) are incurable cases; and 131 (55 Men and 76 Women) are curable cases.

With the exception of two men and two women now absent on leave, we have seen all these Patients at our visit to-day. They were without exception singularly free from excitement. Even the worst of the criminal class were for the most part quiet and well-behaved, and it would have pleased us to see more means of occupying their attention, such as books or papers among them. Their personal appearance, in cleanliness and clothing, was, upon the whole, also very satisfactory; and the galleries, day-rooms, single sleeping-rooms, and dormitories, were throughout in the best order. We see additional objects of interest and cheerfulness placed in the private wards; and since the last visit the same cocoa-nut matting, formerly supplied in the female division, has been laid down on the male side. Among other acquisitions contributing to the entertainment of the inmates, we noticed a handsome grand piano, lately placed in the ball-room.

During the past year, it has given us pleasure to learn, the Committee have sent a party of Patients, five from the Male and four from the Female Division, to places by the sea side; and the favourable result

sult of the beginning thus made, will lead, we hope, to similar rangements in future years on a more extended scale. Nothing ould more conduce to the health and benefit of the inmates of this lospital, whose opportunities of enjoying fresh air are necessarily so mited, than that a country house should be rented during the summer or occasional use by Patients. The numbers in the Hospital at resent who are able to take exercise beyond the grounds are about 30.

Very liberal and kind provision continues to be made for amuse- ient of all parties capable of enjoying it. During the time of the reat Exhibition the Committee ordered that every such Patient hould be taken there twice, ample expenses for refreshment being lso allowed; and more than 130 were thus taken. We are happy o add, that similar kind arrangements were sanctioned by the com- nittee for affording to all the attendants, nurses and others, em- ployed in the Hospital, the same enjoyment, apart from the occa- ions when they were in attendance on Patients. Besides these Exhibition visits, the other usual lectures, balls, visits to the Crystal Palace, and entertainments of that kind, have been provided.

There has been no restraint since the last visit, and the instances of seclusion have been very rare.

The chapel attendances show the same average as in former years, each of the two Sunday services being attended by nearly 200. There are also prayers in some of the Female Wards, and the Chap- lain visits the Hospital on two days in the week.

The present condition of Bethlehem and its inmates shows how much the Institution has been indebted to the able and careful super- intendence of the late medical officer, Dr. Hood; and the gentleman who has now succeeded him, Dr. Helps, of whose knowledge of the Patients, and attention to their wants, we have had many proofs at our visit to-day, seems to be admirably qualified for the important duties he has assumed.

Earlswood Asylum, Redhill.

16 June 1862.

We have to-day inspected every part of this Institution, and have seen all the inmates; with whose condition, on the whole, we have been much pleased. Great improvements are manifest throughout the building and grounds, as well as in the school arrangement and general discipline; and these have had a corresponding effect in contributing to the comfort and employment of the children, and improving their mental state.

Since our colleagues visited on the 18th of June in last year, there have been 60 admissions, 31 discharges, and 21 deaths. The causes of death have been chiefly pulmonary affections and epileptic disease. There were two fatal cases of typhoid fever, but the disorder did not extend.

Examination of the results in the discharged cases gives satisfactory proofs of the beneficial working of this Institution. Out of the 31, only two were sent away wholly unimproved. Seventeen, 10 boys

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and 7 girls, were improved, the majority of these greatly; and twelve, 7 boys and 5 girls, had so much profited by the instruction obtained here as to be able to work for their livelihood, some of them having since got regular employment, the girls in domestic service, and the boys as carpenters, tailors, and mat-makers. There are now on the books 331, of whom 231 are Males, and 100 Females; and, with the exception of 1 girl and 2 boys absent on leave, and 1 boy out for the day, we have seen all during our visit At the dinner in hall to-day 170 were assembled, the number of boys about doubling that of the girls, and their tidiness of dress and appearance, and orderly behaviour, were extremely pleasing. The dinner was well served, excellent in quality, and abundant. The same is to be said of the dinners in the single and associated rooms occupied by first-class Patients; and the plan of a probationary dining-room, mentioned in the last entry, and in which we saw 22 Patients dining to-day, continues to work successfully.

The dining-hall is used also as a chapel, where the schoolmaster reads prayers morning and evening, and the Church Service on Sundays; at the latter 200 of both sexes attend, and at the former 170, much interest being taken in these religious exercises, as we are informed, and a good effect produced by them. A barrel organ is brought into requisition, and the children enjoy the music.

We saw the system followed in the schools, and thought it well adapted, not only to encourage cheerfulness and bodily exercise and drill, but to develop such faculties as their respective grades of disease or deficiency may still have left to these poor children. We liked especially the shop-keeping lessons introduced since the last visit, by which the boys, while amused by a game in which a shop or counter is set out with various articles in daily use, at which some act as buyers and others as sellers, are at the same time instructed cleverly in the elements of knowledge as to goods and money, numbers, and weights and measures. Much attention is also given to speech; and the schoolmaster, an apparently judicious and competent person, shows obvious interest in his work.

New and larger workshops are much wanted, and it is desirable that no time should be lost in carrying out the proposition with this view already before the Committee. At present there are at work 13 boys as carpenters, 12 as shoemakers, 82 as mat-weavers and helpers in the mat shops, 7 as basket-makers, 10 as tailors, and 1 as a bricklayer; in household work 14 boys and 24 girls are employed; and 46 girls occupy themselves in needlework, making bead-mats and other fancy articles. Besides the work done for the institution, more than 150*l.* was realised last year by the sale of mats and handy-work of this kind.

Upon the Farm and Garden, upwards of 20 boys work regularly; and further efforts are in contemplation, by means of garden plots and classes, to increase this healthful employment. Since the last visit, the stock of cows has been increased to 24, a new cow-house built, and a dairy established; an additional acre of land has been purchased for residences of farm servants; beginnings for an Aviary have been made; new garden walks for the higher class of patients have been finished, while others for the ordinary inmates are about

to

be begun, in the copse and wilderness; and we hope it will be and possible to add further opportunities for out-door training and struction, by increasing the number and variety of domestic anials on the farm, and accustoming the children to the charge of em, and daily attention to their wants. A small donkey-cart might dvantageously be provided for use in the grounds, and we recommend an addition to the out-door games of nine-pins and bowls.

We found the bedrooms and nurseries in good order, and the beds erywhere clean and comfortable. In the Infirmaries more objects an attractive and interesting kind, and more easy seats, ought to e placed; throughout the boys' division there is a want of the little ildish ornaments and matters of amusement, so properly placed the girls' division; and we recommend that throughout both divions more washing basins should be gradually introduced, and that ey should be of a smaller kind, and placed on lower stands than t present, for easier use by the Patients themselves.

In the general furniture of the house much has been done since he last visit to give effect to the recommendations then made. Three out of four of the corridors have been turned into ornamental alleries, in which birds and flowers, fern baskets, and gold fish, and fair supply of engravings, chalk drawings and coloured prints ave been placed. Coal-boxes have also been made, serving for additional seats; and sofa seats, covered with American cloth, have been ntroduced, with small galleries on elevated places in the day-rooms o raise the children on a level with the windows. Some furniture as been added to the ordinary day-rooms, but much still remains to e done in this respect; and we think that more consideration should e had to the fact that the inmates, for the most part, are children.

More bagatelle tables should be got; and though temporary provision appears to have been made for a covered playground, a gymnasium or place of active amusement for the boys in winter and wet weather is yet a desideration. We are glad to observe many useful additions to the routine of amusements; among them, regular musical entertainments, a "Punch and Judy" show, and charades acted with scenery.

The structural and other changes since the last entry have comprised, 1. Construction of two store-rooms for groceries and for drapery; 2. Appropriation of waste space in the basements to a linen room and an ironmongery store room, the archway having been glazed in, so as to increase the warmth of the building; 3. The tiling of all the bath rooms; 4. Considerable enlargement of the scullery; 5. The further boring of an Artesian well to the depth of 840 feet, at which, unfortunately, water is not yet obtained; and, 6. Construction of a tank sufficiently large for the reception of 30,000 gallons of rain water; the weekly bathings are said to be much enjoyed by the children.

It may be added, that of the 200 boys, 114 were reported to us as being able to wash themselves, and that steady improvement continues to be effected by the night watch in the dirty habits, which the majority of the Patients bring with them at their first admission, but which are soon checked. Excluding the nursery inmates, there were, on the night preceding our visit, only 18 wet beds, and no

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dirty case among the boys; and among the girls, only 2 wet beds and no dirty case.

Though much necessarily remains to be effected, the present state of this establishment shows how earnest and meritorious have been the exertions of the Medical Superintendent, since whose appointment improvements have been steadily progressing; and we noticed with pleasure the efficiency with which the other principal officers assist him, and the superior class of attendants provided for both divisions.

York Lunatic Hospital.

21 April 1862.

Since the last visit of our colleagues, on the 26th February 1861 the changes in the Patients have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	37	10	47
Discharged and removed - -	20	11	31
Of whom recovered - -	15	6	21
Died - - - - -	10	2	12

Of the deaths, three (all on the Male side) were from general paralysis, and the remainder from other ordinary causes. Four of the Patients admitted (two of each sex) are Pauper Lunatics belonging to the city, who were received from the Union Workhouse in a state of acute mania.

We have here to record, that, after much discussion and negociation, the Governors of the Hospital consented to receive the York Pauper Lunatics, and to erect buildings for their especial accommodation. An agreement was accordingly entered into between the city authorities and the Committee of Governors, under the provision of the 42d section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, for a period of five years, and was ultimately sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

In reference to this arrangement, we have merely to observe that we entirely concur in the opinion expressed upon the subject by the last Visiting Commissioners.

The new buildings, which are of two stories, are erected in immediate proximity to, and connected by, passages with the western or worst Wards of the Male and Female divisions of the Hospital respectively.

They are spacious, light, and airy, and contain each 14 beds, of which 12 are in an associated dormitory, and two in single rooms. There will be one attendant in each Pauper building. The sleeping rooms

oms assigned to the attendants are of such dimensions as to be nvertable into three-bedded dormitories. It is proposed in very fractory cases to place the Pauper Patients in the contiguous ards of the Hospital.

It only remains on this head to add, that the cost of erection of the auper Wings, which are ready for occupation, including fittings d furniture, has been about 1,700 *l.* or 1,800 *l.*, and that the ex- nse has been borne by the Institution. The weekly sum to be id for the lodging, clothing, board, and maintenance of the Pauper atients has been fixed at 12 *s.* 3 *d.* per head, which is estimated to ver an adequate charge equivalent to rent. We much doubt the olicy of the arrangement in a pecuniary aspect.

The Patients on the books are now 141 in number, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	79	58	137
Pauper - - - - -	2	2	4
Total - - -	81	60	141

Two Private Patients of each sex were at the time of our visit bsent on leave. The remaining Patients, all of whom we saw, were, with the exception of one of the Female Paupers (who became much excited) quiet and orderly, and their personal condition generally was satisfactory. The dresses, however, of some, require renewal.

Mechanical restraint in any form has not been employed since the last visit. During that period (about 14 months) two Patients only of each sex appear to have been secluded altogether upon seven occasions.

The sanitary condition of the Hospital is good, the Patients at present registered as under medical treatment, all for ordinary bodily ailments, being three on the Male side, and one on the Female.

The general routine of the Institution in reference to religious services, employment, and out-door exercise, continue as previously reported. As respects evening meetings for recreation, the Patients of both sexes are assembled weekly, including monthly balls, and lectures on instructive and amusing subjects once a fortnight. In reference to the entry of the last Visiting Commissioners, we have to report as follows: 1st. The sleeping-rooms generally are now papered and painted. 2d. The means of personal washing have been increased by the introduction of wash-stands in the bed-rooms, and ranges of basins in the corridors; no Patients now wash at sinks. 3d. The supply of furniture of a comfortable kind is still scanty, and much now in use is of a very inferior description, old and dilapidated. New carpets are required in most of the sitting-rooms. Chests of drawers also are much wanted in many of the bed-rooms. We noticed in the Female Division that some of the piano-fortes were out of repair and useless. 4th. Some of the airing courts,

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including those specially adverted to, have been extended and improved by the removal of division walls, and the substitution of open iron palisades for the former high boundary walls. 5th. Several of the associated dormitories continue to be over-crowded, the height and cubical contents of the rooms not compensating the evil of the small space between the beds. 6th. No head Female Attendant or companion has as yet been appointed. 7th. A head Male Attendant has been engaged. 8th. A night Attendant is now employed in each division, and the system of night-watching has, as we were informed, already been attended by the best results. 9th. No house has as yet been built as a residence for the Superintendent. A medical student from York, engaged and remunerated for his services by Mr. Needham, sleeps nightly in the Hospital.

The wards and rooms generally, and the beds and bedding, when we inspected them, were in proper order.

The ventilation was in many parts defective by reason, *inter alia*, of the windows opening only in the upper portion.

Amongst other improvements since the last visit, we have to record the following:—

1st. The land around the Hospital has been thoroughly drained. 2d. The main and other gas pipes throughout the Institution have been renewed.

We desire now to submit the following recommendations: 1st. The laying out in walks and ornamental planting of the whole or greater portion of the land, nine acres in extent, in front of the Hospital. 2d. The substitution of boards for flags in the lower corridors. 3d. The repainting, papering, and further decoration of the galleries and day-rooms. 4th. Hand-rails to the staircases. 5th. The construction without further delay of a drying closet, and the extension and improvement in other respects of the washhouse. 6th. Curtains or blinds to the bed-room windows. 7th. Arrangements for the Patients generally sitting up to a later hour than 8 o'clock.

We would further suggest that Mr. Needham, who appears to be very assiduous in the discharge of his duties as Medical Superintendent, should, by some arrangement, be relieved from much of the clerical work now devolving upon him.

York Retreat.

26 July 1862.

We have found this establishment at our visit to-day in a very satisfactory condition. The papering and painting of the wards and rooms in the new building has been completed, and has added greatly to their cheerfulness. The atmosphere was untainted throughout, the beds clean, and the day-rooms and bed-rooms in all the galleries and wards were in the best order and comfort.

Since the visit of last year, there have been 14 admissions, eight discharges,

charges, and two deaths. The deaths were from epilepsy and old e; and of those discharged, six had recovered. There are now on books 125 Patients, 47 in the Male and 78 in the Female vision; and, with the exception of four absent on leave (three of om are on a visit to the Exhibition in London), and two who are t botanising for the day, we have seen all these at our visit.

No Patient in either division was excited, and the state generally all was very good. They were, without exception, clean in their rsons, suitably and well dressed (especially the women), and for the ost part appeared to be contented and comfortable. No complaints ere made to us, and many spoke gratefully of Dr. Kitching's ndness.

Means of occupation seem to be largely afforded to the Patients both divisions, and the usual opportunities and materials of amuse- ent and recreation are not deficient. But the distribution of books nd newspapers seems to be imperfect, many rooms being wholly ithout them; and we recommend a more equal supply throughout ie house. The Patients of both sexes are frequently in the garden, nd taken for exercise beyond; and about 20 of the Male Patients ork regularly in the grounds.

The recommendations made for increased means of personal ashing in the bed-rooms have been liberally carried out since the st visit, and a night watch has, for nearly 12 months, been esta- lished in both divisions with apparently very satisfactory results, specially among the men. The bath-room arrangements among the vomen should be so far assimilated to those in the Male division as hat each Patient should have a fresh supply of water. This is said o be the case with the men; whereas as many as four women are athed in the same water. We suggest also that a cheap cheerful paper be put upon the walls of the upper corridor in the old building.

We saw parties of the Patients at dinner, which consisted of roast mutton and Yorkshire pudding. Beer is not generally given; but we think that in every case where the Patient desires to have table beer, it ought to be supplied. The quality of the food to-day was excellent, and the dinner was well served.

The instances of seclusion since the last visit, appear from the records to be extremely few, and there has been no restraint. Sixteen Patients are entered as taking medicine for bodily complaints, but there is no serious disease.

Provision will be made as usual this year for a holiday to several of the Patients, whom it is proposed to take from time to time to London to see the Exhibition. About 25 of both sexes attend meeting or church, and there is the usual religious services on Sundays.

We have given considerable attention to individual cases at this visit, and have made an entry in the Patient's book.

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Barnwood House, near Gloucester.

25 February 1862.

The changes in the Patients since our last visit on the 19th of Jun 1861 have been as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	10	9	19
Discharged - - - -	7	4	11
Of whom, recovered - -	3	3	6
Died (all from ordinary causes)	4	2	6

The Patients are now 23 in number, viz., 12 Gentlemen and 1 Ladies; two of the former and three of the latter dined this day a the family table.

The Patients registered as under medical treatment are six in th Male Division and five in the Female. According to the Medica Journal, one gentleman, who was in September last transferred to th Gloucester County Asylum, was subsequently to the last visit fre quently secluded at meal-times, when he was considered unfit to b associated with the other Patients. One lady also, to whom specia reference was made in the Patients' book, at the last visit, has bee kept in seclusion for several hours daily since the beginning of No vember. She has never been subjected to mechanical restraint, a she was constantly at the establishment, from whence she was trans ferred to Barnwood House.

Her destructive habits, however, have rendered necessary the us of strong materials for her dress.

We trust, that, upon the completion of the new buildings at th East and West ends, for the accommodation of the more noisy an violent class of Patients, as anticipated by Dr. Wood, the necessity for seclusion will be to a very great extent removed.

In one instance, that of a gentleman specially noticed by the las Visiting Commissioners, and who has died, it was found necessary for some time to employ a mild form of restraint by fingerles gloves, in order to prevent him from scratching and tearing open hi sores.

We found one lady, who was admitted on the 15th of December in a state of acute mania, attended by two nurses. This lady, who i of filthy habits, sleeps in the padded room, the atmosphere of which although the bedding had been removed, was very offensive.

With the exception of the lady last referred to, and one other, the Patients of both sexes at the time of our visit were free from excite ment, and personally in a comfortable state. We saw a party of five ladies at dinner, which was good and properly served.

The several day and sleeping rooms, and the beds and bedding which

ich we inspected were clean, and in satisfactory order. Much, Appendix (F.)
wever, remains to be done in the way of papering and decoration.
The new, one storey, buildings for noisy and violent Patients, and
which will be beds in single rooms respectively for three gentlemen
l four ladies, are in a forward state; that on the Male side is con-
ted with the main building by a covered way on the north side of
large glazed room, which is finished, and in which it is proposed,
er alia, to place a billiard table.
It is intended by an analogous arrangement to connect the House
d Female detached building, and at some future period to erect
tween them a Wing for ladies of the Second Class.
The buildings referred to will be warmed by a hot-water apparatus,
ich is nearly finished, on the Male side, and in course of prepa-
tion on the Female.
We noticed that in the Female building the doors of the sleeping
oms are, with a view to their folding back against the wall of the
rridor, hung upon heavy and unsightly iron hinges, presenting a
ison-like aspect. We strongly recommend the adoption of some
her arrangement. As respects, generally, the buildings under con-
leration, we suggest that the interior walls throughout be plastered.
Considering their position at a distance from the rooms of the
edical Superintendent, and the class of Patients for whom they are
signed, we hope that their use will be resorted to as little as
ssible. Two of the ladies at present go to church, and some of
e gentlemen will henceforward do so. No arrangement has as yet
en made for the visits of a clergyman. Morning and Evening
rayers continue to be read daily by Dr. Wood.
We regret to learn that the capital of the Institution is exhausted.
e cannot doubt that its advantages will shortly be better appreci-
ed by the public, and that its financial condition will be placed on
satisfactory footing by an accession of Patients.

Haslar Hospital.—Lunatic Department.

16 December 1862.

We this day visited the Lunatic Department of Haslar Hospital,
nd, accompanied by Dr. Rae, the Deputy Inspector-General in
harge, inspected its several wards, rooms, gardens, and grounds.
Dr. Rae is assisted in the medical care of the Institution by
Dr. Whicher. The Patients are at present 131 in number, viz.:—

Officers (with whom are associated two Dock-yard Clerks) - - - - - - -	35
Seamen and Marines - - - - -	98
Total - - -	133

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Since the last visit of the Commissioners in Lunacy, on the 11t June 1861, the changes in the Patients have been as follows:—

Admitted - - - - - - - -	80
Discharged and removed - - - - -	86
Died - - - - - - - - -	25

Of the Patients (Seamen and Marines) removed, 40 were, as th Board are aware, sent to the Sussex County Asylum, under a arrangement with the Visitors. Three of these have died, and w are informed that it is not intended to send to the Asylum any mo Patients from Haslar. The weekly charge per Patient for tho at the Sussex Asylum is 16 *s.*

At the time of our visit the Patients of all classes were quiet an orderly, and personally in a very satisfactory state. One seaman, homicidal propensities, was, as we were told from choice, secluded a strong room, where we found him tranquil, and reading a new paper: he had been similarly secluded for a few hours on sever previous days. Prior to this case, there appears not to have been o for a period of about three months. According to the record which are most carefully kept, there have been only 18 instances seclusion since the last visit.

The sanitary state of the Institution is good. Five Patients wer at the time of our visit to the Infirmary, confined to bed, one bein in an advanced stage of general paralysis. In reference to the Inf mary, we may state, with approbation, that all suicidal and epilep Patients are placed to sleep there, as being under most effectu supervision.

About 30 Patients, on an average (very few of them being office attend Divine Service on Sundays in the Chapel of the Hospital.

The Patients usefully employed are 73 in number, viz.:—

Garden and grounds - - - - -	30
Carpenter - - - - - - -	1
Tailors - - - - - - -	2
Kitchen - - - - - - -	2
Wards - - - - - - -	20
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	18
Total - - -	73

The present arrangements for bathing are very defective, th being only one room for the Officers and Seamen. The maxim number bathed in the same water is five, and the practice, noticed the last Report, of sometimes, for washing purposes, placing t Patients in the bath at the same time, has been discontinued. W are glad to learn that a requisition for a new Bath has been sent and allowed, and an estimate furnished. We think it exceedin desirable that a comfortable Bath-room should be provided for t separate use of the officers.

With respect to shower baths, we were informed by Dr. Rae th as a means of moral treatment, and not by way of punishment; th are, as a rule at once, administered to every Patient striking anoth

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Whatever may be the object and results of this practice, we cannot it consider it, in effect, in the light of punishment, and likely so to viewed by the Patients.

We have satisfaction in reporting that the Patients, as a general le, wash in their several dormitories.

In addition to the water-closets in connexion with the associated rmitories, there is an ample provision of night conveniences, about e for every two Patients in the dormitories, and one in every single om or "cabin."

We have to report, since the last visit, amongst others, the following improvements:—

1. Some of the Officers' cabins have been newly carpeted.

2. Much additional furniture of a comfortable kind has been introuced, *e.g.*, good chairs with backs.

3. The walls have been further decorated with framed prints.

4. The supply of illustrated and other entertaining periodicals has een considerably increased, and they are stated to be much used by e Patients.

5. About two acres of additional land have, within the last three nonths, been acquired, to the west of the large Airing Ground, and s already, by the labour of the Patients, nearly trenched, and laid ut as Kitchen Garden.

In answer to our inquiries as to the regulations for the use of the rge Airing Ground, we were informed by Dr. Rae that, in the ummer months, all the Patients walk and amuse themselves with ames therein every evening; that parties of Officers take exercise herein daily, morning and afternoon; and that many of the ordinary Patients are constantly employed in keeping it in order. It was urther explained to us that, during the greater part of the day, about 0 per cent. of the Seamen and Marines are occupied in various ays, under the direction and supervision of the Attendants.

The arrangements for meals are very comfortable. With the exception of the sick, and four or five refractory and other special cases, he Seamen and Marines dine in the general Hall. The joints, which are cut in the wards, are now served on earthenware, instead of wooden platters. A few metal basins are still retained for the refractory. With these exceptions, earthenware is the material used at meals.

We were glad to learn that, in the cabins of the Patients of the worst class, in the Central Block (No. 10 Ward), the windows are about to be enlarged, by being carried down, and furnished with sliding shutters.

Amongst other improvements shortly to be introduced, we have to report that a good Reading Room is about immediately to be constructed at the west end of the large Airing Ground, for the exclusive use of the Seamen and Marines. It will be formed by the conversion to that purpose of the existing shed, now little used.

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We found all the wards and rooms, beds and bedding, in the be order; and the Airing Grounds and Gardens were in a most credi able state.

Although so much provision has been made for the benefit of t Patients generally, we think that their comfort and enjoyment wou be further promoted by the adoption of the following suggestions:-

1. The papering of the day-rooms of the Officers.

2. The introduction of a better description of Furniture for t Patients of the second class.

3. Bed-side Carpets for the same class.

4. Blinds to the windows of the sleeping-rooms generally.

5. More decorations and objects of interest in the day-rooms of classes.

For the above and similar minor improvements and comforts think it very desirable that the medical officer in charge should invested with a discretionary power to expend a limited sum annuall without the necessity and consequent delay of formal requisitions all cases.

Northampton Hospital.

18 February 1862.

The following tables show the number of Patients now in t Hospital, and the changes which have occurred since the visit of o colleagues in August last:—

In the house:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - -	46	49	95
Pauper - - - -	127	133	260
Total - -	173	182	355

Changes since the last visit—

Admitted - - - - - -	50
Discharged - - - - - -	27
Of whom recovered - - -	24
Deaths - - - - - -	19

There are at the present time two men and four women out trial, making a total of 361 on the books.

The general health of the Patients is reported to be good; t there are some very feeble cases among them, and we found 8 Ma a

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nd 6 Females in bed, and 9 Males and 13 Females are registered as under medical treatment.

Of the Men who were in bed, one was suffering from a broken g, and, in answer to our inquiries as to the cause of the accident, e learnt that the Patient had been, in the first instance, pushed down y an Attendant on the 7th of December; that after the fracture ad been reduced, and the Patient was progressing favourably, wing to the neglect of another Attendant, he was suffered to fall ut of bed on the 27th of the same month, and then sustained a com- ound fracture, by which his life was for some time placed in con- iderable danger. An inquiry into the circumstances attending this ase was instituted by the Committee, and facts were elicited which, n our opinion, so gravely affect the conduct and character of the House Surgeon, that we have requested Dr. Wing to forward a copy f the minute to the Board of the Commissioners. Of the three Attendants who were implicated in this affair, two have been dis- harged, and the third will leave on Friday next.

We were pleased with the absence of excitement which we noticed n all the wards, contrasting most favourably with the noise and umult which formerly prevailed amongst the worst classes of the nmates. The dresses were good, and judiciously varied, and the ersons of the Patients were clean. The beds also, with one ex- eption on the Women's side, were in very good condition. We ave gone over every part of the premises, and have seen every Patient. We are glad to report very favourably of the condition of he wards, which were clean and well ventilated, and we noticed with satisfaction that a number of the changes and improvements which were suggested, or in progress, at the last visit, have been arried out, and we are assured that all will be duly attended to when the funds at the disposal of the Committee will permit the expense to be incurred. It will be unnecessary, therefore, to enume- rate them on the present occasion.

The means of employment remain the same as usual, and 97 Men and 145 Women are reported to have been regularly occupied last week. All the clothes, boots, &c., are made on the premises, and the 34 Men who labour on the farm were the means of producing last year a profit of 264 *l.*, in addition to a rent of 200 *l.*

The Chapel was attended last Sunday by 77 Male and 99 Female Patients, and the average daily attendance is 43 Men and 47 Women.

Among the improvements which have been made in the manage- ment, we have to notice with our entire approval, the appointment of Female Attendants in the Male wards; the permission now given for the Patients to visit their friends at home; and also the in- creased visitation of the inmates by their relatives.

We were also much pleased to find 16 of the Private Patients (eight of each sex) assembled at dinner in the large dining-room, where their meal was served with every attention.

The mode in which the dinners were placed before the Pauper Patients was also quite satisfactory, and the food was good and sufficient.

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A carriage has been purchased for the use of the Patients.

Weekly parties are held in the new room on the Male side. The Patients are permitted to dance together, and enjoy music, lectures, magic lanterns, conjuring tricks, &c. The good effects of this liberal mode of treatment are to be traced in the improved condition of the Patients, and we think that the exertions made by Dr. Wing for the well-being of those who are placed under his care, are most creditable to him.

We have made an entry in the Patients' Book, and have examined the certificates.

EXTRACT FROM THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF AN EXCURSION OF 35 PATIENTS TO LLANDUDNO IN NORTH WALES.

"As heretofore, occupation has continued to be a prominent feature in the treatment pursued, and the progress made in this respect has been satisfactory; the same remark will apply to the instruction and amusement of the Patients. Lectures, and readings from standard works and writings of well-known authors, have been frequently given; and in this respect, we have been indebted to several friends unconnected with the establishment. The magic lantern has been enriched by additional slides. The usual weekly assemblies have regularly taken place, and occasional dramatic representations have been performed. In the summer months, cricket, bowls, and croquet, contributed their share of healthful recreation.

"The removal of those afflicted with mental alienation from the family circle and home associations is, in the majority of cases, both salutary and necessary; indeed, in many instances all attempts to combat with the malady successfully would, without it, be utterly unavailing. Yet it cannot be denied that it is a severe measure, and is frequently felt by the Patients themselves as a great hardship. Much mental suffering is caused by the severance of the ties of kindred and friendship, and the loss of the pleasures of domestic life, while friends can only reconcile the course to their feelings by a stern sense of duty, and often does it try them to the utmost firmly to carry out what they know to be the best. How incumbent, then, is it upon those who undertake the charge of the insane, to smooth these asperities as far as possible, and to omit no means in their power of rendering life agreeable to the unfortunate objects of their care, and to place within their reach every resource of health and happiness consistent with safety and correct treatment! The benefits to be derived from change of air and scene, from the interest created by the novel and the beautiful, the relief from the monotony of the daily routine of life, and the invigorating agency of the sea breeze, are universally acknowledged and eagerly sought for by the sane whose means place these advantages at their command. They frequently form the first means resorted to on the appearance of mental derangement in the higher class of Patients, and there can be no question of their beneficial tendency upon the mental and bodily state of Asylum residents, provided the cases are selected with judgment

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ting upon the foregoing principles, a party of Patients from this vlum were conveyed in June last to Llandudno, in North Wales; y were 35 in number, 19 Males and 16 Females, all private tients, with the exception of one pauper female. The journey re was accomplished on the whole pleasantly and without accident, only drawback being a delay at Chester, in consequence of an gularity in the trains, which caused the party to reach their tination at a later hour than was desirable. They, however, soon tled down comfortably in their new abode. The arrival created ne excitement and opposition amongst the residents and visitors the place; no matter of surprise, perhaps, when we consider the tions prevalent amongst the public respecting those who are suffer- from diseases of the mind, however erroneous such notions may pear to those accustomed to their care and treatment. This com- tion, however, soon subsided, and the party were left to enjoy, thout molestation, the many advantages the place afforded. It as delightful to see those who had (some of them for many years) en restricted to a narrow range, climbing the mountain, or wander- g along the beach, collecting specimens illustrative of natural story, or objects of interest and curiosity; contemplating the agnificent scenery; enjoying the bracing effects of the sea bath, or e invigorating breeze, while gliding on the surface of the water in e sail boat; exercise on foot, in rambling excursions into the neigh- ourhood; riding on horses, ponies or donkies; drives in vehicles of arious descriptions; pic-nic parties; railway trips to localities of his- rical or scientific interest, or of scenic beauty, including the ancient wn and castle of Conway, the city of Bangor, and the Menai Straits, ith the wonderful tubular and suspension bridges, parts of the Isle of nglesea, and the mountain of Pen-Maen-Mawr, of which several ade the ascent. Minor enjoyments were not lost sight of. Shop- ing and marketing were gratifications to some, especially the ladies. he house commanding a near and uninterrupted view of the sea, he telescope was brought into frequent requisition, and many obser- ations were taken of the passing vessels. In bad weather recourse as had to music, books from the library, and various in-door games nd amusements. Prayers were read regularly morning and evening, nd the usual Sunday Divine services were not neglected; the haplain being there a part of the time, and when he was absent, the norning and evening services of the Church, with a sermon, were read ither by the superintendent or the house surgeon. Some were allowed o attend the churches and chapels in the town and neighbourhood, ot the least of their enjoyments being a walk to attend the services t St. Tudno's Church, on the Great Orme's Head, from which a nost delightful view of the surrounding sea and country can be btained, and the walk there abounds with glimpses of the finest cenery. This trip was undertaken with the unanimous approbation f the Committee of Management, and received also the unqualified pproval of the Commissioners in Lunacy. All returned home with- ut a single accident of the most trifling character, and without any ircumstance whatever having occurred to cause a regret that the roject had been set on foot and carried out; nor was the conduct of ny such as to give reasonable ground of complaint to the most fastidious.

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fastidious. When the scale upon which this expedition was arrang
is considered, as also the distance of Northampton from the sea-boa
and the many miles between that town and Llandudno, it deserves
be reckoned a great success, and an advance in the treatment of t
insane. Nor was it without results, not less than seven having be
able to return to their friends; many were much benefited in physi
health, and improved in mental condition. It may not be amiss
mention that each individual was weighed before leaving Northampto
and again on return, and that the aggregate result was a considera
gain in weight; a few were a trifle lighter, but many gained large
It is but due that I should express my approbation of the manner
which all the officers, attendants, nurses, and servants engaged in t
undertaking carried out my wishes and directions. They, one and a
seemed to put forth their best energies, and to vie with each other
promote the objects of the enterprise. The opposition that was
first evinced by the authorities and inhabitants of Llandudno, caus
me some uneasiness, more especially the strong language used
a public meeting which I was requested to attend, and the threats
forcible expulsion then held out. Reflection, however, having co
vinced me that my position was both legally and morally right,
came to the determination to uphold the rights of those committed
my care without wavering, and the following letter was addressed
the Chairman at an adjourned meeting, thinking such a course prefe
able to another personal attendance:—

"'Reverend Sir, Llandudno, June 4th, 1862.

"'The suggestions made by the Improvement Commissioners of t
town of Llandudno, at their special meeting, held yesterday, ha
been carefully considered. In reference thereto, I am desired by I
Wing, the physician in charge of the party now at 8, Gloddaet
crescent, to observe, that whilst he would, on the one hand, alwa
wish to pay every proper deference to lawfully constituted authoriti
he cannot, on the other hand, lose sight of the serious responsibil
entailed upon him of protecting the legitimate rights and interests
those committed to his care. Legally, he cannot for one mom
doubt his position; the most humane provisions of an Act of Parl
ment have been strictly observed in every step that has been take
morally, he feels that the highest and most philanthropic motiv
have actuated those who have given their legal sanction to t
undertaking; for what can be more praiseworthy than to attempt,
every legitimate means, to alleviate the position of the most afflict
portion of the human family? Taking, therefore, the circumstanc
of the case into consideration, the ill effects that might follow u
the hasty removal, after so long a journey, to several of the pa
who are old and infirm, and the hopes of absolute restoration to hea
a sojourn to the sea-side would give to many others, Dr. Wing desi
most respectfully, but yet most firmly, to inform the Improvem
Commissioners that their views cannot be acceded to. At the sa
time he would reiterate the assurance that every precaution has be
and will continue to be, taken to make the stay at Llandudno as lit
noticeable as possible. The Improvement Commissioners should
fully informed that it is only by taking the attention of the officers
cha

arge of the party from the exercise of their constant and onerous sponsibilities that any circumstance, which it would be reasonable complain of, could be anticipated. If they are allowed peaceably d quietly to carry out their arrangements, they cannot believe herwise than that the inhabitants of Llandudno will come to look on the sojourn of the strangers now amongst them in a very fferent light to what could be expected from the feeling displayed the meeting before referred to, an adverse display of feeling which as not for one moment anticipated, for it was fully believed that he time for such sentiments had long since passed away.

"'I have, &c.
(signed) "'*John Godfrey*,
"'Secretary to the Northampton General Lunatic Asylum."

"'To the Rev. John Morgan.'"

"The circumstances having been communicated to the Commissioners in Lunacy, the following letter was received from them, copy of which was forwarded to Mr. Morgan:—

"'Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
"'Sir, 19, Whitehall-place, S.W., 4th June 1862.

"'The Commissioners in Lunacy direct me to thank you for the tter in which you inform them that you have obtained at Llandudno, North Wales, comfortable lodging accommodation for 35 Patients elonging to the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, the governors of at institution having humanely resolved to give these poor persons he benefit of sea air and change of scene for a short period. The Commissioners observe the very proper precautions you have taken prevent any possible irregularity or eccentricity on the part of any f the Patients, by providing 15 attendants to wait upon them dur- ng their stay at Llandudno, and they cannot regard as at all serious r likely to be presisted in such threatened opposition on the part of he Town Commissioners of Llandudno, as you refer to in your letter. So long as the Patients conduct themselves with propriety, no pretence an possibly be urged for excluding them from what they are as fully ntitled to as any other persons, and to the unrestricted enjoyment of which their affliction gives them a special and additional claim. The Commissioners may remind you that a plan precisely similar to that which you have adopted was carried into effect by Dr. Bucknill a few years ago. He took from Devon Asylum a party of 42 Patients (which he changed from time to time, always retaining that number) to Exmouth, and although some alarm was felt by the residents when the proposal was first made, no subsequent inconvenience was experienced, no individual underwent the remotest annoyance of any description; and though the Patients continued for several months to be taken out daily in parties for walks along the shore, they ceased in a few days to attract any attention, and their final departure was a subject of regret to the inhabitants.

"'I am, &c.
(signed) "'*Henry E. Rawlins.*
"'To Dr. E. Wing.'" "'(For the Secretary)."

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Should this example be followed in future years, the knowledg and experience gained on this occasion will be found useful, and lead t improvements in the arrangements. Though all was very satisfactory hints were obtained which may be turned to account. Before quit ting this subject, it may be desirable to mention that the expenses c this trip were provided for by the contributions of the friends of th Patients forming the party, the Committee of Management grantin such a sum towards them as was considered an equivalent to th amount the same parties would have cost the Institution had the remained within its boundaries. No extra charge, therefore, fe upon the funds of the Asylum. The actual proportions were two thirds by the friends of the Patients, and the remaining third by th establishment."

EXTRACT from a LETTER from Dr. CONOLLY on Bethlehem Hospital

I TRUST the Commissioners in Lunacy will permit me to addres them on a subject which has no doubt already attracted their atten tion, but on which an expression of their opinion would at this mo ment be as valuable as it appears to me to be urgently required that of the removal of Bethlehem Hospital.

When offering any observations to those who have had such large experience in every matter relating to lunacy, it seems hardly ne cessary to allude to the advantages of a country situation for Lunati Asylums; they are numerous and unquestionable, and obvious t all who know anything of the insane, and who have ever reflected on the requirements of Hospitals for their protection and cure. These objects can only be secured by various appliances, directed generally to the improvement of the bodily as well as of the mental health o those unhappily afflicted with mental disorder. Medicines, unaided by auxiliary means, are often powerless in such forms of disease but the auxiliaries to amendment and relief are almost unbounded in extent and efficacy. Good food, cleanliness, tranquillity, good air, free exercise out of doors, cheerful mental recreations, agreeable objects, pleasant walks, various employments within doors and with out, but especially in farms and gardens, are all acknowledged in al Asylums powerfully to contribute to the recovery of the curable patients, and to the comfort and happiness of all. Without these even kindness, patience, and humane attention are ineffectual. For some of these important aids the present Hospital of Bethlehem is manifestly and confessedly not adapted. Nothing that is practi cable is neglected, but the application of some of these aids is im possible.

It is therefore most earnestly to be desired that the Governors of that great charity may, at this particular time, be influenced by the same enlightened views which led them, about 50 years ago, to transfer the Patients from the old and dreadful Bedlam of Moor fields

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is to Southwark. That change was followed by a marked increase in the number of recoveries. It was a change from an inconvenient building, in a part of the town then becoming crowded and confined, to a situation then comparatively secluded and rural. A greater necessity has now arisen for removing the lunatic Patients from Saint George's Fields, a locality that has in its turn become populous and noisy, and so surrounded as to banish all idea of retirement, to some well-selected cheerful spot out of town, where sufficient space might be obtained for securing the advantages now wanting for the prevention of future encroachment, and for the sanitary improvements required by the advance of medical and general science.

There are other, and not inconsiderable, advantages which might be obtained by the removal of Bethlehem Hospital. Some of its benefits might be greatly extended, and other benefits might be superadded. Among all the charities for the relief of suffering and privation, it is remarkable that there is yet no adequate provision, in any English Asylum or Institution, for the insane of the middle classes. To a certain extent, relief is afforded at Bethlehem, but with restrictions which exclude a large majority of those for whom its benefit is most needed, and would be most valuable. It is on the middle classes of society that the calamities incidental to madness fall the most severely; they depend for existence on the continued power of being industrious; if the mind fails, that power is lost, and all the evils of poverty gradually surround them. The Commissioners in Lunacy know how great a variety of positions and occupations is comprehended as belonging to what is termed this middle class; not only those of tradesmen, and clerks, and teachers of all descriptions, but artists, and authors, and officers in every branch of public service, and lawyers, and medical men, and clergymen. When insanity occurs in persons of any of these descriptions, before they have had time or opportunities of providing against misfortune, their fate is truly miserable. With many sacrifices, their poor friends strive to support them for a time. If the attack is of short duration, the difficulties it has occasioned are retrieved by great exertion; but if the malady continues, destitution and ruin are the inevitable consequences. The expense of one guinea per week, which is that of what are called Hospitals for the Insane, exceeds their whole income, if, indeed, they have any income or resource remaining; the County Asylums cannot admit them, and from Bethlehem they are excluded by the regulations. One regulation alone shuts the gates of the charity on cases which, perhaps, of all others, most pitiably require charitable assistance—the cases of the form of insanity termed *General Paralysis*, a malady which falls almost exclusively on men in the active period of life, between 30 and 55 years, and from its first apparently slight appearance disqualifies them from all reasonable exertion, and consigns them to helplessness for life. The Commissioners know too well the wretchedness brought on this class of patients to make it necessary to dwell upon it.

For the relief of these most distressing cases, and of many forms of chronic insanity, and for the more extended relief even of recent cases among those who are poor, but not paupers, a great opportunity

Appendix (F.)

seems now to present itself to the Governors of Bethlehem; and if passes by unheeded, no such opportunity will occur again. T misery and distress, for which a successful appeal may happily n be made to them, may, but for their charitable regard, contin to exist, and extend for another century. If the present state the funds of the charity constitute a difficulty, it is now that a pl statement of the pressing want of additional aid for real and poi nant affliction would assuredly be generously considered and respond to by the rich men of London. To this most desirable end the su port and authority of the Commissioners in Lunacy would, I belie very powerfully contribute. * * * *

A new Bethlehem, judiciously situated and planned, might be model, a school of instruction, and a benefit for ever. We shou then possess a Public Asylum in which the intentions of the cha table founders, and the exertions of humane and scientific physicia would not be frustrated; and where, above all, the amplest possib means would be furnished, and their application perpetuated for t relief for the most terrible of all forms of human misfortune.

* * *

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (G.)

Case Book.—Revised Order.

(8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 60.

The Commissioners in Lunacy, by virtue of the power vested in m by the Act of Parliament passed in the Session holden in the & 9th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, n Act for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics," hereby order and direct—

That the Medical "Case Book," by the said Act directed to be pt in every Licensed House and Hospital, shall be kept in the n hereinafter mentioned, viz. :—

st. A statement of the name, age, sex, and previous occupation he Patient, and whether married, single, or widowed.

2dly. An accurate description of the external appearance of the tient upon admission, habit of body, and temperament; appear-e of eyes, expression of countenance, and any peculiarity in form head; of the physical state of the vascular and respiratory organs, l of the abdominal viscera, and their respective functions; of the te of the pulse, tongue, skin, &c.

3dly. A description of the phenomena of mental disorder; the nner and period of the attack; with a minute account of the mptoms, and the changes produced in the Patient's temper or dis-ition, specifying whether the malady displays itself by any, and at illusions, or irrational conduct, or morbid or dangerous habits, propensities; whether it has occasioned any failure of memory understanding; or is connected with epilepsy, or ordinary alysis, or symptoms of general paralysis, such as tremulous vements of the tongue, defect of articulation, or weakness or steadiness of gait.

4thly. Every particular which can be obtained respecting the vious history of the Patient; what are believed to have been predisposing and exciting causes of the attack; what the previous its, active or sedentary, temperate or otherwise; whether the tient has experienced any former attacks, and, if so, at what iods; whether any relatives have been subject to Insanity; and ether the present attack has been preceded by any premonitory mptoms, such as restlessness, unusual elevation or depression of rits, or any remarkable deviation from ordinary habits and con-ct; and whether the Patient has undergone any, and what pre-us treatment, or been subjected to personal restraint.

5thly. During the first month after admission, entries to be made least once in every week, and oftener where the nature of the case quires it. Afterwards, in recent or curable cases, entries to be made

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made at least once in every month; and in chronic cases, subject little variation, once in every three months.

In all cases an accurate record to be kept of the medicines ad nistered, and other remedies employed, with the results, and also all injuries and accidents.

That the several particulars, hereinbefore required to be record be set forth in a manner so clear and distinct as to admit of be easily referred to, and extracted, whenever the Commissioners sh so require;

And that the present order be in substitution for that of the January 1846, and that a copy thereof be inserted at the commen ment of the Case Book.

Dated this 20th day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
No. 19, Whitehall Place.

L. S.

Appendix (H.)

List of Workhouses Visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy during the Year ending 31st December 1862.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Bedford	Ampthill	10	9	19
	Bedford	1	7	8
	Biggleswade	5	10	15
	Leighton Buzzard	3	1	4
	Woburn	7	6	13
Berks	Abingdon	3	5	8
	Cookham	6	4	10
	Easthampstead	–	1	1
	Faringdon	4	4	8
	Wallingford	3	4	7
	Wantage	1	3	4
	Windsor	15	14	29
	Wokingham	5	3	8
Bucks	Amersham	4	6	10
	Aylesbury	4	2	6
	Buckingham	1	–	1
	Eton	–	1	1
	Newport Pagnell	2	7	9
	Winslow	4	2	6
	Wycomb, at Risborough	7	8	15
	„ at Bledlow	–	1	1
Cambridge	Wisbeach	4	5	9
Chester	Stockport	45	54	99
Cornwall	St. Austel	4	2	6
	Bodmin	1	2	3
	St. Colomb Major	2	7	9
	Falmouth	1	1	2
	St. Germans	5	7	12
	Helston	1	6	7
	Launceston	1	7	8
	Redruth	2	10	12
	Truro	2	12	14

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COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Tota
Cumberland	Alston-with-Garrigill	–	2	2
	Bootle	5	7	12
	Brampton	3	4	7
	Carlisle, Caldewgate	1	8	9
	„ St. Mary	14	6	20
	Cockermouth	17	13	30
	Longtown	3	3	6
	Penrith	5	7	12
	Whitehaven	11	12	23
	Wigton	5	13	18
Derby	Ashbbourne	4	13	17
	Bakewell	5	5	10
	Chapel-en-le-Frith	1	11	12
	Chesterfield	7	11	18
	Derby	5	5	10
	Hayfield	6	10	16
	Shardlow	4	2	6
Devon	Barnstaple	3	1	4
	Bideford	2	2	4
	Holsworthy	4	–	4
	Okehampton	2	4	6
	Plymouth	19	24	43
	South Molton	5	5	10
	Stoke Damerel	8	15	23
	Tavistock	1	8	9
	Torrington	4	9	13
Dorset	Blandford	3	–	3
	Poole	1	6	17
	Shaftesbury	–	4	4
	Sturminster	1	–	1
	Wareham and Purbeck	3	1	4
	Wimborne & Cranborne	3	1	4
Durham	Gateshead	2	1	3
	Lanchester	1	3	4
	South Shields	6	10	16
	Sunderland	29	33	62
Essex	Billericay	1	2	3
	Braintree	3	10	13
	Chelmsford	10	3	13
	Colchester	3	9	12
	Dunmow	1	1	2
	Halstead	3	4	7
	Lexden and Winstree	5	10	15
	Maldon	2	3	5

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Essex - - - (*continued.*)	Ongar - - - -	2	4	6
	Rochford - - -	1	5	6
	Romford - - -	4	10	14
	Saffron Walden - -	3	8	11
	Tendring - - -	4	1	5
	West Ham (visited twice)	20	29	49
	Witham - - -	3	3	6
Gloucester - -	Bristol - - -	33	32	65
	„ St. Peter's Hospital.	4	55	59
	Cheltenham - - -	3	7	10
	Chipping Sodbury -	2	10	12
	Cirencester - - -	4	6	10
	Clifton - - -	43	48	91
	Dursley - - -	5	12	17
	Gloucester - - -	5	11	16
	Newent - - -	2	2	4
	Stroud - - - -	14	23	37
	Thornbury - - -	2	5	7
	Westbury-on-Severn -	5	–	5
Hereford - - -	Bromyard - - -	1	2	3
	Dore - - - -	3	8	11
	Hereford - - -	1	4	5
	Kington - - -	2	2	4
	Leominster - - -	4	2	6
	Weobley - - -	3	1	4
Hertford - - -	Barnet - - - -	3	–	3
	Berkhampstead - -	–	1	1
	Hatfield - - -	3	4	7
	Hemel Hempstead -	3	3	6
	Hertford - - -	4	4	8
	Hitchin - - -	4	2	6
	Watford - - -	5	8	13
Kent - - -	Bridge - - -	5	2	7
	Dartford - - -	2	4	6
	Dover - - - -	7	5	12
	Eastry - - - -	11	7	18
	Faversham - - -	3	3	6
	Gravesend and Milton -	2	9	11
	Greenwich - - -	47	93	140
	Hollingbourn - -	3	8	11
	Maidstone - - -	12	8	20
	Malling - - - -	1	–	1

Appendix (H.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Kent (*continued.*)	Medway	18	19	37
	Romney Marsh	–	2	2
	Isle of Thanet	7	4	11
Lancaster	Ashton-under-Lyne	35	48	83
	Blackburn	34	49	83
	Bolton	55	73	128
	Bury	61	76	137
	The Fylde	9	8	17
	Garstang	–	3	3
	Lancaster	6	3	9
	Manchester, Old	7	12	19
	„ New	84	110	194
	Oldham	56	47	103
	Preston, at Preston	–	6	6
	„ Penwortham	–	1	1
	„ Walton-le-Dale	1	–	1
	„ Woodplumpton	1	–	1
	„ Ribchester	42	–	42
	Rochdale, Hollingworth	16	7	23
	„ Marland	4	7	11
	„ Spotland	12	19	39
	„ Wardleworth	4	5	1
	Salford	41	64	105
	Ulverstone	10	3	13
	Wigan	29	41	70
Leicester	Barrow-on-Soar	4	5	9
	Billesdon	4	1	5
	Blaby	1	4	5
	Hinckley	12	8	20
	Leicester	42	28	70
	Loughborough	2	10	12
	Lutterworth	4	3	7
	Market Bosworth	4	5	9
	Market Harborough	10	6	16
	Melton Mowbray	4	7	11
Lincoln	Boston	2	8	10
	Bourn	6	3	9
	Caistor	5	9	14
	Glandford Brigg	5	1	6
	Grantham	3	4	7
	Holbeach	3	9	12
	Horncastle	5	9	14
	Lincoln	5	9	14
	Louth	3	4	7

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
oln - - -	Sleaford - - -	2	9	11
ontinued.)	Spalding - - -	5	4	9
	Spilsby - - -	3	2	5
	Stamford - - -	4	1	5
dlesex - - -	Bethnal Green - -	24	28	52
	Brentford - - -	3	5	8
	Chelsea - - -	9	13	22
	Clerkenwell, St. James's	15	29	44
	Edmonton - - -	5	11	16
	Fulham - - -	7	11	18
	George, St., Hanover-square, Mount-street.	5	2	7
	„ Little Chelsea -	–	4	4
	George, St., in-the-East -	13	24	37
	Giles, St., in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.	5	11	16
	Hackney (visited twice)	20	17	37
	Hampstead - - -	1	13	14
	Holborn - - -	5	14	19
	Islington, St. Mary -	4	3	7
	James, St., Westminster	6	9	15
	Kensington - - -	8	6	14
	London, City of (visited twice).	45	59	104
	London, East (visited twice).	27	53	80
	London, West - -	12	11	23
	Luke, St. - - -	28	44	72
	Margaret, St., and St. John, Westminster:			
	Kensington - -	14	21	35
	Petty France - -	1	–	1
	Martin, St., in-the-Fields	5	11	16
	Marylebone, St. (visited twice).	30	55	85
	Mile End Old Town -	13	37	50
	Paddington - - -	8	10	118
	Pancras, St. (visited twice)	56	130	86
	Poplar - - - -	9	4	13
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard (visited twice).	46	49	95
	Staines - - -	4	3	7
	Stepney at Ratcliff -	13	2	15
	„ Wapping -	–	39	39

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COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Tota
Middlesex (*continued.*)	Strand, The	2	14	16
	Uxbridge	3	4	7
	Whitechapel	20	36	56
Norfolk	Aylsham	–	2	2
	Blofield	3	2	5
	Depwade	2	5	7
	Faith's, St.	2	–	2
	Flegg, East and West	3	3	6
	Forehoe	4	6	10
	Guiltcross	–	2	2
	Henstead	1	–	1
	Loddon and Clavering	3	7	10
	Mitford and Launditch	9	4	13
	Norwich	19	20	39
	Thetford	4	9	13
	Tunstead and Happing	2	–	2
	Walsingham	1	1	2
	Wayland	1	1	2
	Yarmouth, Great	18	18	36
Northumberland	Alnwick	5	11	16
	Belford	–	1	1
	Bellingham	1	1	2
	Berwick-on-Tweed	4	3	7
	Castle Ward	1	4	5
	Glendale	1	4	5
	Haltwhistle	1	6	7
	Hexham	7	11	18
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	36	29	65
	Tynemouth	13	11	24
Notts	Basford	16	13	29
	Bingham	4	3	7
	East Retford	3	11	14
	Mansfield	8	8	16
	Newark	2	14	16
	Nottingham	38	40	78
	Radford	3	7	10
	Southwell	3	7	10
	Worksop	2	7	9
Oxford	Bicester	2	4	6
	Chipping Norton	–	2	2
	Headington	–	1	1
	Oxford	7	2	9
	Thame	4	2	6
	Woodstock	3	5	8

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
land - - -	Oakham - - -	2	1	3
)p - - -	Atcham - - -	5	11	16
	Church Stretton - -	1	1	2
	Cleobury Mortimer -	1	1	2
	Drayton - - -	4	9	13
	Ellesmere - - -	4	8	12
	Ludlow - - -	2	5	7
	Oswestry - - -	6	13	19
	Shrewsbury - - -	3	11	14
	Wem - - - -	6	13	19
nerset - - -	Bath - - - -	43	49	92
	Bedminster - - -	11	3	14
	Frome - - - -	6	5	11
	Keynsham - - -	4	3	7
	Wincanton - - -	3	3	6
ıthampton - -	Alverstoke - - -	8	7	15
	Christchurch - -	1	7	8
	Fordingbridge - -	3	2	5
	Havant - - -	4	8	12
	Lymington - - -	7	5	12
	New Forest - - -	4	8	12
	Petersfield - - -	4	5	9
	Portsea Island - -	39	48	87
	Ringwood - - -	3	2	5
	Romsey - - -	3	5	8
	South Stoneham - -	–	6	6
	Southampton - -	7	12	19
	Wight, Isle of - -	13	12	25
ıfford - - -	Alstonefield - - -	–	2	2
	Wolverhampton - -	24	22	46
ffolk - - -	Blything - - -	7	4	11
	Rosmere and Claydon -	3	9	12
	Bury St. Edmunds -	1	2	3
	Cosford - - -	4	7	11
	Hartismere - - -	1	2	3
	Ipswich - - -	17	7	24
	Plomesgate - - -	5	3	8
	Samford - - -	4	2	6
	Sudbury - - -	2	6	8
	Thingoe - - -	4	2	6
	Wangford - - -	8	3	11
	Woodbridge - - -	6	2	8

Appendix (H.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Surrey	Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalen.	7	11	18
	Camberwell, St. Giles (visited twice).	22	41	63
	Chertsey	3	10	13
	Croydon	1	10	11
	Dorking	7	5	12
	Epsom	8	14	22
	George, St., the Martyr	30	36	66
	Godstone	2	4	6
	Guildford	3	13	16
	Kingston	13	17	30
	Lambeth, St. Mary (visited twice).	22	37	59
	Newington, St. Mary	34	29	63
	Olaves, St.	5	12	17
	Reigate	–	3	3
	Richmond	4	7	11
	Rotherhithe, St. Mary	6	3	9
	St. Saviour's	11	32	43
	Wandsworth and Clapham	9	6	15
Sussex	Arundel	–	1	1
	Brighton	12	12	24
	Chichester	2	1	3
	Midhurst	3	3	6
	Petworth	–	6	6
	Preston, East	2	6	8
	Sutton	3	2	5
	Westhampnett	7	9	16
Warwick	Atherstone	4	1	5
	Birmingham	58	72	130
	Foleshill	2	13	15
	Nuneaton	3	4	7
	Rugby	8	2	10
	Southam	4	–	4
	Warwick	3	9	12
Westmorland	East Ward	–	3	3
	Kendal	17	4	21
	„ at Milnthorpe	1	16	17
	West Ward	2	3	5
Wilts	Alderbury	4	2	6
	Amesbury	2	2	4
	Bradford	2	4	6
	Chippenhan	6	10	16

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
ilts - - - (*continued.*)	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	2	3	5
	Highworth and Swindon	1	5	6
	Mere - - - -	1	4	5
	Salisbury - - -	3	–	3
	Tisbury - - -	2	3	5
	Warminster - - -	2	1	3
	Westbury and Whorwellsdown.	2	3	5
	Wilton - - -	3	5	8
Worcester - - -	Dudley - - -	11	27	38
	Tenbury - - -	–	3	3
York, East Riding -	Beverley - - -	3	5	8
	Driffield - - -	5	5	10
	Howden - - -	3	3	6
	Kingston-upon-Hull -	7	10	17
	Pocklington - - -	2	8	10
	Sculcoates - - -	8	14	22
	Skirlaugh - - -	2	4	6
	York - - - -	8	30	38
York, North Riding -	Helmsley Blackmoor -	1	5	6
	Kirkby Moorside - -	1	3	4
	Malton - - -	1	–	1
	Pickering - - -	–	1	1
	Scarborough - -	4	6	10
York, West Riding -	Barwick - - -	7	6	13
	Bierley, North - -	21	26	47
	Bradford - - -	22	32	54
	Carlton - - -	13	16	29
	Doncaster - - -	–	9	9
	Ecclesall Bierlow -	9	12	21
	Goole - - - -	3	6	9
	Halifax - - -	48	61	109
	Huddersfield - -	18	19	37
	Keighley - - -	11	12	23
	Leeds - - - -	24	38	62
	Preston, Great - -	5	9	14
	Rotherham - - -	6	9	15
	Saddleworth - -	10	4	14
	Selby - - - -	–	2	2
	Sheffield - - -	35	40	75
	Thorne - - -	3	5	8
	Wortley - - -	10	10	20

Appendix (H.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
WALES:				
Brecon	Hay	9	1	10
Cardigan	Aberayron	1	1	2
	Aberystwyth	1	1	2
	Cardigan	1	–	1
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	4	6	10
	Llandilo Fawr	–	2	2
Carnarvon	Bangor and Beaumaris	–	5	5
	Carnarvon	1	3	4
	Pwllheli	2	4	6
Denbigh	Llanrwst	2	3	5
	Ruthin	10	12	22
	Wrexham	2	12	14
Flint	St. Asaph	4	5	9
	Holywell	9	14	23
Merioneth	Dolgelley	4	2	6
	Festiniog	1	1	2
Montgomery	Llanfyllin	5	5	10
	Machynlleth	-	none.	
	Montgomery and Poole	8	6	14
	Newtown and Llanidloes	4	14	18
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	2	–	2
	Narberth	2	5	7
	Pembroke	2	1	3
Radnor	Knighton	3	2	5
	TOTAL	3,053	4,168	7,221

Tisbury Workhouse.

1 October 1862.

s the arrangements, condition, and management of this Work-se affect alike the sane and insane inmates, I have upon the ent occasion extended my inspection and inquiries to the gene-state of the establishment as respects, *inter alia*, the subjects of mmodation and dietary, to which the Legislature has especially cted the attention of Visiting Commissioners.

he reports hitherto made have had reference mainly to the mental e and bodily health of the Inmates of unsound mind, but allusion been made to the dilapidation of the premises.

o improvements having taken place, I now feel called upon to w the special attention of the Poor Law Board to the present e of things, as most discreditable to the authorities of the Union.

s respects sanitary considerations, I have to report as follows:

. The House is most unfavourably situate, in a position low and p, and immediately adjoining the Parish Burial Ground, through ich, as I was informed, the water percolates into the well which plies the Establishment. I was told that, on this account, the ster has generally, for his private purposes, sent for pure water the town.

2. The Buildings are in a state of extreme dilapidation. The rs of the lower rooms are of rough slabs of stone of irregular ms, and such as are not met with in decent cottages. The arded floors of the upper rooms are out of repair, and patched pieces laid on, so as to be most comfortless, if not dangerous the Inmates, and to render it extremely difficult to keep them erably clean.

3. The Drainage is most defective. For the privies, of which re are only two (one for each division), there is only one pit or spool; and these privies, being back to back, are most imperfectly ntilated. There are no water-closets or other fixed conveniences the House.

I have further to report as follows:

1. The only classification in the House consists of the separation the sexes. The old and young, good and bad, are associated ether, at all events, as to taking exercise in the same yards, ich are cheerless, and in a rough state, and very confined. It is necessary to point to the inevitably immoral tendency of such an angement. The evidence of the Matron confirmed this view of subject.

2. In reference to the interior, I have shortly to state, that the ms are barely furnished and comfortless, and that, according to statements made to me, they swarm with rats, mice, and bugs.

3. The dormitories in the attic story are only six feet in height.

Appendix (H.)

The Workhouse, according to the cubic measurement adopted by the Poor Law Board, is estimated to accommodate 140 Inmates. The number on the day of my visit was 86.

I might instance the Boys' day-room as a wretched apartment; but enough has been said to describe the disgraceful state of the establishment.

The Male inmates are entirely without occupation in-doors; and there is no land upon which to employ them.

In reference to the sanitary question, I am informed that four Masters have died within 15 years, and that in the Winter the water runs down the walls, and the lower floors have to be mopped two or three times a day.

It only remains to advert to the ordinary dietary, which is upon a very low scale, the dinners being as follows:

Sunday	Suet dumpling.
Monday, Wednesday, Saturday	Bread and cheese.
Friday	Soup* and bread.
Tuesday, Thursday	Bacon, 3 oz.; potatoes, 20 oz.

* The soup is made of peas and water, without any meat, flour, or vegetables.

North Bierley Union.

29 October 1862.

There are now 21 Men and 26 Women, who are classed as sane or idiotic, the majority of whom occupy four wards, two for ach sex.

The wards in the Infirmary are to some extent superintended by e Infirmary Nurse, but the Idiot Wards in the main building are ithout any responsible attendant.

The Infirmary Wards contain respectively 7 Men and 15 Women, nd there are 9 Men and 8 Women in the House Wards.

The Patients were fairly dressed and clean, and when I saw them ey were quiet, and no one was restrained.

I found, however, on inquiry, that restraint has been frequently mployed, not only strait waistcoats being used, but iron hobbles, ith a short chain, have been placed on some of the inmates, and, in ome instances, for long periods. These cases of restraint I was told ere known to and sanctioned by the Medical Officer. A register f the restraint is kept by the Master, which purports to record very instance that occurs, and the duration of it. I found, how- ver, that the entries were very inaccurate, and by no means repre- ented the whole amount of instrumental restraint actually used.

Thus, in the case of a man named W. C., who had only been in the house a few months, the entry in the Master's journal tated that he had worn the hobbles for a fortnight, from the 11th August, but the wardsman said that he must have worn them between our and five weeks, and the Patient asserted that he had had them n continuously for between five and six weeks.

The other cases of restraint recorded by the Master are as ollows:—

A. K., strait jacket, 19th July, four hours.

Z. S., strait jacket, 17th August, four hours; 13th September, hree hours; 14th September, three hours.

M. B., strait jacket, 8th June, two hours.

H. E., strait jacket, 16th March, twelve hours; 22d July, four ours.

S. C., jacket, two hours, and for a night on the 6th of July.

In the case of Z. S., the Infirmary Nurse, in answer to my inqui- ies, stated that she thought Z. S. must have worn the jacket five or ix times, and that she had twice put the hobbles upon her ankles, nd made them fast to the bed. She also said that, to the best of er belief, the woman E. had been restrained in the strait jacket six r seven times, and had on one occasion worn the hobbles, and been astened in her bed. The reason given for the use of all this oercion by the Nurse and the Matron was, that their lives would not e safe without it.

The three women above named are subject to epileptic mania, nd during their attacks are exceedingly dangerous. It should be bserved that E. was recommended for removal to the Asylum at the ast visit, but the guardians refused to send her.

Appendix (H.)

The man C. is stated to have been violent when first admitted; but the principal reason assigned for keeping his legs chained together for nearly six weeks seems to have been, that he showed a disposition to run away.

It is unnecessary for me to point out the gross impropriety and illegality of thus, without authority, restraining Pauper Lunatics in a workhouse, who should by law have been sent to the County Asylum; and I hope that some steps will be taken to prevent the repetition of such an offence.

C., C., S., and E., should be removed to the County Asylum.

The Wards were clean, but very bare, and entirely wanting in means of occupation or amusement.

There are no books or papers, and no games. In the Idiot Wards in the house there are no tables, only benches and a fire-guard. The yards attached to the Infirmary Wards are so small as to be quite useless for the purpose of exercise.

The House Wards have larger yards, but they are cheerless and badly kept. The men still sleep two in a bed, and the means for personal washing are totally inadequate. The window bars still remain.

Ribchester Workhouse.

16 April 1862.

Visited to-day the Insane inmates of this house (42 in number), and shall report thereon to the Poor Law Board.

The accommodation here is wholly inadequate and unfit for this class; and from the position selected for the fresh rooms now in course of erection for them, and from the character of the building itself, it seems as though it was designed that the new Ward should be as little as possible of an improvement on the old. This proposed additional building tumbled down three weeks ago, when within a few days of its (supposed) completion; and it is a pity that it should not then have been abandoned altogether, and a site selected in the front part of the land belonging to the Union, where something like cheerful accommodation and opportunities of recreation and exercise would have been afforded to these poor creatures. As it is, they will be confined, as they have hitherto been, in a narrow, dirty, cheerless back yard; to which there will not be the addition even of a decent lavatory; but they will have still to be washed, as at present, in the open yard, more than a dozen at a time in a trough of the same water. This also, it is to be added, is their only means of cleanliness, for there is no bath of any description in the house.

Six still sleep two in a bed, and the dormitories are excessively crowded, but the beds were clean.

Further

FURTHER REPORT. Appendix (H.)

The new building will comprise a dormitory, with 14 beds, and a day-room underneath, carried out from the existing building in the old yard, merely adding to the present cheerless abode, without importing into it a single comfort beyond the additional space.

I found the men in a very unsatisfactory state personally. The clothes of the majority were poor and dirty, and though they were all free from excitement, they were in a melancholy and depressed state. Their day-rooms are cheerless in the extreme; they have fixed tables and benches, but no chairs; and there are no books, no cheap papers of any kind, no prints, no games, but a complete absence of everything that might help to relieve or amuse their miserable existence. They have never (except the few who go out with the working-men) stirred beyond their airing-yard during the winter, because they have had no sufficient clothing to resist the cold.

Of the 13 whom I have recommended for removal to an Asylum, six have such constant and severe fits, or otherwise are so restless and troublesome at night, as to be unfit for retention here. Three (H., B. and L.) are cases of melancholia and insanity, calling for treatment in an Asylum; and four (W., C., R. and O.) are dangerous patients. W. is the most recent case in the house, and has made several attempts to injure other patients and attendants since his admission.

Besides these, there is a man (H.) who, though reported to be harmless, is so restless at night, getting up and pulling about the other inmates, that this is given as a reason why another Insane Pauper is put to sleep in the same bed with him. This man should also be sent to an Asylum.

The beds were clean; and the scale of diet has been raised for this class, by the substitution, for Monday's porridge and Thursday's scouse, of 4 oz. of cooked meat without bone, and a pound of pototoes to each man on each of these days respectively.

The Master has now in his own possession, ever since his appointment (as remarked by the last Commissioner who visited), all the instruments of restraint, and has never since used them. He is kind to the Patients, evidently; but he has no means, under the present arrangements, of materially improving their condition.

I am of opinion that, with very few exceptions, the Lunatics now in this house should be in an Asylum: but if the Board of Guardians should persist in keeping them here, they are bound to see that they are suitably and sufficiently clothed; that a paid Attendant is employed to have exclusive charge of them; that proper means for personal cleanliness, regular out-door exercise, and occasional amusement, are provided; and that some comfortable furniture is put into their day-rooms.

Appendix (H.)

Blackburn Union.

3 April 1862.

I found here to-day 83 Patients, of whom 61 were in the Lunatic and Imbecile Wards, and 22 mixed with the ordinary inmates.

The sleeping accommodation in these wards has been improved, and the beds and bedding were clean, and in proper order. An under as well as upper blanket is now provided, and order has been given to substitute cocoa fibre for straw. Since the last visit, night nursing has decreased the number of wet and dirty beds, which are now not more than one or two on each side nightly; and the Pauper Assistants who take this night work are allowed supper and some extras.

The day-rooms and airing-yards continue to be as bad as possible. In a wretched little dismal front court, where the smell from the open privies was almost intolerable, I found a number of the men crowded together, some lying on the stones, their dresses shabby, dirty, and in disorder, and all of them wearing the dangerous heavy clogs, which the last visiting Commissioner reported to have been disused. No comfortable or moveable seats, as often recommended, have been placed in the day-rooms of either division. I was told that the "Leisure Hour" and "Illustrated Times" are now supplied, but I saw nothing in the hands of the Patients. The washing-troughs and basins are unfit to be used. The women were, on the whole, tidy and clean, and not ill-dressed; though, with very few exceptions, they also wear the heavy clogs; but, like the men, a great majority looked pale and sickly, and as if underfed, which in my opinion they are.

The Master informed me that the question of giving effect to the recommendations frequently pressed upon the Committee for improving the diet of the poor creatures in these wards, had been reserved until the inmates should be transferred to the new house; why, I could not learn. The same want of space that has made the present house in all respects so comfortless, has led to the custom of using the Lunatic Wards as a place of punishment for the ordinary inmates. I found a sane woman confined there for alleged refractory conduct, by special order of the Guardians; and another had been sent last week because her habits were dirty. I desired the Medical Officer at once to request the discontinuance of a practice so improper and reprehensible.

One of the Patients, a youth named P. F., had a bad open wound in the front of his leg, which, after some inquiry, proved to have been caused by a kick from the heavy clogs of W. H., another Patient, subject to recurrent mania, for which he has been twice removed to the Lancaster Asylum. Upon sending for the Medical Officer, he was under the impression that the wound, which he knew to have been inflicted more than a month since, was healed; and he accounted for its present condition, which had not been reported to him, by F.'s habit of picking himself.

Madeley Union.

26 January 1863.

There are only three Paupers in this house classed as insane, but here are eight in addition who ought to be so classed, and the majority of the eleven are cases that ought not to be kept here.

J. B., whom I found in bed in the itch ward, suffering from that disorder, and in a dreadfully filthy state, is insane, has delusions, is subject to paroxysms of dangerous violence, and at such times is quite unmanageable.

J. E., who was in bed in the Male Hospital, has severe epileptic fits, during which he is violent, as well as troublesome, is of dirty habits, and has no proper attendance.

N. W., quite lost and imbecile, is another epileptic, requiring attention which he cannot receive here. This man, though of very dirty habits, is placed to sleep with another male Pauper; which B and E. would also be but for their present bodily condition.

The practice of putting two men to sleep together is always reprehensible; but in the instance of insane persons, and those of dirty habits, it ought on no account to be permitted.

S. O., M. A., and A. M., are epileptic, and for none of them is there any decent accommodation here. The two latter are occasionally violent, and are reported to me as at such times even dangerous, their fits having greatly increased of late in frequency as well as intensity; while S. O. is rapidly sinking into a state of melancholia, which will render her quite unfit to be kept here. This latter Patient is of extremely dirty habits, yet is placed in the same bed with a Patient similarly afflicted, and I found the bed in the room above in a wet and foul state.

Besides these six cases, all of which, the men as well as the women, ought to be sent to an Asylum, there is a woman in the Hospital, A. G., who has lately been delivered of two illegitimate children, since dead, who is evidently of weak mind, and, if permitted to discharge herself, will in all probability be brought back in due time again pregnant. This woman was very insufficiently and badly clothed, though in feeble bodily condition.

Another Woman, B., lately brought here for the purpose of being confined, appears to be suffering under melancholia; and these two last-named cases I recommend to the care and consideration of the Medical Officer, with a view to determine the expediency or otherwise of their remaining here.

If they, or indeed any of this class, continue to be kept in the house, they should be placed under charge of a paid nurse, and should have better sleeping accommodation, as well as a more nourishing diet, than they at present receive. Only very small extra indulgences are at any time given even to the sick and infirm, and the ordinary diet is insufficient.

The house, poor and dilapidated in every part, is now filled beyond even its alleged means of accommodation (containing nearly 80 inmates), and is a quite unfit place for any of the weak-minded or

Appendix (H.)

insane. There are no means of exercise but in small confined brick yards, with high walls. There are no water-closets in the house; the sole provision of this kind for all the inmates being four wretched privies in the yards; and their only means of washing is out of galvanized buckets brought into the day-rooms.

The Women's Hospital is a small flagged room, destitute of every comfort, in which I found eight or ten women huddled together on a bench. Throughout the house there is hardly a chair or a piece of decent furniture. The dormitory above the Hospital was dirty and ill-ventilated, the atmosphere impure, the bedding generally insufficient, some of the sheets worn to rags, and the beds all unmade, though it was midday at the time of my visit. The officers of the workhouse cannot, however, fairly be held worthy of blame, as long as means so inadequate for decency or comfort are alone at their disposal. The new master, who has been here only a few weeks, appears to do everything in his power to alleviate what he cannot remove or remedy. I believe him to be a very good officer.

Trusting that the six Patients I have named will be sent to the Asylum, I beg to press upon the Guardians the necessity of giving effect to other recommendations I have made, in the event of any of the weak-minded being still retained in this house.

Rotherhithe Union.

29 December 1862.

There are 9 insane persons here, 6 Men and 3 Women. S. R. and W. B. require an increasing amount of attention, which it has become quite impossible to give to them; and the discomfort occasioned to the other inmates, renders it now of very great importance that they should be removed to the Asylum.

C. T. is also quite unfit to be kept here. Her fits increase in frequency and intensity, so that, with the necessarily inadequate attendance, she cannot be trusted in bed, and is laid every night on the floor. I suggest her immediate removal.

As far as consists with the extraordinarily defective character of this Workhouse, its utter unfitness for its purpose, and its present dreadfully overcrowded condition, I see every wish and disposition on the part of the Master and Matron to treat these poor people with kindness.

But none whatever of the insane class should be kept here; and I can only treat the proposition which I am informed has been seriously entertained by the Guardians, to convert a small dark-hole, 12 feet square and 7 feet high, formerly the dead-house, into a day-room and padded-room for Lunatics, as too ridiculous for grave remonstrance.

The bath-room itself, unfit for any kind of human habitation, and frequently and strongly objected to by former Visiting Commissioners, has continued during the past year still to be used as the place

lace for reception and detention of acute cases (which ought never) be brought to this house at all in any circumstances); and as many s six or seven have been kept there for various periods, averaging om three days to a week. One of the Lunatics in this place all ut murdered the man having charge of him about six or eight onths ago.

Portsea Island Union Workhouse.

17 December 1862.

Without entering into unnecessary detail, we may state gene-ally that in all material respects the arrangements for accommoda-ion and care of the inmates of unsound mind continue as here-ofore.

The Male Patients are not provided with any means of amusement or occupation.

The beds are all of straw. The aged and infirm at least ought to have beds of a better kind.

There is no bath of any kind in either ward. There are two baths available for special cases in the central Hospital, but practically they are not used, nor are there any other arrangements for bathing the Patients.

The means of personal washing are very defective and comfortless, consisting of lavatories on the further side of the airing courts, and without windows.

The supply of water also is very insufficient and irregular, not being available before 11 o'clock in the day. It is essential that arrangements be made for washing in the wards, or in lavatories properly fitted up and accessible, under cover.

The Male airing ground is kept in fair order.

That of the Females is used also for drying the linen of the inmates of the adjoining infection ward. The effect is materially to interfere with the comfort of the Patients.

It is the more necessary to give attention to the state of the airing grounds in consequence of the practice, still prevailing, of confining the inmates for exercise to their respective grounds.

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

To all Persons having charge of Single Insane Patients.

The Law relating to Single Insane Patients, and defining the duties and responsibilities of those who undertake to receive such Patients to reside with them, being in general very imperfectly understood, and frequently violated, your attention is urgently requested to the subjoined statement of the various provisions of the Statutes, which the Commissioners intend, in future, most strictly to enforce:

Provisions of the Law as to Single Patients.

Order and certificates. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 90, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, ss. 4, 8.

No person deriving profit from the charge, can receive into any House, or take care or charge of, a Patient as a Lunatic, or alleged Lunatic, without an order, and two medical certificates.

Copies, &c., to be be sent to Commissioners. Ibid. 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 28.

Within one clear day after receiving a Patient, true copies of the order and certificates, together with a statement of the date of reception, and of the situation and designation of the House into which the Patient has been received, as well as of the christian and surname of the owner or occupier thereof, must be forwarded to the Office of the Commissioners in Lunacy, No. 19, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

Statement. 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 41.

In addition to these documents, there must now be forwarded to the Office of the Commissioners a statement of the condition of the Patient, signed by his medical attendant, after two clear days and before the expiration of seven clear days from the day of reception, according to the form in Schedule (F.) to chapter 100.

Persons disqualified from signing. 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 24. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 12.

The order and certificates must not be signed by any person receiving any per-centage on or otherwise interested in the payments for the Patient, nor by the medical attendant as defined by the Lunacy Act, chapter 100, nor must the certificates be signed by the father, brother, son, partner, or assistant of the person having the care or charge of the Patient.

Fortnightly visits. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 90.

The Patient must be visited, at least once in two weeks, by a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, who did not sign either of the certificates of insanity, and who derives no profit, and who is not a partner, father, son, or brother of any person deriving profit, from the care or charge of the Patient.

Entries. Ibid.

Such medical man must at each visit enter in a book to be kept at the House, according to the subjoined form, and to be called the "Medical Visitation Book," a statement of the condition of the Patient's health, both mental and bodily, and also of the condition of the House.

These

Appendix (I.)

Less frequent visits. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 14.

These visits may, by special permission of the Commissioners in nacy, be made less frequently than once in every two weeks; t in such case, where the Patient is under the care or charge of medical man, such medical man must himself make an entry ce at the least in every two weeks in a book to be called the Medical Journal."

Annual reports. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 16.

Every Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, who visits a single tient, or under whose care a single Patient may be, must, on the th of January, or within seven days thereof, in every year, report writing to the Commissioners the state of health, mental and bodily, the Patient, and such other circumstances as he may deem cessary to be communicated.

"Medical visitation Book," &c. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 90, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 14.

"The Medical Visitation Book" and "Medical Journal," and the der and certificates, must be so kept that they may be accessible to e Commissioners whenever they may visit the Patient.

Notices. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 53, 54, 55, & 90. Continued and extended. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 21–22.

Notice must be forwarded to the Office of the Commissioners in se of the death, discharge, removal, escape and recapture of a atient; and in case of removal, the exact address and designation the House must be specified.

25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 44.

Notice of the death of the Patient must also be forwarded to the Coroner of the district.

Transfers. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 20.

If the Patient is proposed to be removed to the care or charge of nother person, consent to an order of transfer must previously be btained from the Commissioners, otherwise a fresh order and certiicates will be necessary.

Changes of residence. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 22.

When any person, having the care of a Single Patient, proposes to change his residence, and remove the Patient to such new residence, even clear days' notice of the proposed change must be sent to the Commissioners, and also to the person who signed the order for reception of the Patient.

Removals for health. Ibid.

If it should be desired to give the Patient liberty of absence anywhere, for a definite time, for improvement of his health, or for a rial of his powers of self-control, the consent of the Commissioners must first be obtained.

Penalties for neglect or violation of the Law. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 90.

The attention of every person having charge of a Single Patient, s specially drawn to the concluding paragraphs of the 90th section of the 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 100, by which he will see, that if he shall receive a Patient without a proper order and certificates, or if, having such certificates, he neglect to transmit copies to the Commissioners n Lunacy, or if he fail to cause such Patient to be visited fortnightly by a medical man (not disqualified as above), or if he make any untrue entry in the "Medical Visitation Book," he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Appendix (I.)

FORM OF MEDICAL VISITATION BOOK OR MEDICAL JOURNAL.

DATE.	Mental State and Progress.	Bodily Health and Condition.	Restraint or Seclusion since last Entry. When & how long? By what Means, & for what Reason?	Visits of Friends.	State of House, Bed, and Bedding, &c.

FORM OF NOTICE OF DEATH.

I hereby give you Notice, That
a Private Patient, received into this House on the
day of 18 , died therein on the
day of 186 ; and I further certify, that
was present at the death of the said
and that the apparent cause of
death of the said (*a*)
was

Signed _____

(*b*) _____

_____

Dated this day of One
thousand eight hundred and sixty-

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

(*a*) Ascertained by post-mortem examination, if so.
(*b*) Medical Proprietor of ——— house, or Medical Attendant.

FORM OF NOTICE OF DISCHARGE.

I hereby give you Notice, That
a Private Patient, received into this House on the
day of 18 , was discharged therefrom (*a*)
by the authority of

on the day of 186

Signed _____

(*b*) _____

_____

Dated this day of One
thousand eight hundred and sixty-

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

(*a*) Recovered, or relieved, or not improved. | (*b*) Proprietor of —— House.

Appendix (J.)

Appendix (J.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
Sir, 19, Whitehall Place, S.W., 19 January 1863.

As a matter of interest to all those having the care and charge of the insane, more particularly to Proprietors of Licensed Houses and Superintendents of Asylums, the Commissioners in Lunacy desire me to forward herewith a copy of a letter they have addressed to Mr. Elliott, proprietor of Munster House, in reference to his reception of Mr. Hall therein, without having previously read the certificates upon which he was admitted.

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

(COPY.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
Sir, 19, Whitehall Place, 9 January 1863.

In the letter addressed to you by the solicitors of the Board in the month of August last, the censure of the Board was conveyed to you for your culpable neglect before taking charge of Mr. James Hall as an insane Patient, to ascertain by reading the certificates that they were in all respects conformable to the Statute, and the opinion of the Board was expressed in the following terms:—"There is no part of the duty of the proprietor of a Licensed House which requires greater care than the examination of certificates; your long experience ought to have rendered you familiar with the particulars in regard to them which demand special attention, and the Commissioners, therefore, consider your negligence on this occasion as a most grave offence." Had you performed this, your obvious duty, you would not have received Mr. Hall, inasmuch as Mr. Guy's certificate was, upon the face of it, invalid and incapable of amendment under the Statute, being founded upon an examination of the Patient more than six weeks before its date.

The question of the sufficiency of the facts set forth in medical certificates admits in many cases of much doubt, and the certificates, in this respect, may be amended after the reception of the patient. It is entirely different if the examination of the patient took place, as in the case under consideration, more than seven days prior to admission. Mr. Guy's certificate bore date six weeks subsequent to the day on which he last saw Mr. Hall. This was fatal to the validity

validity of his certificate, and it is therefore of paramount importance that proprietors and superintendents of Asylums should, before taking charge of a patient, carefully peruse every certificate. Appendix (J.)

The Commissioners feel themselves called upon, in the existing circumstances, and for the above reasons, to intimate to you their determination to visit any violation of the provision of the law, such as that of which you were guilty in Mr. Hall's case, with the penalties of the Statute.

In order to the promulgation of their views, the Commissioners intend to circulate generally copies of the present communication.

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

C. A. Elliott, Esq.,
Munster House, Fulham.

Appendix (K.)

(No. 1.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, S. W.,
1st September 1862.

Sir,

By direction of the Commissioners in Lunacy, I have to request your attention to the provisions of "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862" (25 & 26 Vict. c. 111) passed during the last Session. The Commissioners strongly recommend you to read very carefully its various clauses, in connexion with the provisions of the law already existing which those clauses will be found to alter, modify, or extend.

Not in any way to supersede or render unnecessary, but merely to facilitate your own study of this Act, which it is most important that you should make yourself acquainted with in the form as passed by the Legislature, the, Commissioners have drawn up, in a paper of instructions for your information and guidance, a summary of such sections as more particularly affect the visitors, proprietors, or superintendents of Licensed Houses, and the medical officers of Hospitals; and where the sections have relation to existing provisions of the law, they have appended a reference to such provisions.

I now forward this paper of instructions, and with it I transmit a circular which has been sent to the clerks to Committees of Visitors, of which the object is to direct their attention to such clauses of "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act" as immediately concern the administration and government of County Lunatic Asylums.

The Commissioners avail themselves of this opportunity most earnestly to impress upon you the necessity of your making yourself familiar as well with the old as with the new provisions of the Lunacy law, in order to that strict compliance therewith of which any neglect so greatly and unnecessarily adds to your own labour, and to the labour of this department.

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice*,
Secretary.

(No. 2.)

The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862.

Private Patients.

Orders.

Section 23. The order must be dated within one month prior to the reception; the person signing the order must himself have seen the patient within one month prior to its date; and a statement of the time and place when the patient was so seen, must be appended to the order. A form of order is subjoined.

[c. 96, s. 4. c. 97. s. 74.]

Section 25. Where possible, every order must contain the name and address of one or more relations of the lunatic, to whom notice of the death of the lunatic must be sent.

Who not to sign Certificates.

Section 24. Besides the persons hitherto prohibited from signing certificates and orders, the following also are now disqualified:

Any person receiving any per-centage on or otherwise interested in the payments for patients.

The medical attendant, as defined in the Lunacy Act, chapter 100.

[c. 96, s. 12. c. 97, s. 76.

Section 26. Where a patient received as a pauper is made a private patient, no fresh order or certificate is required, and *vice versâ.*

N.B.—*Notice of any transfer under this section should be given to the Commissioners.*

Notice of reception, &c.

Section 28. With the exception of the statement by the medical officer as to a patient's mental and bodily condition, all the documents heretofore required to be sent to the Commissioners after two and before seven clear days from the reception of the patient, must in future be sent within one clear day from such reception. The medical officer's statement is, as heretofore, not to be sent until after two and before seven clear days.

[c. 100, ss. 52 and 90. c. 97, s. 89.]

Letters.

Section 40. Without special directions to the contrary, letters addressed to the Commissioners, Committees of Visitors, Committees of a Hospital, and the Visitors of Licensed Houses, must be forwarded unopened.

Other letters must also be forwarded, unless, by an endorsement thereon, the superintendent or other person having charge of patients should prohibit their transmission.

Letters so endorsed to be laid before Commissioners, Committees, or Visitors at next visit.

Appendix (K.)

Absence on trial.

Section 38. Absence on trial may be permitted to patients in the same way as leave of absence for the benefit of health is permitted under the 86th section, chap. 100.

Discharge.

Section 43. In the absence of any person qualified to discharge, under ss. 72, 73, chap. 100, a discharge or removal may be ordered by the Commissioners.

Pauper Patients.

Orders.

Section 25. The order must contain the name and address of one or more relations of the lunatic, and notice of the death of the lunatic must be sent to such relation.

[c. 96. s. 7. c. 97, ss. 67, 68, and 73.]

Section 26. Where a person received as a private Patient is retained as a pauper, no fresh order or certificate is required, and *vice versâ*.

N.B.—*Notice of any transfer under this section should be given to the Commissioners.*

Absence on trial.

Analogous to c. 97. s. 79.

Section 38. A pauper permitted to be absent on trial from a Licensed House or Hospital, may have such an allowance made to him by order of the Commissioners, Visitors, or Committees as would be charged for him were he in the House or Hospital.

Licensed Houses and Hospitals.

Grant of License.

Sections 14, 15. No fresh license can be granted by Justices without inspection and report by Commissioners. Notice of alterations in houses licensed by Justices must be given to Commissioners. Their report upon the premises proposed to be licensed, and on any proposed alterations, must be submitted to the Justices, and considered by them, before the license is granted, or the alterations are consented to.

Approval of resident or visiting physician.

Section 16. The Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, not being a licensee, where any such is by law required to reside in or visit a Licensed House, must in the metropolitan district be approved of by the Commissioners, and in the provincial district by the Visiting Justices.

[c. 96, s. 2.]

Infringement of License.

A penalty is imposed on any person infringing the terms of his license as to numbers, sex, or class.

Boarders.

Section 18. With the consent of two of the Commissioners, or in the case of the provincial Licensed Houses of two of the Visitors, a person who may have been a patient within five years immediately preceding may be received as a boarder into a licensed house.

[Extension of c. 96, s. 6.]

Section 29.

Section 29. Licensed Houses may be visited at any time by one or more Commissioners or Visitors, but in the metropolitan district they must be so visited twice in the year in addition to the present visits by two Commissioners, and in the provincial districts similarly by Visitors. Commissioners and Visitors visiting singly have substantially the same powers of inspection and inquiry as when visiting together, but only the 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, and 67th sections of the old Act are applicable to the additional visits to be made by Visitors, to which the 62d section of that Act does not apply. Appendix (K. Increase of visitations.

[c. 100, s. 61.]

Section 39. A penalty is now imposed on any officer or servant conniving at an escape. Escapes. Analogous to c. 100, s. 61.

Section 43. In the absence of any person qualified under sec. 72, 73, chap. 100, the Commissioners may order the discharge or removal of a patient. Discharge or removal.

Section 35. The inquiries now authorized to be made by Visiting Commissioners and Justices, will in future include inquiries as to monies paid to the superintendent or proprietor. Inquiries.

[c. 100, ss. 64 and 92.]

Section 36. Copies of entries made by the Commissioners in all houses not in the metropolitan district must in future be sent to the clerk to the Visitors. Entries.

[c. 100, s. 67.]

Section 38. Absence on trial may be permitted to patients in the same way as leave of absence for the benefit of health is permitted under the 86th section, chap. 100. Absence on trial.

Medical Certificates.

Section 27. Where medical certificates have been returned with a written direction of the Commissioners for amendments, and such amendments shall not have been made within 14 days, the Commissioners may order the patient's discharge.

[c. 96, s. 11. c. 97, s. 87.]

Section 22. Lunatics so found by inquisition may be received without certificates on an order of the Committee, accompanied by an office copy of the order appointing such committee. Lunatics found by inquisition.

Appendix (K.)

Order for the Reception of a Private Patient.

Schedule (A.) No. 1, Sections 4, 8.

I, the undersigned, hereby request you to receive whom I last saw at
on the day of (a)
a (b) as a patient into your House.

(a) *Within one month previous to the date of the order.*

(b) Lunatic, *or* an idiot, *or* a person of unsound mind.

Subjoined is a statement respecting the said

Signed, Name, _____

Occupation (if any), _____

Place of abode, _____

Degree of relationship (if any), or other circumstances of connexion with the Patient - - _____

Dated this day of
One thousand eight hundred and sixty

To _____

(c) _____ (d) _____

(c) Proprietor *or* superintendent of ——

(d) *Describing the house or Hospital by situation & name, if any.*

Statement.

If any Particulars in this Statement be not known, the fact to be so stated.

Name of patient, with Christian name at length -
Sex and age - - - - - - - - -
Married, single, or widowed - - - - -
Condition of life, and previous occupation (if any) -
Religious persuasion, as far as known - - -
Previous place of abode - - - - - -
Whether first attack - - - - - -
Age (if known) on first attack - - - -
When and where previously under care and treatment -
Duration of existing attack - - - - -
Supposed cause - - - - - - -
Whether subject to epilepsy - - - - -
Whether suicidal - - - - - - -
Whether dangerous to others - - - - -
Whether found lunatic by Inquisition, and date of Commission or order for Inquisition - - -
Special circumstances (if any) preventing the Patient being examined, before admission, separately by two medical practitioners - - - - -
Name and address of relative to whom notice of death to be sent - - . - - - - -

Signed, Name, (e) _____

Occupation (if any), _____

Place of abode, _____

Degree of relationship (if any), or other circumstances of connexion with the Patient - _____

(e) *Where the person signing the statement is not the person who signs the order, the following particulars concerning the person signing the statement are to be added.*

(No. 3.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, S.W.,
Sir, 1st September 1862.

By direction of the Commissioners in Lunacy, I have to request the attention of the Committee of Visitors of the Asylum for the county [or borough] of , to the provisions of an Act passed in the late Session of Parliament (25 & 26 Vict. c. 111), intituled, "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862."

The sections of this Act which have more especial reference to public Asylums, are the 4th to the 13th, inclusive, and the 30th, 34th, and 44th.

There are also sections of the Act having reference to Lunatics in Workhouses, and providing for their removal, under special circumstances, to Asylums (such as §§ 20, 21, 31, 32, 33), and also determining the chargeability of Pauper Lunatics where found in certain boroughs (as section 45), to which I am to draw your attention.

With reference to those portions of the Act more particularly affecting the visitors, proprietors, or superintendents of Licensed Houses, and the medical officers of Hospitals, I am to add, that the Commissioners have issued a paper of printed instructions, with a circular for the guidance of such visitors, proprietors, superintendents, and medical officers, a copy of which I herewith enclose; and as some of the sections referred to therein will be found also to affect the duties of the superintendents and clerks of County Asylums (such as §§ 25, 26, 27, 28, and 40), you will perhaps have the goodness to bring this paper of instructions under the notice of the superintendent and clerk of the Asylum.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice*,
Secretary.

Appendix (K.)

(No. 4.)

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
15th December 1862.

Sir,

The Poor Law Board desire me to bring under the notice of the Guardians certain provisions contained in "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, which relate to Pauper Lunatics, and affect the Guardians in the discharge of their duties.

Section 19 directs so much of the Statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 67, as requires the relieving officer, and overseer, when there is no relieving officer, who shall have knowledge that any pauper, resident in a parish, is or is deemed to be a lunatic, *and a proper person to be sent to an Asylum*, to give notice thereof to a justice of the peace, to be construed as if the words in italics had been omitted.

Henceforth it will suffice for the relieving officer or overseer to have knowledge that there is a pauper resident in the parish who is a lunatic; and it will not be necessary that he should have knowledge that the lunatic is a proper person to be sent to an Asylum.

The same clause in the Statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, requires the justices to be satisfied that the lunatic is a proper person to be sent to the Asylum; and this provision remains unaltered.

Section 20 of the new Act prohibits the detention in a Workhouse of any lunatic, or alleged lunatic, beyond the period of 14 days, unless in the opinion of the Medical Officer such person is a proper person to be kept in a Workhouse, and the accommodation therein is sufficient for his reception.

And any person detained in a Workhouse in contravention of this section (that is, without such opinion, or where the accommodation is insufficient), shall be deemed to be a proper person to be sent to an Asylum, within the meaning of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 67.

The section also declares that the Medical Officer shall, for all the purposes of that Act, be deemed to have knowledge that a pauper resident within his district is a lunatic, and a proper person to be sent to an Asylum, and that it shall be his duty to act accordingly, and further to sign such certificate, as is contained in Schedule (F.), No. 3, to the above Statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97.

Section 21 makes an addition to the form for the Quarterly List of lunatic paupers made out by the Medical Officers, by providing for a return of those who may be in the Workhouse, as to whom the Medical Officer is to certify whether the Workhouse is or is not sufficient for the accommodation of the lunatics detained therein, and whether or not the lunatics detained therein are proper persons to be kept in a Workhouse.

Section 25 requires that in the order of admission of a lunatic into an Asylum, registered Hospital, or Licensed House, the name and address of one or more of the relations of such lunatic shall, wherever it is possible, be inserted, to whom notice of his death shall be sent in a prepaid letter.

The 31st section gives power to two or more Commissioners in Lunacy where, upon their visitation of any Workhouse, it appears to

them that any lunatic, or alleged lunatic, therein is not a proper person to be kept in a Workhouse, to direct by an order under their hands such lunatic to be received into an Asylum, and their order to have the same effect as that of a justice under the 16 & 17 Vict. 97, s. 67. Appendix (K.)

An appeal to the Secretary of State for the Home Department against such order is given to the Guardians, and his order shall be binding on all parties concerned.

By the 32d section a similar power is given to such Commissioners to visit any pauper lunatic not in the Workhouse, and after the same examination as is required to be made by a justice, to direct such lunatic to be received into an Asylum.

According to section 33 their order may authorise the admission into any Asylum other than that of the county or borough in which the parish is situate from which the lunatic is sent, and into any registered Hospital or Licensed House under the same circumstances, and subject to the same conditions as are provided for in Statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 72.

Section 34 requires the superintendent of every Asylum, once at the least in each half-year, to transmit to the Guardians of every union and parish a statement of the condition of every pauper lunatic chargeable to such union or parish. This return will enable the guardians to determine whether they should exercise the power given to them by the Statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 65, of sending a physician, or other medical practitioner, or a committee of themselves, to visit and examine any or all the pauper lunatics chargeable to the union in the Asylum. In the event of a committee being sent, the Board recommend that only a limited number should be appointed for the purpose, so that there be no unnecessary expense incurred in the visit. Considerable discussion has arisen between the Guardians and the Auditors in several unions, where the latter have objected to the number of Guardians sent on such visits, and the amount of the expenses incurred in their visits. The Board think that, as a general rule, a committee of three, or at the most five Guardians would be sufficient for the purposes of the contemplated examination.

The attention of the Guardians is particularly directed to section 37, which requires the Visiting Committee of every union and of every parish under a Board of Guardians, once at the least in each quarter of a year, to enter in a book, to be provided and kept by the master of the Workhouse, such observations as they may think fit to make respecting the dietary, accommodation, and treatment of the lunatics, or alleged lunatics, for the time being in the Workhouse, and further requires that the book containing the observations made in pursuance of this section by the Visiting Guardians shall be laid by the master before the Commissioners on their next visit.

The Board recommend the Board of Guardians to provide this book for their Workhouse as soon as they conveniently can do so.

Section 38 contains the following provisions in reference to the pauper lunatics under confinement:—

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, as regards any Hospital or Licensed House, and two of the Committee of Governors of any Hospital,

Appendix (K.)

pital, and two of the Visitors of any Licensed House as regards a Licensed House within their jurisdiction, may permit any pauper patient therein to be absent therefrom upon trial, for such period as they may think fit, and may make, or order to be made, an allowance to him not exceeding his charge in such Hospital or House which shall be charged for him, and be payable as if he were actually therein, but shall be paid to him or for his benefit as they may direct.

If he do not return at the expiration of the time, and a medical certificate that his detention as a lunatic is no longer necessary be not sent to the proprietor or superintendent, he may, at any time within 14 days after the expiration of the period, be retaken.

This corresponds with the provision contained in the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 79, in regard to pauper lunatics in Asylums.

Section 45 contains a special provision as to the chargeability of pauper lunatics whose settlements cannot be ascertained in certain boroughs; but as its application is very limited, the Board do not consider it necessary to enter into any detail in regard to it.

The Board will only refer to one other section. The 8th section empowers the Visitors of any Asylum, and the Guardians of any parish or union within the district for which the Asylum has been provided, if they shall see fit, to make arrangements subject to the approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the President of the Poor Law Board, for the reception and care of a limited number of chronic lunatics in the Workhouse of such parish or union, to be selected by the superintendent of the Asylum, and certified by him to be fit and proper so to be removed.

The Board are at present not aware of any Workhouse in which any such arrangements could conveniently be made; but they will be ready to consider any proposals on the subject, when the Visitors and the Board of Guardians of any union shall find it convenient or practicable to act upon this clause.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Lumley,*
Assistant Secretary.

To the
Clerk of the Guardians.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS—IRELAND.

THE

TWELFTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND:

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1863.

TWELFTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

INTRODUCTORY.

We have the honour, in pursuance of the 23rd section of the Act 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, to submit our Twelfth Report on the condition of the insane in Ireland.

Total number of Insane.

As heretofore, we append returns showing the number of Lunatics of all classes and denominations confined in the several Public Lunatic Asylums, Poorhouses, Gaols, and Private Licensed Houses, as well as of those at large residing with their relatives and friends or with strangers, of which returns the following tabular statement is a summary, and sets forth in one view the total insane population of Ireland, and how they are at present located, contrasting the past with the previous year, excepting as regards the Lunatics at large, respecting whom the Inspectors had not the advantage of obtaining information in 1861 :—

—	31st December, 1861.			31st December, 1862.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In District Asylums,	2,216	2,172	4,388	2,319	2,187	4,506
„ Poorhouses,	1,008	1,584	2,592	849	1,376	2,225
„ Gaols,	213	126	339	247	131	378
„ Private Asylums,	265	250	515	284	262	546
„ Central Asylum,	90	41	131	90	38	128
„ Lucan Spa Asylum (House of Industry Patients),	18	62	80	18	59	77
„ Convict Prisons,	10	.	10	2	.	2
Total,	3,820	4,235	8,055	3,809	4,053	7,862
At large, residing with relatives or friends, or with strangers,	.	.	.	4,732	3,652	8,384
Total number of insane of every denomination in Ireland, on 31st December, 1862,	.	.	.	8,541	7,705	16,246

Constabulary Returns, (Appendix A.)

The returns obtained this year from the Constabulary, whose distribution throughout the remotest and least inhabited as well as the most populous districts, points to them as the best source upon which to draw for such information, and in Dublin through the Metropolitan Police, have been prepared with extreme care; and we have to express our thanks to the heads of those departments for the assistance so willingly afforded. The name, residence, and class of life, with the form of disease under which each individual

Introductory.

was supposed to be suffering, have been given, and from inquiries made by us in particular localities, the facts appear to be furnished with singular accuracy and intelligence; for although the members of the Constabulary or of the Metropolitan Police force could not be expected to classify correctly the form of disease of the persons respecting whom they obtained information, still with the general headings of "Lunatic, Idiot, and Epileptic" before them, and the experience of former returns which they had made, for their guidance, we are satisfied that even in this respect the information supplied is generally accurate, and may be relied upon for all practical purposes. This is the more satisfactory as, in the present progressive stage of institutions for the insane in this country, it is a matter of great importance to possess every possible reliable information regarding the insane at large. We shall take up this subject again in our general observations, confining ourselves at present to the details of each Asylum separately, and submitting to your Excellency a statistical analysis of them, together with the most noteworthy incidents and occurrences of the past year, and the chief features of our inspections.

Armagh.

ARMAGH ASYLUM.

District:—Counties of Armagh, Cavan, and Monaghan.

The changes referred to in the last Report, as being contemplated for the improvement of this Asylum, have made considerable progress. The additions and alterations were commenced early in 1862, and though still in the hands of the Contractors, are in a very advanced state—so much so that the large dining hall, sixty feet by thirty, has been already availed of for the purposes of recreation. The new laundry and kitchen—departments on the suitability of which so much depends—are nearly completed, as are also the waterclosets, baths, and lavatories; and an engine for pumping water, which will further supply steam for cooking purposes, and hot water for baths and laundry, is in course of erection.

Inspectors' visits.

This institution was visited by us eight times in the course of the year. Our duties in connexion with the projected Asylum for the Counties of Cavan and Monaghan having repeatedly taken us in that direction, we considered it advisable to go over to Armagh frequently, particularly as the works carrying on there necessarily threw the place into some confusion.

On these various occasions the house was reported to be in good order, and the patients as comfortable as the inconvenience occasioned by the alterations, repairs, &c., which the buildings were undergoing, would admit of, at the same time that the Contractor was getting on satisfactorily with the works. The attention of the Board was directed to the suggestion contained in our last Report to Parliament, that from ten to twelve additional acres of land should be procured. On the 30th July the house was specially visited, when a minute was made, re-directing the attention of the Board to the obvious utility of procuring additional land, and the subject was accordingly taken into consideration at a meeting of the Governors held on the 13th October, 1862, at which one of the Inspectors attended, when a resolution was passed assenting to the proposition and directing an application to be made to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for the necessary authority to purchase ten additional acres. An order in Council was thereupon issued, and arrangements are being made to complete the purchase.

Statistics.

There were 166 patients under treatment during the year, the sexes being very equally divided, viz., 85 males and 81 females. The number admitted was 22, of whom 13 were dangerous Lunatics, transferred from Gaols by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, and 3 relapsed cases; 15 were discharged, 9 of whom were cured, and of these 6 had been less than twelve months affected with insanity. The per-centage of cures on admissions in this Asylum is 41. Eight deaths took place, or 5·55 per cent. on the daily average. One case of suicide occurred, which was duly investigated both by a Coroner's Jury and by the Inspectors. It appeared that the unfortunate Lunatic, a female, had made repeated attempts at self-destruction, and was under strict supervision in consequence. She, however, watched her opportunity, and eluding the vigilance of her attendant, suspended herself with a cord in her sleeping-room till life was extinct. The Jury found a verdict, exonerating the officers and attendants from blame, in the propriety of which the Inspectors concurred, considering it one of those occurrences against which scarcely any foresight could sufficiently guard. There remained in the Asylum on 31st December, 1862, 143 patients, 72 males and 71 females, 26 only of whom are returned as probably curable, 104 probably incurable, and 13 Idiots and Epileptics. In so many as 102 cases, the supposed cause of mental disease is returned as unknown, and no observation can therefore

be made on the subject. It would be very desirable, however, that proper attention should be given to the matter, in the first instance, by those who have the means of obtaining information within their reach. A large number of patients are capable of useful employment in this Asylum, viz., 83 out of 144—41 males and 42 females. Of these, 32 men were engaged in agricultural labour, or working in the yards, and the females in making and repairing clothing, bedding, assisting in laundry, and other domestic occupations. ARMAGH.

No escape, or attempt thereat, occurred in this Asylum since our last report.

The amusement of the patients is carefully attended to. Draughts, cards, ball-playing, music, dancing, and excursions into the country or city, being the principal recreations. The Resident Medical Superintendent reports that amusements such as the above have a most beneficial effect upon those patients who take part in them; and the excursions, he states, are considered a great indulgence at the time, and afterwards afford a subject of agreeable conversation and comment. Amusements.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £3,306 7*s.* 9*d.*, showing an average cost of £22 19*s.* 2½*d.* per head per annum.

We cannot altogether approve of the dietary, the quantity of meat used being, in our opinion, too limited. No solid meat is given to the patients, and the weekly allowance for making soup is but 145 lbs. of beef and four ox heads. The daily average number of patients in the Asylum is 144. Thus the proportion for each is barely 1 lb. of meat in the week, and that not in a solid form. In other respects the dietary is not below the average either in quantity or quality. Dietary.

The farm having hitherto consisted of only eight acres, more than four of which were under grass, the agricultural operations were necessarily on a very limited scale. The outlay for the past year was £37 9*s.* 5*d.*, including £11 expended in draining, and the produce amounted to £50 10*s.*—the whole, or nearly so, being used in the Asylum.

With regard to the relationship of patients to each other, 4 cases only are returned—two brothers, and a mother and her son. There is but one patient who contributes towards his own support, a pensioner, the yearly payment being £18 5*s.* There are two other pensioners in the Asylum, one with 1*s.* and the other 8*d.* per diem, but the amount is allowed to go to their wives and families. There are also two females of a respectable class in life, whose families are stated to be in good circumstances, but they do not pay anything. Application was made to the Court of Chancery in the case of a female who is entitled to a small annuity, to have the amount appropriated for her maintenance in the Asylum, but it was refused.

Four males and three females are subject to violent paroxysms of epilepsy; when attacked they are quietly removed to their beds, where they are kept without any restraint until the excitement subsides. In the cases, however, of four females, who become occasionally violent and dangerous, striking the other patients and attendants, the camisole has been applied for a short time.

There are 13 attendants—5 males and 8 females, exclusive of the domestic servants, averaging 1 to 14 patients on the male, and 1 to 9 on the female side. The male attendants have £12, the females £9, and the assistant nurses £5 a-year. This is below the average rate of wages, and we consider an increase necessary. No person was superannuated from this Asylum during the year.

The attendance of Governors at the Board meetings, of which there were fifteen in the twelve months, averaged five to each meeting, three being sufficient to form a quorum, and indicates the interest taken by them in the affairs of the institution.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM. BALLINASLOE

DISTRICT:—COUNTIES OF ROSCOMMON, MAYO, AND GALWAY, AND TOWN OF GALWAY.

This Asylum was inspected on five different occasions during the past year, and on the whole its condition at each visitation was approved. On the 16th July an entry was made to the effect that the Asylum was then in a very satisfactory state, the patients carefully attended to, and the day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories clean and well ventilated. Two single rooms in No. 5 Division were not altogether in the condition that could be desired, owing, as stated, to a want of hot water to wash them out thoroughly. The deficiency of the water supply in this Asylum had been the subject of observation in our Eleventh Report, and it was then stated that the matter would be immediately brought under the special notice of the Board. Accordingly, at the first meeting of Governors for the year 1862, held on the 13th January, it was brought forward, at our request, by the Resident Medical Superintendent, but was adjourned from meeting to meeting. On the Inspectors' visits.

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22nd November we again reported the Asylum to be in an orderly and cleanly condition, the sanitary state of the inmates being most satisfactory, the provisions of good quality, and the books regularly kept. Finding that no steps had been taken to provide improved means of supplying water to the different parts of the house, we commented strongly on the deficiency, and urged the Board to take the subject into consideration as soon as possible, suggesting that various minor improvements in the kitchen, and throughout the house generally, should at the same time be effected. No steps have, however, yet been taken in the matter.

Statistics.

The number of patients remaining in this Asylum on 31st December, 1861, was 333—175 males, and 158 females; 39 males and 30 females were admitted during the year, making a total of 402 under treatment. Of these 24 were discharged cured, or 34·49 per cent. on the admissions. The number resident on 31st December last was 344, the sexes being pretty equally divided, viz., 184 males and 160 females; of these we regret to say that the large number of 293 are returned as probably incurable, including idiots and epileptics, leaving only 51 probably curable patients in the house at the end of the year. The proportion of curable is therefore considerably below the average, but having every confidence in the ability and discrimination of the Medical Officers, we do not question the accuracy of the classification. The Ballinasloe Asylum has now been thirty years in operation, and during that time a large accumulation of incurables must necessarily have taken place. We trust, however, that the completion of the new Asylum at Castlebar, by relieving Ballinasloe from the Mayo patients, and thereby affording increased means of early treatment, will improve the condition of the latter in a curative sense.

The deaths were above the average this as well as last year—being over 9·60 per cent. against 10 per cent. in the preceding year; yet no epidemic or any unusual cause of mortality occurred in either year. The causes of death are given as usual in the Appendix, and are all more or less connected with the various forms of insanity, differing in no respect from the causes which fill up the obituary tables in Lunatic Asylums generally. There was no death from violence.

With regard to the social condition of the inmates, 78 are returned as married, 36 males and 42 females; 217 being single, 128 males and 89 females; 22 widowed, 3 males and 19 females; 27 unknown, 17 males and 10 females. The educational condition of the inmates of the Ballinasloe Asylum is, taking everything into consideration, not inferior to that in many other Asylums, one-half only being returned as unable to read and write; of the remainder 20 are well educated, 22 can read and write well, 85 indifferently, and 36 can read only. With regard to the classification of the inmates at the end of the year, 9 were returned as convalescent, 85 quiet and orderly, 111 moderately tranquil, and 139 noisy and refractory; 3 imbecile and epileptic cases, and 9 with suicidal tendencies. There were 11 relapsed cases admitted in 1862, 5 males and 6 females; 4 had been four times in Asylum, 3 three times, 2 twice, and 2 once. In regard to previous occupations, it appears that of those resident on 31st December, 160 belonged to the agricultural classes, including labourers and small farmers, male and female; 54 servants, of whom 48 were females; and the rest consisted of tradespeople, mechanics, &c., and 5 members of the Constabulary Force. Seven persons, of whom 4 were females, endeavoured to escape, but were prevented. The principal causes of insanity are enumerated in 217 cases, 82 being attributed to disease of the brain, 24 intemperance, 44 epilepsy, 18 hereditary predisposition, 9 effects of climate, 8 congenital defects, 5 puerperal, and under the head of moral insanity 24,—including religious excitement, disappointed affections, loss of property, ill-treatment of husbands, study, fright, &c., &c.

Only five persons are returned as being related to each other: three of one family, brother, sister, and cousin, and of another, two brothers. We apprehend that full information on the subject of relationship has not been obtained as regards the inmates of this Asylum.

There were 8 paying patients resident on 31st December, 4 females and 1 male being of the better class; 2 pensioners, and 1 Coast-guard. Their joint contributions amounted to only £86 14*s.* 6*d.* per annum, or an average of £10 17*s.* 1*d.* each. There were none others in the house who were known or supposed to have means that could be appropriated for their support.

The daily average number of patients employed in useful occupations throughout the year was 106, of whom 12 males only appear to have been constantly engaged in agricultural labour—a very small proportion when it is considered that the great mass of the inmates belong to the farming classes. It appears, however, that of the 23 acres of tillage, 6 only are under spade cultivation, the remainder being cultivated with the plough. Considerable improvements have been effected in the general appearance of the grounds; new walks are in process of being made, and an open drain or

sewer, which was not only unsightly but offensive, dangerous for the patients, and injurious in a sanitary view, has been covered in. Twenty males are returned as employed about the house, 9 in miscellaneous employments, and 4 in tailoring and shoemaking. Of the 61 females, 27 were occupied daily in needlework and knitting, 19 assisting in the laundry, and 15 in cleaning the house. BALLINASLOE

There were 16 cases of violent insanity, in which restraint was used, during the year, 7 males and 9 females. Muffs were used in 4, a camisole in 5, and seclusion for short periods in 7 cases. The amusement of the inmates is not neglected; music and dancing parties are held weekly, ball-playing, draughts, and other games are engaged in, and books and periodicals are supplied to those who are capable of taking pleasure in reading, including histories, travels, biographies, "Chambers's Journal," &c. We would wish, however, to see a regular band established in this institution, the cost being trifling when compared with the benefits which it would confer on the inmates by its enlivening influence. It would be desirable also if some ornamentation were introduced in the day-rooms and corridors; a few inexpensive prints and coloured engravings, neatly framed, would give a very cheerful appearance to them; and additional seats throughout the house generally are required. It would also be desirable that the patients should, in fine weather, take more walking exercise, and that occasional excursions beyond the precincts of the Asylum grounds should be made, under the care of trustworthy attendants—selecting, of course, those patients only who could be relied upon as likely to conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, and to derive benefit from such an indulgence. Amusements.

There are 44 servants attached to this Asylum: 20 male and 24 female. The head male attendants' wages are £20; the ordinary attendants, £14, and the assistant attendants, £12. The head nurse gets £17 15*s.*, the nurses £9 15*s.*, and the assistants £7 15*s.* The average number of patients is 13 to each attendant on the male side; and on the female, 9½. There are 43 associated dormitories, 23 on the male and 20 on the female side, with an average of 5 beds in each, the largest having 7, and the smallest 3 beds. There are 134 single apartments, 65 for males and 69 for females. The total number of beds in the Asylum on the 31st December was 346, 2 beds only being unoccupied at that date. No officer or servant of this institution was superannuated during the year.

The attendance of Governors at the various meetings during the year was very satisfactory, and illustrates the interest taken by them in the well-being of the institution and of its inmates—13 meetings having been held during the year with an average attendance of five Governors at each meeting.

The total expenditure of the establishment for the year 1862 amounted to £6,647 2*s.* 9*d.*, giving an average cost for each patient per head per annum, on the entire outlay, of £19 18*s.* 7*d.* The cost of the staff amounts to £1,537 5*s.* 1*d.*, including the sum of £323 10*s.* 8*d.* paid to superannuated officers. With regard to the farm, there are 23½ acres under tillage, and 12 under grass. The outlay for the year amounted to £234 17*s.* 9*d.*, the produce to £342 7*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a net profit of £107 9*s.* 11*d.* The buildings, airing courts, &c., cover an area of 6 acres 2 roods. Expenditure.

The dietary of this Asylum is not much below the average. None, however, but the delicate or sickly patients get solid meat, the ordinary diet being 1 quart of soup on four days, and on the remaining three days potatoes and milk—the usual diet of the humble classes. Stirabout and milk is, as usual, the fare for breakfast; cocoa and bread for supper.

BELFAST.

BELFAST ASYLUM.

District:—Counties of Antrim and Down.

In our last Report the overcrowded condition of this Asylum was dwelt upon, and reference made to the steps which had been taken for its relief, by dividing the district into two parts, with a separate Asylum for the County Down, to contain 300 patients, and for which purpose the necessary Order in Council had been issued.

We accordingly, in company with our brother Commissioners of Control, visited the different localities in the neighbourhood of Downpatrick which appeared suitable, and ultimately succeeded in selecting a site in every way eligible, and which the Local Committee fully approved of. Plans were prepared by an Architect chosen by a Committee appointed by the Grand Jury; but on being submitted for the approval of the Commissioners, the latter objected to the great extent of frontage proposed, which reached 860

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feet. The plans were therefore referred back to the Architect, who is at present engaged in amending them.

Inspectors' visits.

The Belfast Asylum was visited six times during the year, the first minute of inspection being dated the 7th March. There were then 369 patients in the house—199 from Antrim, 162 from Down, and 8 from the Town of Carrickfergus—every department being overcrowded, but particularly on the male side. We were gratified to find on that occasion upwards of 70 patients going to a public place of amusement (the Hippodrome), under the care of their attendants. A short time previously over 100 patients had attended a public concert, accompanied by their band, which played during the intervals of the performance.

The inmates throughout the house generally were well clad, and had the appearance of being carefully attended to. There were but 6 patients confined to bed, the sanitary state of the Asylum being very satisfactory.

The associated dormitories, though overcrowded, were neat, orderly, and well ventilated; and a very great improvement is being effected by the gradual introduction of hair mattresses, in place of cocoa-fibre and straw. The day-rooms were for the most part very comfortable, but those allocated to the refractory patients at the male side were not so clean as they might have been—a remark which applies also to some of the corridors; but the extreme humidity of the weather at the time doubtlessly exercised an unfavourable influence, rendering it more difficult to keep them in that state of neatness which ordinarily characterizes every department of this Asylum.

We pointed out the advisability of keeping good fires in all the grates in the main passages in such weather, as giving a more cheerful appearance to the house, as well as contributing to the comfort and health of the inmates. The monotonous aspect of some of the corridors called for observation, and we suggested that, when next the walls required to be whitewashed, they should be slightly tinted. Additional seats were also recommended, as being necessary for comfort and to give a furnished look to the corridors. The female Infirmary was remarkably clean, but the male not so; the rooms, too, of some of the attendants were not so nicely kept as they should be. With the above exceptions, which we felt it our duty to notice, this Asylum, on the 7th March, 1862, was deserving of a most favourable report.

The next minute of inspection was made on the 27th June, when the Asylum was found to be clean, in good general order, and well ventilated. The day, unlike that on which the previous visitation was made, was exceedingly fine, and the great majority of the patients were out of doors, taking exercise, or industriously employed. The male side still overcrowded, but the sanitary state of the house very satisfactory. Since the former Report, additional seats, as suggested therein, had been provided, but not in sufficient quantity.

The absence of ornamentation in the corridors was again made the subject of comment, but the apartments of the attendants were much cleaner and more orderly than on the former visit. The efficiency of the band, which played a variety of airs with great correctness, was deserving of the most favourable mention, and we were happy to find that arrangements had been made for giving class instructions in music to the female patients.

Chaplains.

Clergymen very rarely visit this Asylum, a circumstance at which we could not but express regret, knowing how beneficial religious instruction and observances are found to be to the inmates of other Asylums. And we take the present opportunity of intimating to your Excellency our conviction of the necessity of having regular Chaplains attached to this Institution.

Defalcation of Clerk and Storekeeper.

Having received information, to the effect that a case of defalcation had occurred at this Asylum, the defaulter being the Clerk and Storekeeper, we proceeded to hold an inquiry on oath into the matter, when the facts appeared to be as follows:—

It is the practice for the Governors to pay all the accounts monthly, and at the meetings of the Board—all sums above £5 being paid by cheque, and of £5 and under in cash. It transpired that, in order to be provided with change for the latter payments, it was the custom to get, on the day previous to the day of meeting, a quantity of silver and copper coin, of various denominations, from the bread contractor, but the notes in return were not given until after the meeting of the Board—the cheque for the amount being only drawn and signed at the meeting. This arrangement was in existence when the present Resident Medical Superintendent was appointed, and appears to have been considered as a mere ordinary transaction, in which there was nothing objectionable.

In the middle of April, and between the meetings of the Governors, the Clerk and Storekeeper applied to the bread contractor for a sum of £15 in silver, and although it was considered by the latter an unusual application, the money was supplied. The day

before the next meeting of the Governors, viz., on 5th May, a further sum of £25 in change was applied for, and was sent up to the asylum in the usual way by the contractor's servant, and handed to the Clerk and Storekeeper. These sums constituted the amount of the defalcation, the liability for which has devolved upon the contractor, who failed to report to the Resident Medical Superintendent that he had not received the notes in change in due course. After considerable delay the contractor communicated with the Resident Physician, a step which, had he taken in the first instance, would have undoubtedly saved him from loss. The facts of the case were fully reported to Government by the Inspectors, and a communication was made to the asylum authorities, condemning a practice so objectionable as that of having any money transactions with contractors beyond the payment of their accounts. BELFAST.

On the 10th September and 30th December we reported very favourably on the state of the asylum, its sanitary condition being particularly good, and a great improvement having been effected by wainscoting some of the walls on the female side to a certain height, and papering above the wainscot to the ceiling, an alteration which it is hoped will be carried out generally through the house. It was remarked that it would be desirable to have the meals served up with more neatness; at the same time we are fully aware that there is a difficulty in the way, from the construction of the building, and the distance of many of the day-rooms from the kitchen; to obviate which we suggested the erection of a refectory, which would add very much to the comfort of the patients and be a great advantage in the domestic arrangements of the establishment.

Great attention is paid to the amusement of the patients in this Asylum. Independently of the band which, as already stated, is a source of much enjoyment, a harmonium has been purchased, and a pianoforte kindly presented by a lady, on which some of the female patients perform, enlivening the work-hours of their companions. Several games, as backgammon, draughts, &c., have also been introduced.

There were 357 patients resident on the 31st December, 1861—193 males and 164 females; 92 admissions occurred during 1862, making a total of 449 under treatment for the year—236 males and 213 females; the discharges and deaths amounted to 84, leaving 365 resident at the end of the year, being 8 more than at the corresponding period of the preceding year—200 were males and 165 females There were 57 patients discharged cured and 9 improved, the cures being 61·9 per cent. on the admissions, which is an exceedingly high average. Eight of the admissions were by authority of the Lord Lieutenant, being transferences from gaols in which the patients had been confined as dangerous lunatics, but as regards whom the Resident Medical Superintendent reports that they did not differ much, if at all, in their symptoms, &c., from the ordinary class of admissions. 84 persons were admitted on the authority of the Board. The reason of so few cases having been transferred from the gaols of this district is to be found in the crowded state of the asylum and the consequent difficulty of obtaining vacancies for any but those of an urgent nature. Statistics.

The ages of 43, or nearly half the number admitted, ranged from under twenty to thirty years, 44 from over thirty to sixty, and 5 from sixty to seventy. Of the number discharged cured, the attack previous to admission had been of less than one month's duration in 21 cases, under three months in 18 cases, and under six months in 10 cases; so that out of 57 persons discharged cured in one year, no less than 49 were recent attacks of insanity, while out of the whole number under treatment during the year, amounting, as stated already, to 449 insane persons, only 8 recoveries took place among those whose illness had existed during periods varying from nine months to several years prior to admission. It is impossible to lay too much stress on this point, although the simple statement of the fact speaks so strongly. Every person having any knowledge of the working of asylums, or of the treatment of insanity, knows the paramount importance that must attach to early admission. Another remarkable feature is that of the above number, 10 were under two months in the asylum, 18 under four months, 9 under six months, 8 under eight months, and 4 under twelve months. Such facts need no comment. Of the admissions, 69 were cases of mania, 12 monomania, 9 melancholia, and 2 dementia. 233 cases of mania remained in the asylum at the end of the year; 24 of mania, complicated with epilepsy; 32 monomania; 67 melancholia; and 9 dementia. Only 13 of the whole number resident are returned as well educated; 26 can read and write well; indifferently, 139; and 116 who can read only; the number who cannot read or write being 71. The education, as regards the sexes, appears nearly equal, only 40 males out of 200 being illiterate, and 31 females out of 165.

The single predominate largely, and the proportion of the sexes is pretty equal—129 males out of 200, and 109 females out of 165. The numbers of the married also bear a not unequal proportion, viz., 60 males to 43 females; the widowers amounting to 11, and the widows to 13. The classification of the inmates on 31st December, as regards their

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conduct and demeanour is as follows :—convalescent, 45 males and 33 females, total 78; quiet and orderly, 60 males and 43 females, total 103; moderately tranquil, 66 males and 47 females, total 113; noisy and refractory, 29 males and 42 females, total 71. Thus the number of noisy and refractory patients bears but a comparatively small proportion to the three other denominations. The imbecile and epileptic amounted to 60, of whom 33 were males and 27 females, and there were 24 patients with suicidal tendencies—14 males and 10 females. The state as to probability of recovery of those resident on 31st December, is set down as follows :—probably curable, 54 males and 45 females, total 99; probably incurable, 133 males and 102 females, total 235; epileptics, 13 males and 18 females, total 31. The number of probably curable cases is a very favourable feature in this return, being over 27 per cent. on the number resident. Twenty relapsed cases were admitted during the year, 10 males and 10 females; of these 11 had been once before confined, 6 twice, 2 three times, and 1 five times. The classification as regards occupations differs here from that which obtains in most other asylums, the agricultural element not prevailing to so great an extent, and other classes connected with the special manufactures of the locality being introduced, as weavers, bleachers, hacklers, &c. Ten soldiers appear on the list. The deaths were less then 5 per cent. on the daily average, being only 18. One case of suicide occurred, in which a female hung herself from the arm of a tree growing on a mound, which was enclosed by a paling 6 feet high. A coroner's inquest was duly held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts, the jury adding that there was no want of care or attention on the part of the officers or servants of the institution.

There were 10 attempts at escape amongst the men during the year, but all were brought back almost immediately. No female escaped.

Among the supposed causes of insanity, no less than 106 cases come under the general head of moral causes. Of these 33 are attributed to anxiety and grief; 20 to religious enthusiasm; 9 despair of salvation; 16 pecuniary losses; 9 fright. Excessive study, jealousy, avarice, love-potions, &c., are among the list of causes enumerated under the above head; and one case of insanity occurred in which seduction is the ascribed cause. Thirty-three cases appear under the head of intemperance—21 males and 12 females; in 27 cases hereditary predisposition is assigned; injury on head in 14, and in 19 cases insanity was brought on by bodily ailments. The tabular statement from which these are taken has evidently been prepared with great care, and shows the anxiety of the Resident Medical Superintendent to obtain, doubtless not without difficulty and trouble, all the information that can be had, and which may afterwards be brought to bear as a most important feature in the treatment of the patients confided to his charge : that it is so the large per-centage of cures in this institution, a subject already referred to, sufficiently testifies.

Eight patients are returned as having relatives in the asylum, 6 being connected in the degree of second cousins, and 2 in that of aunt and niece. There are no paying patients, nor are there any who are known or supposed to have means for their support. The return of employment is highly satisfactory; no less than 233, or nearly two-thirds, of the patients being on an average engaged daily in useful occupations. A greater diversity of employment too is found to prevail in this asylum than in others, owing in great measure to local influences. Thus on the male side, weaving, winding, warping, &c., appear on the list of occupations, and on the female, spinning, embroidering, quilting, &c.; a daily average of 20 females being engaged in spinning alone. Amongst the list of articles made by the patients, we observe an item of 1,553 hanks of linen yarn spun, and 878 yards of linen and calico fabrics woven, besides a great variety of articles made for domestic use.

The camisole is the only form of restraint in use here, and is only applied for the shortest possible period, in cases of extreme violence—28 persons were subjected to it during the year, 10 males and 18 females.

Amusements.

Reverting to the general subject of amusements, we find that ample provision for recreation has been made; judiciously chosen periodicals, and fully a dozen illustrated and other newspapers are circulated amongst the patients weekly, besides daily and other papers. Occasionally too the convalescent and orderly patients are taken out for a walk into the country for a few miles, accompanied by their own band, and the Resident Medical Superintendent states that this enjoyment of partial liberty outside the walls is anxiously looked for, and greatly exhilarates them, besides having an excellent moral and curative effect, by thus confiding in their steadiness and correct demeanour. On Christmas Day and other festivals they are treated to some little luxuries, which are much enjoyed and appreciated by them. A harvest home is also amongst the yearly celebrations, and during the long winter evenings the quiet and well-behaved patients of both sexes have music and dancing, which they greatly delight in.

There are 39 attendants and servants; of these 12 are on the male side, including a

female nurse in the hospital; the average, independent of servants, is 1 attendant to 17 patients. The head male attendant, who is also a gardener, gets £28; 2 attendants, £21; and 8, £16 each. The head female attendant is paid £20 a year, and the rest vary from £8 to £16. There were no superannuation pensions granted during the year. Belfast.

With regard to the accommodation, the total number of beds in the asylum is 365, and the pressure for admission may be judged from the fact, that the daily average resident throughout the year was 363. There are 25 dormitories on the male side, the number of beds in each varying from 2 to 11, and 37 single apartments; 20 dormitories on the female side, the beds varying from 2 to 15, and 35 single apartments.

The general interest which the Governors of the Belfast Asylum take in the management of the institution and its inmates is shown in their attendance at the Board meetings; 7 of them on the average having attended at each of the 13 meetings held during the year.

The total expenditure of this asylum for 1862, amounts to £6,817 16*s.* 11*d.* The average cost of each patient per head per annum being £18 15*s.* 10¼*d.*, a very moderate sum, considering the ample dietary on which the patients are fed, getting meat or soup six times in the week. The details of the dietary will be found in the Appendix. The outlay on the farm amounted to £50 16*s.* 7*d.*; the produce to £107 5*s.* 9*d.*, and the net profit £56 9*s.* 2*d.* The asylum stands on 52 acres, of which 27 are under spade cultivation, 14 in grass, and the remainder taken up by the building, airing courts, and pleasure grounds.

CARLOW ASYLUM. Carlow.

District.—Counties of Carlow, Kildare, and Wexford.

This asylum was inspected six times in the course of the past year, and though, as usual, overcrowded, and unable to meet all the demands for admission made upon it, was found on each occasion to be clean and orderly, the patients well attended to, and the day-rooms and corridors sufficiently ventilated. Inspectors' visits.

The first visitation was made on the 15th January, 1862, when an improved system of water-closets and lavatories was recommended, and which had been already suggested in our Eleventh Report. The deficiency of furniture in the sitting-rooms attracted our attention, and we suggested that additional seats should be provided. Hearing that a charge had been made against some of the female attendants, of asking for a gratuity from the husband of a patient in the asylum, we directed that the matter should be strictly inquired into. An investigation was accordingly held, on oath, when it appeared that on one occasion a shilling had been voluntarily given by the party to an Assistant Nurse, in the presence of the Head Nurse and another assistant, and that more had been promised. Considering that the gratuity had not been demanded, but offered, the offence was not thought of sufficient magnitude to call for dismissal; but, in order to mark the great impropriety of accepting gratuities from the friends of patients, the three nurses who were concerned, the one as recipient, and the other two as being present and approving, were severally fined. The next visitation was on the 24th March, the minute being equally favourable, the corridors, sleeping-rooms, &c., clean and well ventilated, the patients tranquil and orderly, and no one under restraint or in seclusion. On the 29th April it was again inspected, and reported to be in a very orderly state—5 patients confined to bed by illness, none under restraint, and all carefully attended to. The food was examined and reported to be of good quality.

On the 30th September another favourable minute was made. No. 1 male division was not, however, so orderly as usual. The use of freesand, to the extent employed in some of the day-rooms and corridors, was considered objectionable, as in no case should it be allowed to remain so as to be trodden into the boards. Six patients—two men and four women—were confined to bed by illness; and the house, as usual, was overcrowded. The want of accommodation as regards infirmaries, lavatories, baths, water-closets, &c., was again the subject of observation. We are, however, aware, that there is a disinclination on the part of the Governors to incur expense, or to undertake any alterations or improvements, until the completion of the new asylum at Enniscorthy for the county of Wexford shall have relieved them from the lunatics belonging to that county, when they will be in a better position to decide on the nature and extent of the changes which it may be necessary to make in the Carlow Asylum. Concurring generally in the justice of this view, we are, nevertheless, of opinion that, as a considerable time must unavoidably intervene before the Wexford Asylum is fit for the reception of patients, whatever can be done in the way of minor improvements tending towards their present comforts, and not involving any great outlay, should be carried out.

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Amusements deficient.

There exists a great deficiency of amusements both in and out of doors; and it is to be regretted that a recommendation to establish a band has not been adopted by the Board, who objected to it on the score of expense. The game of cricket, however, has been recently introduced. Cards and draughts, with a few cheap periodicals, and an occasional newspaper, are the only indoor recreations. More attention should be devoted to this subject by the local authorities. We are strongly in favour of an occasional excursion for the quiet and orderly patients outside the walls of the institution, having observed the beneficial influence which such indulgences exercise on the inmates in other asylums.

Statistics.

There is a difference of one patient only between the number resident on 31st December, 1861, and 31st December, 1862, the former being 204, the latter 205—110 males and 95 females. There were 44 admissions—21 males and 23 females. Discharged recovered, 24; improved, 2. Cures, 56 per cent. on admissions, a very high per-centage, and considerably above the average of cures in asylums generally. Fifteen deaths occurred, all from natural causes, being slightly above 7 per cent. on the daily average. Twenty-nine of the admissions were ordinary cases, received by order of the Board; 5 urgent, by the Physicians; and 10 were dangerous lunatics, removed from the gaols of the district by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant. Of the 44 lunatics admitted, 4 were under 20 years of age; 15 between 20 and 30; 12 from 30 to 40; 8 from 40 to 50; 4 from 50 to 60; and 1 between 60 and 70.

The duration of disease previous to admission in those discharged recovered was under 12 months in 17 cases; and in 6 cases from 1 to 4 years. A female is reported to have been discharged recovered who had been upwards of 10 years insane prior to admission; but the vast majority of recoveries in this, as in all the other asylums, take place in recent cases of insanity. The length of residence in asylum of those discharged recovered was under 2 months in 3 cases; under 4 months in 4; under 6 months in 2; under 8 months in 3; and under 12 months in 5 cases. Thus, out of 24 recoveries, 17 had been less than 12 months under treatment. The form of disease on admission was mania in 26 instances; melancholia in 12; monomania in 5; and dementia in 1.

Those resident on 31st December are classified as to disease as follows:—Mania, 114,—70 males and 44 females; monomania, 25,—14 males and 11 females; melancholia, 36—12 males and 24 females; dementia, 22,—9 males and 13 females; epilepsy complicated with mania, 8,—5 males and 3 females. The educational condition of the inmates is about upon a par with that which obtains in District Asylums generally: 13 are returned as well educated, 33 who can read and write well, 42 indifferently, and 46 who can read only. The remainder, to the number of 71, are either illiterate or their educational condition unknown. The married amount to 40, the widowed 32, of whom 21 are widows and 11 widowers, being a very large proportion. The single amount to 90,—59 males and 31 females; and there are 43 regarding whom nothing is known in this respect. The convalescent are stated at 13, the quiet and orderly insane, 51, the moderately tranquil, 66, and the noisy and refractory, 75; the females predominating in the latter class, being 44 to 31 of the males. There are 30 patients returned as imbecile and epileptic, and 11 with suicidal tendencies. The probably curable are returned as 69,—33 males, and 36 females, or 34 per cent. of the total number resident—an exceedingly favourable proportion. The incurable lunatics are set down at 106, the idiots, 22, and the epileptics 8. The relapsed cases admitted amounted to 8, 4 of whom had been once before in the asylum, 2 twice, and 2 three times. Over one-half of the inmates of this asylum belong to the agricultural and servant classes, 79 to the former and 29 to the latter; 12 are put down under the heading of clerks and shop assistants, 6 soldiers, and 3 members of the Constabulary force. With regard to the causes of death, nearly one-half the number are attributable to pulmonary disease, 3 males and 4 females having died from that cause alone during the year. One patient, a male, attempted suicide by tying a cord round his neck at night, but fortunately did not succeed. Two male patients escaped, one of whom was brought back at the expiration of two days, the other after the lapse of a few hours; a third made an unsuccessful attempt to get away.

In the list of supposed causes of mental disease, 66 cases are set down as hereditary,—34 male and 32 female; 36 intemperance,—27 male and 9 female; and the large number of 45 are attributed to moral causes, as grief, fright, love, jealousy, loss of property, religious fervour, excess of study, &c.; 14 to self-abuse, 6 to fever, and in 34 cases the cause is unknown. With regard to relationship, 8 of the inmates are known to be related—2 brothers, an uncle and niece, 2 first cousins, and an aunt and niece. There are two paying patients in the Asylum, a farmer and an excise officer, both of whom contribute the annual average cost of patients, amounting this year to £19 2*s.* 6*d.* No other inmates are known or supposed to have means for their support. The daily average number employed is 120,—56 males and 64 females. Of the males, 32

are employed in farm and garden work, the remainder in miscellaneous employments about the house. The females are occupied in needlework, spinning, reeling, assisting in laundry, kitchen, and other domestic occupations.

Restraint was used in four cases, from an hour to two hours at a time, arm-straps being the appliances. In seven instances seclusion was had recourse to during paroxysms of excitement, and was continued from three to four hours.

There are 8 male and 12 female attendants, not including the extern and domestic servants, being an average of 1 to 14 on the male, and 1 to 8 on the female side. The wages of the male attendants vary from £10 10*s.* to £12 12*s.* and of the females, from £5 5*s.* to £8 8*s.*—the scale being, in our opinion, too low to secure the permanent services of efficient attendants. No officer or servant was superannuated during the year.

With regard to the sleeping-room accommodation, there are 8 dormitories and 45 single apartments on the male side—6 dormitories contain 4, one 19, and one 23 beds; 8 dormitories and 44 single apartments on the female side—six of the dormitories have 4, one 7, and one 20 beds; giving accommodation for 111 males and 95 females—total, 206; the daily average resident throughout the year being 204. The monthly Board meetings, prescribed by the Privy Council Rules, were regularly held, an average of four Governors attending at each.

The expenditure for the year amounts to £3,902 2*s.* 2*d.*, the average cost of each patient per head per annum on the entire outlay being £19 2*s.* 6¾*d.* This Asylum stands on 14 acres 2 roods, only 4 acres 1 rood being under buildings, airing courts, &c., 3 acres 3 roods under grass, and 6 acres 2 roods in tillage. The outlay on the farm for the year was but £27 0*s.* 8*d.*; the produce, £105 19*s.* 6*d.*; the net profit £78 18*s.* 10*d.* The products of the farm were used for the most part in the house, a small portion only, amounting to £14 10*s.* 8*d.*, having been brought to market.

A variety of articles for the wear of the inmates, and for household use, were made by the female patients, and all the clothing, bedding, &c., of the establishment was kept in repair by them during the year.

Dietary.

With regard to dietary, we think that some improvement should be effected by giving a more liberal allowance of meat in the week, as at present on four days they get simply bread with mixed milk. On the other three days a quart of good beef soup with the meat of which it is made, vegetables, and bread, constitute the fare. Breakfast consists of stirabout and milk, and supper of eight ounces of bread and a pint of cocoa, with milk and sugar. The invalids and delicate patients get extra diet, as mutton chops, beefsteak, tea, wine, porter, &c., as the Medical Officers may direct.

CLONMEL ASYLUM.

District.—North and South Ridings of Tipperary.

Additional Asylum.

The most important subject of observation with regard to the Clonmel district is the opening of the Additional Asylum, and which has just been effected. The particulars connected with the purchase of the workhouse and adjoining grounds were given in our last Report, and need not therefore be now dwelt on. The necessary alterations and arrangements for adapting the building to the purposes of an asylum were carried on with all proper despatch, and as they drew near completion, towards the close of the year, orders in Council were passed appointing the principal officers, and establishing the institution "to be a Lunatic Asylum for the said district in addition to the existing Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum." The next few weeks were occupied in providing bedding, furniture, and household requisites, engaging servants and attendants, and fitting up and preparing the place for occupation, duties which were efficiently performed under the direction of the Resident Medical Superintendent, who, having previously filled a similar position in the District Asylum at Maryborough, was thoroughly conversant with all the details of asylum management.

It had been at first intended to make this institution a mere branch of the original District Asylum at Clonmel, with a staff subordinate to and under the immediate control of the Resident Medical Superintendent of that establishment. It was found, however, on consideration, more expedient to keep the two houses separate as far as such could consistently be done, and the opportunity of obtaining the services of an experienced Resident Medical Superintendent was availed of for that purpose, by the transfer of the Resident Medical Superintendent of the Maryborough Asylum thereto. We proceeded, therefore, to draw up a code of rules, under the 5th sec. of the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., c. 33, for the regulation and management of the additional asylum, in accordance with the altered views

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formed with regard to the relations which should exist between the two houses, and which were duly sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant in Council. The arrangements being completed, a portion of the patients were drafted from the old asylum on 13th December, 1862, and their places filled up by lunatics from the gaol of the South Riding, in which they had so long been a source of trouble and dissatisfaction, and where their detention was detrimental to prison discipline and injurious to themselves. These will be followed immediately by the lunatics confined in the North Riding Gaol at Nenagh to the number of twenty-three, and for whose transference the necessary authority of your Excellency has just been sought. The next step on our part will be to make a careful selection of all the suitable cases of lunacy now in the workhouses of the district; and we trust that the accommodation afforded by the additional asylum at Clonmel will exercise at an early period a marked influence as regards the condition of the insane generally throughout this extensive county, and prove a source of satisfaction to the local authorities, and more particularly to the Governors of the District Lunatic Asylum, whose co-operation in carrying out the necessary arrangements, fiscal and other, was cordially given.

The additional asylum, though intended mainly for chronic cases where bodily debility is combined with mental disease, is not calculated for cases of that description in which special supervision is required, the means and appliances for the treatment of violent and dangerous cases not being available, or rather the advantages for treatment being greater and the attendants more experienced at the old asylum, we consider that all lunatics manifesting dangerous tendencies should remain there, and the quiet and harmless incurables only be received into the additional asylum, at least for some time to come, when, should it be found expedient, another classification may be made.

Statistics.

There were in the asylum on the 31st December, 1862, 89 male and 74 female patients, total, 163; including 34 patients in the additional asylum.

There were 47 admissions during the year—27 males and 20 females; discharges, 2 males and 10 females; deaths, 12—5 males and 7 females. Total number of discharges and deaths, 77.

Of the discharges, 1 male only, and 9 females, are returned as cures, being but 22 per cent. on admissions; and only 32 out of the whole number resident are reported as probably curable. This per-centage of cures is materially below the general average, but the accumulation of incurables in this asylum, owing to the insufficiency of the accommodation, and the impossibility of giving prompt admission to recent and acute cases of insanity, has been long a cause of complaint, and has placed this asylum in an unfavourable position as regards curative advantages compared with others. Now, however, that the additional asylum has been established to afford the relief so greatly needed, by taking from the parent house the greater portion of its incurable inmates, we anticipate the most satisfactory results, as, under the experienced Medical Officers of this institution, there is no reason why, with equal advantages, it should not reach as high a per-centage of cures as any other asylum in Ireland.

Dietary.

The dietary is of a good description—the breakfast consisting of stirabout or bread and new milk; and dinner (on four days in the week) of prime beef, at the rate of 56 lbs. to 100 patients, made into soup, with peas, rice, and vegetables, and 12 oz. bread to working men and women, and 8 oz. to the unemployed. Bread and new-milk gruel are given on the other three days; and bread and milk for supper. The sick or delicate are placed on special dietary, according as the Medical Officers may see fit.

The total expenditure for support and maintenance, including various outlays for the additional asylum (no separate account having been opened with the bank up to the close of the year), is £4,019 4*s.* 7*d.* Henceforward a separate account for each Asylum will be kept.

Inspectors' visits.

The number of visitations to the Clonmel Asylum during the year amounted to eight, the Inspectors having had occasion to go down specially two or three times to meet the local authorities, and confer with them on matters of detail, relating to the additional asylum. The first minute of inspection is dated 6th May, and describes the condition of the asylum and its inmates as being very satisfactory, the house remarkably clean and orderly, and the appearance of the patients affording the best proof of the attention bestowed upon them. At subsequent visits we reported in equally favourable terms, nor had we, at any of our numerous visits, to express disapprobation with respect to the general state of the asylum or of the patients, either as regards the cleanliness and regularity observed in the various divisions, corridors, day-rooms, and sleeping apartments, or the personal care and attention given to the well-being of the lunatics, whether in clothing, dietary, or social comforts. The wainscoting and colouring of the day-rooms, and tinting the ceilings of the corridors, together with the ornamentation of the walls by means of pictures, has given to the interior of the establishment an air of general cheerfulness very much to be commended.

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Of the 47 patients admitted in the course of the year, 37 were received from gaol by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, 35 dangerous lunatics, and 2 lunatics charged with offences. Six persons were admitted between the ages of 10 and 20; ten from 20 to 30; ten, 30 to 40; seven, 40 to 50; twelve, 50 to 60; and two, 60 to 70.

Although so few were discharged cured, the invariable rule prevails; 8 out of the 10 patients cured were recent cases of insanity, and 5 were less than 6 months under treatment in the asylum. Nineteen of the admissions were cases of mania; 1 monomania; 5 melancholia; 12 dementia; 4 imbecility and epilepsy; and 6 idiocy. The following is the classification of patients resident on 31st December:—87 mania; 3 monomania; 12 melancholia; 33 dementia; 14 imbecility and epilepsy; and 14 idiocy. Eleven are returned as well educated; 39 who can read and write more or less perfectly; 20 who can read only; and 94 who can neither read nor write, or respecting whose education nothing is known. The married bear a larger proportion than usual to the single, being 54, 30 males and 24 females, to 84, 44 males and 40 females. There are also 7 widowers and 4 widows, the condition as to marriage being unknown in 14 cases.

Twenty-one are returned as convalescent; 86 quiet and orderly insane; 29 moderately tranquil; and 27 noisy and refractory. There are 19 imbecile and epileptic cases, but none returned as having suicidal tendencies. Five relapsed cases only were admitted during the year, 1 male and 4 females.

Under the heading of previous occupations, 50 males are returned as farm labourers, and 42 females as servants; 3 soldiers, and 2 members of the Constabulary. In 53 cases it is stated that nothing is known, an omission to be regretted, as it is of importance in a statistical sense to know the class or condition of life to which the insane belong, and it would seem to be a point of information not difficult to obtain in the first instance by making due inquiries. The deaths, 12 in number, amount to 8 per cent. on the daily average resident, all from natural causes, phthisis being assigned in 5 cases; paralysis in 3; decay of nature, 2; and dysentery and scrofula, 1 each. There was no suicide or attempt thereat in this asylum during the year, nor did any of the patients attempt to escape.

Gaol cases.

The supposed cause of mental disease is stated to be loss of lands, &c., in 23 cases; grief in 7; religious enthusiasm, 3; disappointments, 8; irregularity of life, 13; and the large number of 109 cases are returned as being unknown, with an observation that they are chiefly gaol cases, with whom no information comes to the asylum. On this point it is to be observed, that in consequence of representations made regarding the deficiency of information furnished with lunatics committed to gaols, we drew up "a form to accompany the copy of committal in each case," which has been circulated to the magistracy by order of Government, and in which the age, religious persuasion, class of life, occupation or calling, and what means of support, probable cause of mental derangement, and other particulars connected with the previous history of the lunatic, together with the statement of the medical practitioner called in by the committing magistrates under the Act, are embodied. This form is now in general use; and in the orders transmitted to the Governors of gaols for the removal of lunatics to asylums, they are distinctly required to send "all papers having reference to the case, except the warrant of committal," to the asylum with the lunatic, and it is to be hoped that in future special application will be made to the Governors of the gaols in any case in which they may fail to comply with the instructions issued to them by Government on this subject.

It does not appear that any payment has been received for patients from private sources, although two cases are returned, a male and female, whose relatives are said to have means, and one male who has a farm of his own. The proportion of employed to unemployed is satisfactory, 109 patients on an average being usefully occupied throughout the year, 60 males and 49 females. Of the males 35 are engaged in agricultural labour; of the females 20 in sewing and knitting, 14 in the laundry, and 15 in various domestic duties.

One male patient of determined homicidal propensities has been subjected by day to mechanical restraint, by confining one arm. The Resident Medical Superintendent states that if this precaution were not adopted he would attempt murder on the first opportunity that offered.

Amusements.

The amusement of the patients is pretty well provided for, hand-ball and foot-ball being practised outside, while dominoes, cards, dancing, reading, and music constitute the recreations within doors. We should be glad to see a regular band established here, as well as in all other asylums.

The wages of the attendants are tolerably fair, the head attendant receives £24 a year, the ordinary attendants £15, and the assistants £8 8*s*., and upwards. The head nurse gets £12, the others from £8 8*s*. to £10, and the assistants from £6 6*s*. to £7 10*s*.

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There are 10 male and 9 female attendants, exclusive of domestic servants, of 1 to 9 patients on the male, and 1 to 8 on the female side. One female was superannuated on a pension of £9 3*s.* 6*d.*, but the sanction of the Inspectors, as required by the Act, has not yet been given to it, the papers having been referred to the Audit Commissioners by the Board. The sleeping accommodation is distributed in the following manner :— 7 dormitories, including the hospital, on each side, and 16 single apartments. The dormitories contain from 4 to 22 beds, and the amount of accommodation for each sex is precisely the same.

There were 13 Board meetings during the year, with a full attendance of Governors, the average being 5 to each meeting.

The outlay on the farm amounted to £92 18*s.*; the produce, £258 2*s.*; net profit, £165 4*s.* The crops sold realized £188 2*s.*, and the articles consumed in the house were valued at £70. The quantity of land is 20 acres Irish, of which 12 are under spade cultivation, 4 under grass, and 4 under buildings, airing courts, &c. A great variety of articles of wearing apparel, bedding, &c., were made by the female patients, besides the repairs done in the course of the year.

The dietary has been already observed upon as being of good quality; the quantity of food, &c., of various kinds consumed will be found in the Appendix.

The American stove cooking apparatus in use at this Asylum is found to answer admirably, and the food is prepared and served in a very satisfactory manner.

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CORK ASYLUM.

DISTRICT :—COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK.

Inspectors' visits.

The first minute of inspection of this asylum, which was visited on seven occasions in 1862, is dated 17th February, when a very satisfactory report was made on its general condition. The corridors, day-rooms, dormitories, &c., were uniformly neat and orderly. The only deficiency noticed was in regard to the want of fires in the corridors, it being essential in cold, damp weather, particularly at that season of the year, to keep up a uniform heat within doors. The epileptic and idiotic divisions at either side of the house were remarkably clean—a circumstance which affords the best indication of the state of a Lunatic Asylum. The patients were well clad, the different servants in their proper places, and the sanitary condition of the institution very satisfactory. The next visitation occurred on 3rd June, when we again reported favourably, observing on the cleanliness and orderly appearance of the day-rooms, dormitories, corridors, bedding, &c., throughout the house, adding that so far as the comforts of the patients are concerned within doors, due attention seems to be paid to them. We regretted, however, to be obliged to express our unqualified disapproval of the airing yards, particularly of those attached to the female divisions. Considering that over sixty acres of land belong to the asylum, it was melancholy to see that the only exercise court for the females of No. 1 and 2 divisions, containing 93 individuals, was not more than 100 feet long and about 50 wide; and it was suggested that the ground at the rere should be opened all along the building to increase the space for airing yards, and the high walls lowered so as to admit freer ventilation. The farm was better cropped and much cleaner than heretofore; the front grounds were beginning to get into good trim, and that at the western side of the house a terrace was being laid down. It was noticed that a thick green moss had begun to show itself on some portion of the slating at the north aspect of the buildings, and we consequently recommended that precautions should be taken against its further growth.

The sanitary state of the asylum continued to be satisfactory, 14 patients only out of 489 being confined to bed by illness. One patient, a female, was under restraint. All the patients were examined, and amongst them were three whom the Resident Medical Superintendent considered fit to be discharged. With regard to these, an official entry was made, to the effect that the detention of patients when recovered is, after a certain time of probation, likely to re-act upon them, and that therefore they should be sent home, under the new Privy Council code, which empowers Boards of Governors to defray the expenses of their return.

Minutes of a favourable character were also entered at subsequent inspections, the last being dated 27th September, on which occasion the Asylum was visited specially for the purpose of examining into the efficiency of the heating apparatus at the female side of the house in the epileptic and idiotic divisions. After minute inquiries we were of opinion that a similar apparatus might be set up at the male side, but confined to the like

division. It was observed that the approach to the corridors from the refractory airing courts stood in need of being repaired, and it was recommended to flag the outer passage, which in wet weather becomes a mass of mud, from which cause the flooring of the galleries and day-rooms was frequently wet and dirty. Going over the farm it appeared to be very judiciously cultivated, the crop of vegetables being so luxuriant and over-abundant that it would be necessary to dispose of a quantity of them by sale, as they were maturing more quickly than they could possibly be consumed in the establishment. We were glad to observe that the acclivities at the rere of the building were being laid down to much advantage, and directed the attention of the Board to a point of some importance—viz., the insufficiency of protection which the present boundary wall of the city reservoir (which adjoins the asylum grounds) affords against the possibility of accidents to the patients. Being of unequal height, and in some places not raised six feet above the level of the ground, it is needless to remark what unfortunate results might ensue therefrom in an Institution containing 500 lunatics. The passages leading to the reservoir appeared also to be rather insecure. The Board passed resolutions founded on the above, directing that the necessary steps should be taken to carry out the suggestions of the Inspectors. Measures have accordingly been adopted with that object, and the works are now in progress. Amongst the improvements recently effected, the erection of four sculleries for the use of the divisions may be enumerated as tending greatly to domestic convenience, facilitating the work of the servants, and contributing to cleanliness and regularity throughout the house, particularly after meal-times. Cork.

A supply of water at high pressure, with a view to the safety of the asylum in case of fire, has also been obtained, after much consideration and consultation with professional persons as to the best means of securing; and the heating apparatus for the idiotic and epileptic male division is completed.

There were 479 lunatics in this asylum on 31st December, 1861, against 502 at the close of the past year, showing an increase of 23 in the twelve months. Of the 502, 255 were males and 247 females. The admissions during the year amounted to 171—98 males and 73 females. There were 105 discharged, of whom 94 were cured—49 males and 45 females,—being 54·97 per cent. on admissions. The deaths were 43—16 males and 27 females, or 8·75 per cent. on the daily average resident. Of the admissions 38 were dangerous lunatics, transferred from gaol by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, 51 were ordinary cases admitted on the authority of the Board, and 66 as urgent by the Physicians. Thirteen were lunatics charged with minor offences, and three had been detained in default of surety to keep the peace. These two latter classes were also admitted from gaol by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant. Of the lunatics admitted 15 were under twenty years of age, 68 between twenty and thirty, 36 between thirty and forty, 31 between forty and fifty, 13 between fifty and sixty, 6 between sixty and seventy, and 2 upwards of seventy years. The next return is one of singular interest—viz., "Duration of disease previous to admissions in those discharged recovered during the year." In it we find, that of the 94 persons discharged recovered, 62 had been less than a month ill previous to admission, 16 under three months, and 10 under a year. Only six recoveries occurred in cases in which the parties had been a year and upwards affected previous to admission. Nothing could possibly be more conclusive on the subject of early admissions. From the return showing the length of residence of those discharged recovered, it appears that 19 were under two months in the asylum, 16 under four, 15 under six, 13 under eight, and so on in a graduated scale, the recoveries decreasing in proportion to the length of residence in the asylum. The form of disease in those admitted is stated to be mania in 118 cases; melancholia, 24; dementia, 14; monomania, 9; epilepsy, 4; and idiocy, 2. Statistics.

The patients resident on 31st December are classified as to disease as follows:—Mania, 206; monomania, 46; melancholia, 62; dementia, 116; epilepsy, 37; idiocy, 35. The educational condition of the inmates of the Cork Asylum is comparatively of a superior order: 40 are returned as well educated, 60 who can read and write well, 119 indifferently, 58 who can read only, 160 who cannot read or write, and 55 unknown. The married bear a very unequal proportion to the single, being only 100 to 375; and the widowed 27, of whom 5 are widowers and 22 widows. The patients are classified as to their conduct and demeanour as follows:—Convalescent, 35; quiet and orderly, 202; moderately tranquil, 156; noisy and refractory, 109. The imbecile and epileptic amounted to 128, the suicidal to 18: 264 are set down as probably curable, the males and females being equally divided; 166 probably incurable—89 males and 77 females; 35 idiots, and 37 epileptics. The probably curable present a very favourable proportion, being considerably over half the number resident. There were 37 relapsed cases admitted during the year, of whom 24 had been once in asylum before, 8 twice, the rest from three to seven times. As usual the majority of the inmates belong to the

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agricultural and servant classes. There are 139 labourers, 53 farmers and farm servants, and 64 domestic servants. Ten seamen and fishermen appear on the lists, 8 discharged soldiers, and 2 Constabulary men. The rest are made up of traders, artizans, mechanics, &c. One patient, a female, committed suicide by hanging herself, while a portion of the nurses were attending divine service, the means used being a sheet of her bed. An inquest was held, and a verdict found in accordance with the facts, the jury being unanimously of opinion "that there was, when she did so, want of due care to prevent her;" the nurse in immediate charge was accordingly dismissed, the only punishment which, under the circumstances of the case, could be inflicted on her.

Three male patients escaped during the year—one over the boundary wall near which he was at work. He was immediately pursued, and brought back by the attendant in charge of him. The others escaped at night from their sleeping rooms by breaking the fastenings of the windows and lowering themselves to the ground, but were both retaken. The supposed cause of mental disease has been but imperfectly ascertained as regards the inmates of the Cork Asylum, being returned as unknown in the large number of 240 cases, whilst the social condition of every patient in the asylum appears to be known, and the previous occupations are given in all but 62 cases. Of the causes assigned, 98 come under the general head of moral causes: including grief, 22; religious fervour, 23; reverses, 14; love, 7; jealousy, 5, &c. Thirty-two cases are stated to proceed from hereditary predisposition, and 21 from intemperance.

There are 21 patients who have one or more relatives in the asylum at present, and 3 who have had relatives in it on former occasions. The number of paying patients in the house is 5, and the annual payments amount to £73 13*s.*, being an average of £14 14*s.* 6*d.* per annum each. Another patient, who holds a large farm, is considered capable of paying for his maintenance, but does not contribute to it, having been received as a dangerous lunatic from the county gaol.

A daily average of 285 patients is returned as having been usefully employed throughout the year; of these 49 males were engaged in agricultural labour and gardening, 35 in miscellaneous employments, 26 cleaning house. The other occupations are shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, smithwork, &c. Of the females, 87 were engaged in needlework and knitting, 19 assisting in the laundry, 27 cleaning house, and 17 in miscellaneous employments. Some of the female patients were occasionally engaged in weeding—an occupation not at all objectionable for those who had been accustomed to field labour. The quantity of apparel and articles of domestic use, bedding, &c., made and repaired in the course of the year was very large.

The number of patients placed in seclusion or under restraint during the year was 14—1 male and 13 females. The form of restraint in nine cases was the strait-waistcoat, and in the other five, seclusion in the padded room, the duration varying according to the circumstances in each case.

Amusements.

The amusement of the patients is duly attended to at this asylum, excepting in the matter of books, periodicals, newspapers, &c., the want of which must be much felt by those who are capable of deriving pleasure from reading, particularly in bad weather when they cannot go out of doors. The means of indoor amusement supplied to them are bagatelle, draughts, cards, dominoes, race game, &c., and a monthly ball is held. We regret to say that the band has not quite answered our expectations, but little progress having been made in acquiring a knowledge of music; still the marked success attained in other asylums, and the good effects produced upon the patients by the introduction of such an element of cheerfulness, inclines us strongly to recommend its continuance, believing that by a judicious selection of those patients and attendants who manifest a taste for music, and perseverance in their instruction, an efficient band may yet be formed. The patients are not taken on excursions outside the asylum bounds, but we would be glad to see the practice gradually introduced, knowing the good effect that such indulgences have elsewhere. A few of the most tranquil and well-behaved might be allowed out occasionally under the care of well-chosen attendants. A ball-court is in course of erection on an improved plan, covered in, and furnished with a gallery, so that it can be used in wet weather, and a number of patients will be accommodated as spectators of the game. There are 19 male attendants and 21 females. The wages of the males are from £10 16*s.* to £14 8*s.*; of the females, from £6 to £10 16*s.* The average is 1 to 13½ patients on the male, and 1 to 12 on the female. No officer or servant of this asylum was superannuated during the year. The number of dormitories is 58 (29 on the male and 29 on the female side), with from 4 to 12 beds in each, including infirmaries. The single apartments are 64 for males and 69 for females; the total number of beds in the asylum being 521—269 for males and 252 for females. The meetings of the Board, of which eighteen were held during the year, five of them being special, were most numerously attended, over 7 Governors on an average

having been present at each. The proceedings of the Board are minuted with regularity and accuracy of detail, and copies duly furnished to the Inspectors, in accordance with the Privy Council rules. The total outlay for the year amounts to £8,310 19*s.* 1*d.*, the average cost of each per head per annum calculated thereon being £16 18*s.* 6¾*d.*, so that this asylum supports its patients at a lower rate than any other asylum in Ireland—a subject to which we shall presently refer. The farm consists of 31 acres—27 under tillage and 4 in grass; the building, airing-courts, &c., stand on 26 acres, making a total of 57 acres. The outlay on the farm was £289 19*s.* 1*d.*, the produce £422 17*s.* 9*d.*, of which £107 19*s.* 2*d.* went to market, the remainder being used in the house. The net profit on the year's operations was £132 18*s.* 8*d.*; and, on the whole, the new Land Steward appointed early in the last year has given general satisfaction, and the grounds under his management, as before stated, have begun to assume a more cultivated and less rugged appearance than heretofore.

CORK.

Adverting to the low average cost for the maintenance of patients in this asylum, we find that the dietary is not so generous as it might. The breakfast is seven ounces of oatmeal made into stirabout, and a pint of skimmed milk, at 3*d.* per gallon, which is not half the price of ordinary milk, and certainly not so nutritious. The dinner consists on four days of 1½ pints of soup, made from six ounces of beef, at 3¼*d.* per lb., with ¾ lb. of bread for males and ½ lb. for females. On two days ¾ lb. bread for males and ½ lb. for females, with a pint of skimmed milk, except the farm labourers, who are allowed ¾ lb. of pork in lieu of milk. On Friday the dinner is 3½ lbs. of potatoes for men and 3 lbs. for women, with a pint of skimmed milk; and the supper on every day consists of 6 ounces of bread and a pint of skimmed milk. Several complaints were made during the year respecting the quality of the bread supplied, and on three occasions it was rejected, and the amount paid for the article purchased instead, viz., £2 2*s.* 5*d.* above the contract price, deducted. The meat was also found fault with on various occasions, and was six times rejected, the sum of £7 11*s.* 9*d.* which was paid over and above the contract price being deducted from the contractor's account. The House Steward was also fined a month's salary, and reprimanded by the Board for not exercising a stricter supervision regarding the quality of the meat sent into the house. With a difference of £4 4*s.* 2*d.* existing between this and other asylums in the general average cost of support and maintenance, the dietary scale may very reasonably be improved, and placed more nearly on a par with that which obtains in those Institutions in which a liberal allowance is given.

Cost of Maintenance.

The Turkish bath established here two years ago continues, as reported by the Resident Medical Superintendent, to fulfil the expectations which were formed from the results of its earlier trials with the patients. The average number taking the bath daily was 60—30 men and 30 women—and its salutary effects have been, as hitherto, of a marked character.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.

KILKENNY.

DISTRICT:—COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY.

Inspectors' visits.

No change that demands special notice has taken place in this institution during the past twelve months. It was visited by the Inspectors five times, the first being on the 7th January. There were then 155 patients in the house—85 males and 70 females; 133 chargeable to the county and 22 to the city. There were 15 vacancies for females, but none for males. The general condition of the asylum was found to be satisfactory, the day-rooms, corridors and dormitories clean and well ventilated, with an ample supply of firing in them. The bedding throughout the house was reported to be good, but it was observed that no matting had been provided to place between the ticking and iron framework, to save the former from ironmould. The sanitary state of the inmates was pronounced to be very satisfactory, one patient only being confined to bed by illness. The females capable of working were industriously employed, and a number of the males at work on the grounds, which are much improved. The meat, bread, milk, groceries and other articles of food were also inspected, and appeared to be of good quality. We made an entry respecting the deficient supply of hot water for laundry purposes, suggesting that means should be taken to remedy the defect. The deficiency of linen and blanketing in the house, as reported by the Matron, was also observed upon with a view to calling the attention of the Visiting Committee to the subject. The next minute of inspection is dated 7th April, and speaks very favourably of the state in which the asylum was found, and of the careful and judicious attention paid to the patients. Arrangements were made relative to questions arising out of the new Privy

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Council rules, and the manner in which they should be carried out by the Resident Medical Superintendent and Matron respectively, and an entry to that effect was placed upon the books of the asylum. The seats introduced into the corridors were remarked as being a great improvement, and it was suggested that the walls should be wainscoted and painted.

At the inspections made on the 12th July and 19th September a similar state of things was found to exist, and minutes of an equally satisfactory nature were made. The various departments were clean and orderly, and the house all through particularly well ventilated. The patients were all inspected, and their appearance commended. The sanitary condition of the establishment was also mentioned in terms of approval, three patients only being confined to bed, and their illness not of a serious character. One female, with a strong tendency to self-destruction, was under a very mild form of restraint. The neatness with which the pleasure grounds are kept, as also the appearance of the kitchen garden and farm, was remarked upon. Some suggestions were made regarding the improvement of the drying-closets attached to the laundry, and which can be effected at a trifling cost.

The last inspection was made on the 11th December, and again the Inspectors had to report in favourable terms of the general condition of this asylum. The male side of the house being full, it was thought advisable, in order to meet the demands for admission of urgent and curable cases, to recommend that some of the quiet and hopelessly demented should be sent to their unions, where, with care and a more liberal dietary than is given to ordinary paupers, they might be safely located, and thus ensure the means of treatment in the asylum to parties who would be likely to benefit thereby.

Statistics.

There were in this asylum on the 31st December, 1861, 154 patients—84 males and 70 females; and the number at the corresponding period of the year just expired was 164—88 males and 76 females,—showing an increase of 10 patients in the year. The admissions amounted to 26—15 males and 11 females,—giving a total of 180, or 99 males and 81 females, under treatment during the year. Nine patients were discharged, of whom 8 were cured and one improved, averaging 32 per cent. on the admissions. Seven died during the year, all from natural causes, being but 4·51 per cent. on the daily average under treatment. Thirteen were admitted by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant from gaol—12 as dangerous lunatics, and one a lunatic charged with a petty offence. Seven were admitted as ordinary cases by authority of the Board, and 6 as urgent by the Physicians. Three were under twenty, 9 between twenty and thirty, 4 from thirty to forty, 7, forty to fifty, and 3, fifty to sixty years. Of the 8 patients cured, 5 had been less than a month ill previous to admission, 2 under three months, and 1 under six. Five were from four to twelve months under treatment, and 3 from eighteen months to three years. Of the number resident on 31st December, 91 were cases of mania, 17 monomania; 27 melancholia; 15 dementia; 2 idiocy; and 12 epilepsy with mania or dementia. Thirteen were well educated, 31 could read and write well, 38 indifferently, 28 read only, and 54 illiterate. The married amounted to 32; single, 124; widowed, 8—1 male and 7 females. The convalescent numbered 5 only; the quiet and orderly, 56; moderately tranquil, 82; noisy and refractory, 21. Fifteen are returned as imbecile and epileptic, and 5 with suicidal tendencies; 19 probably curable, 145 incurable, including idiots and epileptics; the curable being but 11 per cent. on the total number resident. Four relapsed cases obtained admission during the year, 1 of which had been four times in asylum before, 1 twice, and 2 once, the intervals which had elapsed since last admitted being from two to eight years. Under the heading of previous occupations we find 76 are returned as belonging to the agricultural classes, 15 servants, and 3 soldiers. Three patients attempted to escape, but they were all immediately retaken.

The supposed cause of mental disease in 40 cases was excitement of various forms, as religious zeal, domestic afflictions, worldly affairs, &c. Five cases are set down as hereditary, 5 to intemperance, and 5 fever. Fifteen of the inmates are returned as having relatives now or at former periods in the asylum. The amount received annually for paying patients is £163 7*s.* 6*d.*, contributed by 12 individuals, the average being £13 12*s.* 4*d.* for each. Eighty-eight patients on an average are employed daily—35 males and 53 females: 19 of the males are employed on the farm and in gardening, and 16 about the house; 22 females are engaged in needlework and knitting, 17 in the laundry, and 14 in house work; and the Resident Medical Superintendent reports that the active occupation of the patients exercises a highly beneficial influence upon them.

Only one patient was placed under restraint or in seclusion, a female, who laboured under great mental excitement, with suicidal tendencies, during which she was on some occasions placed in seclusion in her own room, and on others under restraint by means of a strait-waistcoat.

Amusements.

Considerable progress has been made in the introduction of amusements—a hand-organ,

large magic lantern, bagatelle tables, &c., having been provided. Weekly dancing and musical parties are given, and additional pictures and plaster casts have been obtained. Some of the patients have also been taken to visit a panorama in the town, and on walking excursions into the country, all of which indulgences the Resident Medical Superintendent states have exercised a beneficial influence, and tended greatly to cheer their minds. He finds, too, that recreations and amusements, so far from interfering with, serve to stimulate the patients in the performance of whatever work may be assigned them, and are consequently to be regarded as important curative agents. There are 16 attendants—9 male and 7 female, being 1 to 10 patients on the male, and 1 to 11 on the female side. This is exclusive of the domestic servants. The wages of the men vary from £10 to £12; of the women from £7 10*s.* to £11. KILKENNY.

There are 9 dormitories and 14 single apartments on each side, with the same number of beds, for each sex; the total accommodation being for 172 patients. The attendance of Governors at Board meetings was good; nearly five on the average having attended at each meeting, the number of meetings held in the year being 13.

The outlay for the year amounted to £3,009 11*s.* 7*d.*, showing an average of £19 7*s.* 1*d.* for each patient per head, per annum. The expenditure on the farm was £35 17*s.* 9*d.*; the produce, £170 13*s.* 5*d.*; of which £60 3*s.* 3*d.* worth went to market, the remainder being used in the house. The net profit on the year was £134 15*s.* 8*d.* The farm consists of 15 acres—8 under tillage and 7 in grass. The buildings, airing-courts, and pleasure grounds occupy 10 acres, altogether making a total of 25 acres on which the asylum stands. A quantity of wearing apparel, bedding, and various articles of domestic use was made and repaired by the female patients. The patients get soup on three days in the week, but no solid meat. In other respects the dietary is similar to that of the asylums generally.

The attendance at divine service has been very satisfactory, and productive of the best results. The average attending throughout the year was 62, and the Resident Medical Superintendent reports that the patients derive great comfort and consolation from the religious instruction they receive.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM. KILLARNEY.

DISTRICT:—COUNTY OF KERRY.

Inspectors' Visits.

Our first visit to the Killarney Asylum in 1862, took place on the 27th of January, when it contained 201 patients, of whom 126 were males, and 75 females, there being 40 vacancies on the female side, and the male side having 10 patients more than the number for which the building was originally designed. The infirmary had not then been organized, but it was anticipated that when the repairs which were being executed consequent on the appearance of dry rot in the flooring should be completed, additional accommodation would be secured for 20 patients, an accommodation, however, which, as regards the male patients, unless the greatest discrimination were used in the selection of suitable cases for admission, it was feared would soon be exhausted.

On examining with the Resident and Visiting Physicians into the mental condition of the inmates, the Inspectors were of opinion that there were from 35 to 40 patients who offered no hope whatever of recovery, and who, being idiotic and debilitated by age or fixed infirmity, required nothing more than proper and continuous care under experienced attendants—with the means for gentle exercise, good air, and food—while the places occupied by them in the asylum might at any moment be required for the reception of dangerous or violent lunatics, or by persons in the early stages of insanity, when judicious treatment and suitable appliances are so beneficial. The erection of plain buildings in juxtaposition to the parent institution was suggested for the reception of idiots, and of the demented and infirm, as the only feasible mode of meeting the difficulty, for under the existing Poor Laws no general arrangement could be made in their regard in Union Workhouses.

In other respects the condition of the asylum was deserving of a very favourable report, the day-rooms, corridors, and sleeping-rooms being remarkably clean; the patients well clad, comfortable, and carefully attended to; and the bedding and linen all through the house in good order. We consider that the water-closets are too close to the corridors, and it is to be regretted that in the construction of the building they should have been limited in the proportion of only one to twenty-six patients. A deficiency in the means of indoor occupation and amusements for the male patients was observed, although their previous habits of life—most of them being of the agricultural classes—

KILLARNEY.

render it a matter of difficulty to provide suitable occupation for them in wet weather. Still some means should be devised for their amusement, and it was recommended that music, games, &c., should be introduced.

Dampness of Walls.

On the day of our inspection, the floors of some of the corridors were quite saturated with water trickling through the walls and beating through the windows; and we suggested to the Board the propriety of having active measures taken to obviate the evils arising from the continued wetness of the front walls in both wings of the building.

Having previously alluded in our reports to the restricted land frontage of this asylum, we recommended on this occasion, that as improvements were about to be effected in the airing grounds, it would be advisable to take two small fields which are in front of the house, particularly as if occupied and built on by others, the appearance of the institution and its openness would be materially affected.

The next inspection took place in August, when the asylum was found to be, as regards its general condition and the well-being of the inmates, in its usual highly satisfactory state.

Means have been taken for curing the dampness of the front walls, which the Resident Medical Superintendent states have answered remarkably well, and as far as the experience of this mild winter enables him to judge, have succeeded completely in stanching them. Several improvements in the airing grounds have also been effected, but we regret that the Governors have not considered it desirable to incur the expense of purchasing the two small fields in front of the asylum.

Statistics.

In consequence of the insufficient accommodation for males, it has been found necessary, as a temporary measure, to open the infirmary for ordinary patients, by which means 18 additional beds have been made available. The total number which the asylum is now capable of receiving is 240—130 males and 110 females. The number resident on 31st December was 205—127 males and 78 females. There were 49 admissions—28 males and 21 females. Of these 10 were transferred by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant from the gaol in which they had been confined as dangerous lunatics, and 9 were re-admissions. The total number under treatment during the year was 246; the daily average, 202. There were 21 persons discharged, 13 of whom were cured, or 26·53 per cent. on the admissions; 7 improved, and 1 unimproved. The deaths amounted to 20—10 males and 10 females, of which 17 were from debility and chronic affections; the others resulted from diseases of an acute character, 1 being the result of typhus fever, which developed itself a few days after the admission of the patient. Although the number of deaths in this asylum for the year is unusually high, amounting to 9·90 per cent. on the daily average under treatment, the general health of the patients is reported to have been good, no epidemic having occurred.

Of the cases admitted, 10 were under twenty years of age; 17 between twenty and thirty; 12 from thirty to forty; 2, forty to fifty; 6, fifty to sixty, and 2 upwards of seventy; 7 of those cured had been less than a month ill, 4 under three months, and 2 under nine; and the whole number discharged cured had been less than twelve months under treatment in the asylum; 30 of the patients admitted laboured under mania, 2 under mania with epilepsy, 7 melancholia, 9 dementia, and 1 dementia with epilepsy. The classification of those resident on 31st December, as regards disease, was 95 mania, 30 melancholia, 69 dementia, and 11 epilepsy; 25 of the number were well educated, 25 could read and write well, 19 indifferently, 45 could read only, 96 were illiterate, and 5 unknown. The married amounted to 49, the single 140, widowers and widows 14, unknown 2; 8 were convalescent, 148 quiet and orderly, 43 moderately tranquil, 6 noisy and refractory, 11 imbecile and epileptic, 16 suicidal. The small proportion of the noisy and refractory in this asylum is remarkable; 42 are returned as curable, 152 incurable, and 11 epileptics; 9 relapsed cases were admitted in the course of the year, of whom 7 had been once before in asylum, and 2 twice; 109 of the inmates belonged to the agricultural classes—97 of the labouring, and 12 of the farming class; 11 soldiers, 4 members of the Constabulary, and several persons belonging to the better classes of society, besides mechanics, tradespeople, shopkeepers, &c.

No attempt at suicide occurred during the year. One person, a police constable, effected his escape off the grounds, being exceedingly active. No blame attached to the attendants. He made his way home, and was sheltered by his family, who gave every opposition to the search made for him, and eventually sent him out of the way to London, but he soon returned, and was brought back to the asylum after an interval of more than three months absence.

In 53 cases the supposed cause of insanity was of a moral character; 23 are attributed to intemperance and leading a dissolute life; 78 to bodily injuries and diseases, scrofula and hereditary predisposition, and in 28 cases the cause was not known; 18 of

he inmates are related to each other in the nearest degrees of kindred, as fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, &c., besides which there are 19 others known to be related n various degrees of cousinship. We observed on this remarkable fact, as regards the Killarney Asylum in our last Report, which observations apply equally in the present nstance. There are 8 paying patients, one of whom contributes £40 a-year; 3, £25 each; nd 4, £10 each; making a total of £155, and an average of £19 7*s.* 6*d.* each; being £3 13*s.* less than the general average cost of maintenance in the asylum. There is nother patient, a police constable, who has a pension of £20 a-year, but who pays nothing; 89 patients were usefully employed on the average daily throughout the year,—49 males and 40 females; 22 men were engaged in agricultural labour, the rest in various ways about the establishment; 23 women in needlework and knitting; 9 assisting in laundry, and 8 in domestic employments of other kinds; 10 patients—5 males and 5 females,—were placed in seclusion during the year as a matter of treatment, and with a view to avoid, moderate, or control excitement; but no mechanical restraint appears to have been used. Reading, cards, backgammon, chess, and some other games are provided; but, as before stated, additional means and more attention are required for the amusement of the patients. No excursions are made outside the walls of the asylum, nor are any social assemblies held periodically for recreation as in other asylums. There are 19 attendants on the insane in this asylum—9 male and 10 female, being an average of 1 attendant to 14 patients on the male, and 1 to 8 on the female side. The rate of wages is rather better than usual, the head male attendant receiving £30 a-year, the rest from £9 to £15. The head female attendant gets £16, the others from £6 to £10. There are 11 other servants, in and out door, at wages varying from £4 to £26 a-year. KILLARNEY.

There are 14 dormitories on the male side, including the infirmary, with from 3 to 8 beds in each, and 33 single apartments; 13 on the female side, with from 2 to 8 beds, and 33 single apartments, the total accommodation being for 237—129 males and 108 females. The opening of the infirmary for ordinary patients, a measure necessitated by the pressure on the male side, has given 18 additional beds; and in case of urgency, without what could be called overcrowding, about 16 more could be received.

The number of meetings held by the Governors during the year was 12, nearly five members on the average attending at each meeting.

The expenditure of the year amounted to £4,653 13*s.* 7*d.*, including establishment and all other charges, and the average cost of each patient per head per annum calculated thereon is £23 0*s.* $5\frac{5}{8}$*d.* The outlay on the farm was £122 16*s.* 8*d.* The produce £212 6*s.* 11*d.* The net profit £89 10*s.* 3*d.* The sale of farm produce amounted to £46 15*s.*; the remainder being applied to the use of the asylum. The quantity of land under tillage was 16 acres; 1 in grass, and 13 under buildings, airing courts, pleasure grounds, &c. A great number of articles, both of male and female wearing apparel, were made by the patients, as well as bedding, &c., besides the ordinary repairs of things in use. Expenditure.

The dietary consists of 10 oz. of beef, without bone, for males, and 8 oz. for females, on one day in the week, with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread; on three days a quart of soup made at the rate of 25 lbs. of beef for 100 patients; and on three days a pint of skimmed milk and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread, with the ordinary oatmeal stirabout for breakfast, and bread and milk for supper; skimmed milk only being given in all cases except to those on extra diet.

We consider that with the exception of Sunday's dinner, some improvement might be made with advantage, the quantity of beef, viz., 25 lbs. for making soup for 100 patients, being too little; and also that new should be substituted for skimmed milk, particularly as the best milk that can be obtained by contract is very rarely as good as it should be, a fact which is very well-known to every one connected with public institutions in which milk is used in large quantities. The difference in price would be about 2*d.* per gallon. It appears, too, that milk is the article of consumption with which most fault has been found during the year. The skimmed milk used for breakfast and supper has been frequently sour, even during the winter months, when sent to the asylum, in which case it was always rejected, and tea given to the patients instead, at the contractor's expense. The Resident Medical Superintendent states, however, that though sometimes the milk will bear the test of boiling and of the lactometer, he thinks some adulteration is practised which they are unable to detect. The best way to remedy this evil would be to obtain a sufficient quantity of land, and have a dairy attached to the asylum for supplying the milk requisite for the establishment. The Inspectors are satisfied from their own experience of the Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Dundrum, where a number of milch cows are regularly kept, that such an arrangement would prove advantageous, not only in a hygienic, but also in an economical point of view. Dietary.

The bread also has occasionally been found fault with, as of inferior quality, though sound and sweet, and sent back to the contractor, a better article being obtained at his expense. With these exceptions the contracts have been satisfactorily carried out.

LIMERICK.

LIMERICK ASYLUM.

Inspectors' visits.

DISTRICT:—COUNTY AND CITY OF LIMERICK AND COUNTY OF CLARE.

The first inspection of this institution in 1862 took place on the 8th of March, when it was found to be generally in good order. It was again inspected on the 15th of April, on which occasion it contained 391 patients: the accommodation was fairly divided between the two counties, but the city of Limerick had somewhat more than its just proportion. The house was then also reported to be in a very satisfactory condition, the day-rooms warm and well ventilated, the patients as usual carefully attended to, and, as a body, comfortably clad. Four persons only were confined to bed from illness out of 391, which is a very small proportion, and no patient was reported to be under restraint. The new day-rooms devised to meet the pressing necessities of the district, pending the completion of the asylum for the county Clare at Ennis, were found to be finished; but though these rooms will be highly useful, they certainly have not improved the airing-courts; however, as they are for a temporary object, they can be removed at no distant period.

A third inspection was made on the 23rd October, when the number of patients had increased to 418. A favourable report on the condition of the asylum and its inmates was again given, particularly as regarded its sanitary state, but one patient being confined to bed, and none under restraint.

The new chapel for the use of the patients was completed in all but the furniture and fitments, and the Inspectors accordingly made suggestions with a view to having suitable arrangements made for the celebration of divine service.

A Turkish bath, which is just about to be opened, is also amongst the improvements at this asylum; and as the laundry is very defective, remedial measures were recommended which can be carried out economically, and at the same time in a satisfactory manner in connexion therewith.

On examining the books it appeared that some of them were not kept as accurately as they should have been; the attention of the Resident Medical Superintendent was directed to the subject, and entries were made by us, which it is hoped will insure greater regularity for the future.

The superior officers reported in favourable terms as to the general good conduct of the attendants, and the kindness with which the patients are treated by them; and having been informed that no tea or sugar was allowed them, their breakfast and supper consisting of the ordinary diet of the house, viz., bread and milk, we recommended that an allowance of groceries should be granted, feeling that the domestic comforts of the servants in Lunatic Asylums deserve to be reasonably considered. The dietary of the patients on the other hand is of a very good description, 3 lbs. of meat for males, and 2½ for females being the weekly allowance, with ample rations of bread and milk, and potatoes and other vegetables.

The present accommodation in this asylum is for 424 patients—206 males and 218 females. There are 13 dormitories on the male side of the house, containing from 5 to 16 beds, and 11 on the female, containing from 7 to 18; 68 single apartments for men, and 66 for women.

Statistics.

The number of patients resident at the close of the year was 420—202 males and 218 females, and shows an increase of 31 patients during the twelve months. There were 83 admitted, and 27 discharged cured, being 32·53 per cent.; the duration of the disease previous to admission was under a month in 7 instances, under three in 6; over three months and under a year in 8 cases, under two years in 2 cases, and in the remaining 6 unknown. It thus appears that a fourth of those cured had been less than a month affected, and of the 27 cures out of the whole number under treatment, viz., 472 (of whom be it remembered no less than 343 were returned at the end of the year as incurables, and but 77 as curable), 19 were recent cases of insanity.

Twenty deaths occurred—11 among the males, and 9 among the females, being 4·93 per cent. on the daily average in the asylum, viz., 405. There is nothing calling for remark on the subject further than the very low average.

The authority for admission was by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant in 24 cases removed from gaol—18 being dangerous lunatics, and 6 lunatics charged with minor offences; 14 were ordinary cases admitted by order of the Board, and 45 as urgent by the Physicians; 15 were under 20 years of age; 23 from 20 to 30; 17 from 30 to 40; 14 from 40 to 50; 12 from 50 to 60; and 2, 60 to 70. Of the 27 discharged cured, 22 were under treatment for periods varying from 1 to 12 months; 3, 18 months; 1, 3 years; and 1 had

been 7 years an inmate of the asylum; 275 of the patients resident on 31st December are stated to be more or less educated; 109 illiterate, and 36 unknown; 102 were married—35 males and 67 females; 300 single—162 males and 138 females; 5 widowers, and 13 widows; 27 are stated to be convalescent; 136 quiet and orderly; 121 moderately tranquil; 136 noisy and refractory; 21 imbecile and epileptic, and 2 suicidal. There is a remarkable contrast between the numbers returned as noisy and refractory in this asylum and in that at Killarney. Three patients only were subjected to mechanical restraint at intervals during the year, the forms used being a hand-strap and strait-waistcoat in cases of violent outbreak. Of the number resident, 77, or a little over 18 per cent., are returned as probably curable, leaving 343 under the head of probably incurable, idiots and epileptics included; 24 relapsed cases were admitted in the course of the year, of whom 17 had been once before in asylum; 5 twice; 1 four times; and 1 five times. One hundred and eighty-three of the inmates belong to the agricultural classes; 32 domestic servants; 8 soldiers and pensioners; 3 members of constabulary; 3 excise and revenue officers, and all the trades, &c., are represented by one or more individuals.

There was not any attempt at suicide in this asylum during the year; and but one escape which occurred at night, the patient being brought back next morning by the police; three others tried to get away, but were frustrated in their attempts by the vigilance of the attendants.

Under the head of supposed cause of insanity, we find that 112 cases are attributed to moral causes, including loss of means, 28; 12 grief for loss of relatives; 12 religious zeal; 8 excessive study; 7 bad treatment and desertion of husband; 2 seduction; 3 hardships and excitement of war; 1 hardships at sea; and one case is given in which a mother became insane from excitement and grief at the conviction of her son for murder; 53 cases of hereditary insanity are recorded, and 12 from intemperance; 14 of the inmates are known to be nearly related, 4 being members of one family, first-cousins, uncle, and nephew.

Paying Patients.

Four paying patients only were in the asylum on 31st December, the average payment for each being £13 17*s.* 8*d.*, amounting to £55 10*s.* 8*d.* annually. One was a farmer, the other three pensioners. In addition to the above, 7 patients were supposed to have means, either by themselves or relatives—one whose father is an extensive farmer, another a female with property in the Court of Chancery; a third, a constabulary officer, stated to have funds in the hands of his relatives; the fourth, a medical student, with brother in comfortable circumstances; fifth, a widow with a sum of money at interest; sixth, a female who is reported to be entitled to a share of a property; and seventh, a farmer's wife, the husband being in comfortable circumstances, but having, it is stated, a large family to support. While, as elsewhere observed, we fully recognise the right of persons of limited means, and who have been contributing as ratepayers to the support of the Asylum, to participate in its advantages when they become insane, it is still a matter for consideration to what extent, in some of the cases above mentioned, the parties are entitled to be maintained from the funds of a public charity.

Only a small proportion of the male patients appear to be employed in this asylum, 50 out of 202 being returned as the average—33 at farm and garden work, 1 in tailoring, 13 cleaning house, and 3 in miscellaneous employments. Considering the benefits derived to the insane from constant occupation of a suitable kind, we think it would be highly desirable that all the inmates who are capable of work should be employed for at least a portion of the day, when the weather permits, and for those who are not fitted for outdoor occupations, indoor employment should be devised. The Resident Medical Superintendent reports that many who are able to work cannot be induced to do so, but the difficulty should not be greater in the Limerick Asylum than elsewhere. The employment of the females is on a more extensive scale, 118 being the daily average—59 at needlework and knitting, 17 in the laundry, 20 cleaning house, and 22 in other domestic occupations. Mechanical restraint is scarcely ever used in this asylum.

Amusements.

The means of amusement provided for the patients are very limited; ball-playing and cards being the only games, and the books, &c., supplied few in number. No excursions beyond the bounds of the asylum are made, nor are any assemblies organized periodically for recreation. It would be very desirable that more attention should be given to this subject. The institution of a band would also be advisable, a few instruments might be obtained at an inconsiderable cost in the first instance, to be increased afterwards as occasion might arise, or additional performers be available.

There are 13 dormitories on the male side of the house, containing from 5 to 16 beds, and 11 on the female, containing from 7 to 18, and 134 single apartments, with 11 attendants in charge of 202 male patients, and 16 nurses in charge of 218 females; being 1 to 18 on the male, and 1 to 13½ on the female side. The male attendants are paid a uniform

LIMERICK.

rate of £16 16*s.* a-year, the females from £6 6*s.* to £8 8*s.* There are 7 wardswomen and 2 nurses on the male side of the house, an arrangement of which we do not altogether approve, considering that with the exception of hospital nurses, it is more fitting that men should attend on the male lunatics than women, who, amongst other grounds of objection, cannot be expected to exercise the same control over them, or restrain them properly in cases of excitement. No officer or servant of this institution was superannuated during the year 1862.

The meetings of the Governors were held regularly throughout the year, and were numerously attended, an average of over six members being present at each meeting. The business, fiscal and other, was discharged in the usual efficient manner under their direction; and although some dissatisfaction was at first expressed regarding certain provisions in the new Privy Council rules, on which subject a correspondence took place, the whole working of the institution bears testimony to the interest felt by the Governors in its welfare, and the efficacy of the general arrangements for the conduct of its affairs.

The expenditure for the year was £7,321 5*s.* 6*d.* The daily average number of patients, 405, and the average cost per head per annum, £18 1*s.* 6*d.*; £9 being for diet and clothing, &c., and £9 1*s.* 6*d.* establishment charges.

The outlay on the farm, including the wages of the steward and gardener, was but £72 17*s.* 10*d.*; the produce, £230 18*s.* 3*d.*; net profit, £158 0*s.* 5*d.*; the crops sold realized £54 7*s.* 11*d.*, the rest being converted to the use of the institution. The wearing apparel, linen, bedding, &c., were kept in repair by the female patients, and a great quantity of clothing and other articles made for the use of the establishment in the course of the year.

Dietary.

The dietary of the patients is on a very liberal scale, meat being allowed five times in the week; 12 oz. to males on Sundays and Thursdays, with a pint of soup and 4 lbs. of potatoes, or 12 oz. of bread; 8 oz. for females, a pint of soup and 3 lbs. of potatoes, or 8 oz. of bread; on the other three days, 8 oz. of meat for males and females, with a pint of soup and 12 oz. bread for males, and 8 oz. for females, with bread and milk in sufficient quantity on the two remaining days, viz., Wednesdays and Fridays. Breakfast consists of stirabout or bread and milk, and supper of bread and milk also.

Some cases occurred during the year in which the contractors failed in the due fulfilment of their contracts. The bread and meat had to be returned in a few instances, as of inferior quality; and when the contractors failed to supply a better article instead, it was purchased elsewhere, and the difference deducted from their account. One of the contractors for clothing materials also, is reported to have been unable to furnish the entire amount of an order for calico, owing, as stated, to a scarcity of that article.

The contractors for coals likewise, and for bedding, &c., failed in the fulfilment of their contracts; but as no bonds had been required of them, they could not be made responsible. We trust that the system of making contracts, and the forms of bonds, &c., which we have introduced since the new Privy Council rules came into force, will have the effect of checking any irregularity on the part of the contractors for supplying necessaries for the use of the District Lunatic Asylums.

LONDONDERRY.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

DISTRICT:—COUNTIES OF LONDONDERRY AND DONEGAL.

spectors' visits.

The first inspection of this Asylum was made on the 20th January, 1862, when a favourable report was entered on the books, the house being generally in good order, clean, and well ventilated, but much overcrowded, particularly at the male side, having 229 inmates—120 males and 109 females; 89 belonging to Derry and 140 to Donegal, which, according to the relative population of the two counties, was about 15 beyond its fair proportion for the latter. We observed with satisfaction that the water-closets had been erected as suggested by us, but regretted to find that nothing had been done regarding bath-rooms and lavatories. The question of erecting a Turkish bath had been under consideration by the Board, but we advised its postponement until such time as the Board shall have decided on what alterations, additions, and improvements may be most advisable for the institution at large; it was at the same time thrown out for the consideration of the Board whether it might not be in the end the best and most economical course to dispose of the present establishment, and the valuable ground belonging to it, and erect on a more rural site a new building with the proceeds of the sale. The last inspection took place on the 17th December, when all the patients,

numbering 228, were examined, and presented the appearance of being very carefully attended to. The house itself was clean and orderly, and as regards its sanitary condition satisfactory; for although 8 patients were confined to bed, none were seriously ill. The various articles of food were examined, and found to be of good quality. The visits of the Extern Officers appeared to be made with regularity. On going over the grounds it was observed that a ditch, separating Crawford-square from the asylum farm, was in process of being removed without the sanction of the Governors, and from the map it appeared that a small portion of the land belonging to the institution was being encroached upon; an entry to that effect was accordingly made upon the asylum books, with a view to having the necessary steps taken to preserve the rights of the institution. LONDONDERRY.

The number of patients resident on 31st December, 1862, was 231—122 males and 109 females. Sixty-three admissions occurred in the course of the year: 18 were dangerous lunatics, transferred from gaol by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant; 44 ordinary cases, admitted by order of the Board; and 1 urgent case by the Physicians. Twenty-seven were discharged recovered, or 42·85 per cent. on admissions; 18 deaths took place, being 7·82 per cent. on the daily average under treatment. With regard to the ages on admission, 5 were between ten and twenty, 23 from twenty to thirty, 7 from thirty to forty, 20 from forty to fifty, 6 from fifty to sixty, and 2 from sixty to seventy. Of the 28 cases discharged recovered, all had been less than a year affected previous to admission, viz., 12 under a month, 9 under three months, 4 under six months, and 2 under twelve months; and 20 out of the 27 were only a short time in the asylum. The form of disease in those admitted was—mania, 48 cases; monomania, 12; melancholia, 2; dementia, 1. In those remaining on 31st December—mania, 152; monomania, 26; melancholia, 17; dementia, 24; epilepsy, 8; idiocy, 1. The educated and illiterate were equally divided, 114 of the former and 115 of the latter; 9 only were returned as well educated, and 25 who could read and write well. Forty were married, of whom only 12 were males; 11 widowed, and 180 single. The convalescent numbered 18; the quiet and orderly, 95; moderately tranquil, 74; noisy and refractory, 44. There were 32 imbecile and epileptic cases, and 14 suicidal. Twenty-seven only of the 231 resident on 31st December are returned as probably curable, being only 11·30 per cent. This is an exceedingly low average; and, as at Ballinasloe, we are unable to account for it in any other way than by the accumulation of incurables during the four-and-thirty years the asylum has been in operation, and the consequent exclusion from want of room of recent cases of insanity. Twenty relapsed cases were received during the year. Ninety-five of the inmates belong to the agricultural classes; 79 females are returned as housekeepers, 18 male and female servants, 4 soldiers, the remainder being tradespeople, mechanics, &c. One case of suicide occurred, a female, whose suicidal tendencies were of the most determined character, and who had on a former occasion attempted to destroy herself: during the momentary absence of the attendant, she tied a piece of string so tightly round her neck as to bring on a fit of apoplexy, of which she was expiring when the Resident Medical Superintendent came to her assistance. A coroner's inquest was held upon the body, at which three members of the Board of Governors attended; a verdict was found in accordance with the facts, no blame being attached to the nurse or to the officers of the asylum, in the propriety of which finding the Governors present at the inquest fully concurred. Two male patients escaped, and were brought back after a few days; a third attempted to get away, but did not succeed. Statistics.

The supposed cause of mental disease is returned as unknown in 149 cases; in 50 hereditary predisposition is assigned; 21, intemperance; 7, reverses; 1, abuse of tobacco, and 3, revivals. It would be extremely desirable that more attention should be paid to the acquiring of information regarding the facts of each case on or before admission, with a view to moral or medical treatment as well as for statistical purposes. Eight patients in the asylum were known to be nearly related—2 brothers, a brother and sister, 2 sisters, and two cousins. None of the inmates contribute to the funds of the institution, nor are any of them known or supposed to have the means of doing so. The great majority are capable of employment—100 on the male and 95 on the female side. Of the men 40 are engaged in farm labour, 3 gardening, 5 weaving, 3 shoemaking, and the rest in various ways about the house. Twenty-one women are employed at spinning, 38 needlework and knitting, others in the laundry and various household duties. No mechanical restraint has been used, but 27 patients, of whom 16 were males and 11 females, were secluded in their own sleeping-rooms from time to time when violent or noisy, and after attacks of epilepsy.

The amusements in this asylum are rather limited, and consist of reading, ball-playing, cards, draughts, and dancing. Three balls are held annually, viz., at Easter, Hallow-Eve, and New Year's Day. It does not appear that the patients are ever taken on excursions Amusements.

LONDONDERRY.

beyond the walls, nor have any steps yet been adopted with a view to the formation of a band.

No member of the staff of this asylum was superannuated during the year.

There are 11 dormitories on the male, and 9 on the female side, with from 4 to 18 beds in each; 44 single apartments for males and 42 for females: total accommodation, 238—120 males and 110 females.

The meetings of Governors were held regularly, and were most numerously attended—8, 10, and 13 Governors having assisted at the most important meetings; the average attendance for the year being 6 to each.

The total outlay for 1862 was £5,125 9*s.* 11*d.*, giving an average cost of £22 5*s.* 8*d.* per head per annum for each patient. Of this a sum of £633 2*s.* was expended in repairs and alterations, and £191 3*s.* 4*d.* in superannuation pensions, the exclusion of which sums would reduce the average cost per head to £18 14*s.* The outlay on the farm was £91 4*s.* 6*d.*; the produce, £187 3*s.* 5*d.*; the net profit, £95 18*s.* 11*d.* A sum of £53 13*s.* 11*d.* was received for crops and pigs sold, the remainder of the produce having been applied for the use of the house.

Dietary.

The dietary of this asylum is as follows:—A quart of soup, made from 40 lb. of beef for every 100 patients, with 12 ounces of bread, for dinner on two days in the week for males, and same, with 8 ounces of bread, for females; a quart of soup made from ox-heads, at the rate of one head for every 25 patients, with the usual allowance of bread for males and females on three days; and a quart of vegetable soup on the two remaining days, with bread as usual. The patients, unless those who are ailing, get no solid meat. The breakfast and supper does not vary from the fare given in most other asylums. We consider that the quantity of animal food allowed is insufficient, and that at least on two days in the week it should be served in a solid form.

The contractors are reported by the Resident Medical Superintendent to have all fulfilled their contracts in a satisfactory manner during the year, nor has any cause of complaint or case of default come under our observation.

MARYBOROUGH.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.

DISTRICT:—QUEEN'S AND KING'S COUNTIES.

Inspectors' visits.

The first minute of inspection of this asylum, which was visited on six occasions in the course of the year, and found on each in a highly satisfactory condition, is dated 19th July. It then contained 191 patients—97 males and 94 females; 103 from the King's and 88 from the Queen's County, the latter having in proportion to its population 18 lunatics less than the former in the asylum.

The inmates were well clad, and apparently carefully and kindly attended to. The sleeping-rooms, and particularly the bedding in the refractory divisions, were examined and reported to be clean and orderly, as well as the day-rooms and corridors, which were well ventilated. We advised that low wooden bedsteads or stretchers should be provided for many of the epileptics, who now sleep with their beds immediately on the flooring, but more particularly in those cells which are flagged instead of being boarded; and an additional supply of bed linen was recommended, as the lower the class of patients the greater should be the facilities for preserving personal cleanliness.

We referred to an entry made by us on the 27th November, 1860, in the books of the asylum, in which we directed the attention of the Board to various deficiencies in regard to infirmary accommodation, water-closets, lavatories, &c.; and now that structural additions are about to be undertaken, it was suggested that a chapel, refectory, and such other requirements as might appear useful to the Sub-Committee appointed at the previous Board meeting should also be provided. It was also observed that the laundry department requires improvement generally, and should be remodelled, as well as the existing store-rooms, which are small and ill-ventilated; and we recommended that in any alterations which may be made in the laundry, a small Turkish bath should be introduced in juxtaposition to the drying apparatus.

The sanitary condition of the house was recorded as being very satisfactory: 4 cases only were confined to bed by illness, and but one of them of a dangerous character. The provisions were examined and found to be of good quality, excepting the milk, the low price of which—4*d.* per gallon—almost precludes the possibility of getting a good article. We concluded our minute of inspection by suggesting the purchase of from 8 to 12 additional acres of land.

MARYBOROUGH.

A second minute was made on the 27th September, when the house was reported to be in its usual satisfactory state, but overcrowded, and the proposed enlargement absolutely required. The suggestions contained in the previous report were recapitulated as to the improvement of the asylum in general, concurrently with the new additions, and the necessity for baths, water-closets, lavatories, refectory, chapel, and additional land, earnestly pressed upon the attention of the Board.

The transference of the Resident Medical Superintendent of this asylum to the additional asylum at Clonmel has been already adverted to—an arrangement which we are happy to say has given satisfaction to all parties. Dr. Shiell, under whose superintendence the Maryborough asylum has been placed, has now been some months in charge. He is a most efficient and energetic officer, and we have every reason to anticipate that under his management the asylum will continue to maintain that position which, notwithstanding the conflict of feelings and opinions existing under the previous management, it had sustained both as a curative establishment and as regards the general regularity, cleanliness, and good order of its various departments.

Statistics.

The number of patients resident on 31st December, 1862, was 191—97 males and 94 females, being 4 more than at the corresponding period of the previous year. Twenty-five were discharged, 18 of whom were cured, being 36 per cent. on admissions, which amounted to 50. Nineteen deaths occurred, all from natural causes, or 9·89 per cent. on the daily average. The authority for admission was the Lord Lieutenant's warrant in 22 cases of dangerous lunacy transferred from gaol; 22 ordinary cases, by direction of the Board on the form of admission; and 4 urgent cases without the forms. There were also 2 lunatics received from the Central Asylum at Dundrum, the sentences under which they were imprisoned when they became insane and were sent to that institution having expired, when they, of course, ceased to be chargeable to Government, and being natives of the Maryborough district, were transferred to that asylum.

Of the cases admitted, 2 were under twenty years of age, 22 from twenty to thirty, 10 thirty to forty, 8 forty to fifty, 6 fifty to sixty, and 2 sixty to seventy. The duration of disease previous to admission was from 1 to 6 months in nine cases, and in eight instances it is returned as unknown. Nine had been less than twelve months under treatment, and 3 of the recovered cases had been respectively ten, fourteen, and twenty-seven years in the asylum.

Thirty-three cases of mania were admitted, 1 monomania, 12 melancholia, 2 idiocy and imbecility, and 2 epilepsy. The majority of the inmates are more or less educated, but 3 only are returned as well informed, and 22 who can read or write well. Thirty are married, 13 widowers and widows, and 144 single. Fourteen are returned as convalescent, 80 quiet and orderly, 67 moderately tranquil, and 30 noisy and refractory, with 27 epileptics and 8 suicidal cases. Fifty-eight of the 191 resident on 31st December are stated to be probably curable, or 30 per cent. Six relapses occurred, in all of which the patients had been only once before in the asylum. Seventy-two belonged to the farming and labouring classes, 29 servants, 7 soldiers, and 5 soldiers' wives. The remainder of the list is made up of mechanics, tradespeople, &c., and 45 cases are returned in which the previous occupation was unknown. There was no epidemic or unusual cause of mortality to account for the fact that the per centage of deaths is above the average; but the obituary list is liable to great variations in asylums, and often without any apparent cause. A number of cases that have been as it were in the balance from year to year will die off within short periods of each other, and so swell the amount, while for the next several years to come the per centage in the same asylum may range very low. There was no suicide or any attempt at self-destruction in this asylum in 1862. Four patients, all males, escaped; 2 were brought back, 1 was permitted to remain with his relatives at their written request, and the fourth evaded pursuit. The supposed cause of mental disease is stated to be unknown in 137 cases, and no observation can therefore be made on the subject the return being so incomplete. It would be very desirable if accurate information could be obtained under this head, for various reasons, but more especially with reference to the treatment of the patients. Seven of the inmates are known to be related—two sisters of one family, two of another, and three cousins of another. One patient only contributes to the funds of the asylum, a pensioner from the army, the yearly payment being £12 3*s.* 4*d.* There are two other patients in the house whose husband and father respectively are stated to be in a position to pay for their maintenance.

The farm and garden afford occupation for 23 patients on the average daily, and 30 others on the male side are likewise usefully employed about the house. On the female side 45 are employed in needlework and knitting, &c., 17 in the laundry, and 16 in other household duties. No mechanical restraint is used in this asylum, seclusion in the

MARYBOROUGH.

Amusements deficient.

patients' sleeping-rooms being alone resorted to in cases of necessity, for periods varying from 1 to 12 hours. Eighty-one persons, 37 males and 44 females, were thus secluded during the year.

There seems to be a paucity of amusements for the inmates, dancing, singing, reading, and ball-playing being the only recreations mentioned in the return. It would be extremely desirable to introduce other means of recreation, amongst which we would assign a prominent place to a band of music, and occasional excursions into the country for the tranquil and orderly patients.

The number of dormitories is 16—8 for each sex, with from 4 to 17 beds in each, and 42 single apartments for men and 44 for women; making a total accommodation for 198 patients, 99 of each sex. There are 14 male attendants, with wages varying from £8 16*s.* to £14, and 11 females from £4 4*s.* to £9. This gives an average of one attendant to 7 patients on the male, and 1 to 8½ on the female side. We think some improvement in the wages might be made with advantage, as the present scale is so low that good attendants can scarcely be expected to offer themselves.

No officer or servant belonging to this asylum was superannuated during the year.

The monthly meetings of the Board, as prescribed by the Privy Council rules, were regularly held.

The expenditure for the year was £3,895 4*s.* 11*d.*, including all charges, and shows an average cost for each patient per head per annum of £20 5*s.* 9*d.* The outlay on the farm was £75 18*s.* 7*d.*; the produce £154 1*s.* 2*d.*, giving a net profit of £78 2*s.* 7*d.* Vegetables, &c., of the value of £85 were consumed in the institution, and the remainder brought to market, the amount realized being £69 1*s.* 2*d.*

Dietary.

With regard to dietary—soup and half a pound of beef is the dinner on three days in the week, and bread and milk on the other days. The only article of which there is cause for complaint is the milk, which as already stated is contracted for at 4*d.* a gallon, a price for which a genuine quality of milk cannot be supplied. The contracts were executed generally in a satisfactory manner, and no steps had to be taken against any of the contractors.

MULLINGAR.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.

DISTRICT:—MEATH, WESTMEATH, AND LONGFORD.

Inspectors' visits.

This asylum was frequently inspected during the past twelve months. The first minute is dated 17th March, and speaks in very favourable terms of the state in which the house was found, as being clean, orderly, and well ventilated. The beds and bedding at the female side presented the appearance of being kept with the utmost neatness; at the male side they were being renewed, and the bedsteads repainted. The patients seemed, as usual, kindly and carefully attended to, and there was no person either under restraint or confined to bed.

There were at the above date but 22 vacancies in the institution, although it has been but eight years in operation; and we therefore advised that great discrimination should be used in the admission of applicants, as otherwise it will eventually become congested with incurable cases. The provisions—bread, oatmeal, milk, &c., were examined, and appeared to be of good quality. At subsequent visitations the house was reported to be generally very orderly and clean. There were several details, however, principally in the female divisions, calling for improvement, and to which the attention of the Resident Medical Superintendent as well as of the Matron was directed. The wainscoting in two of the day-rooms was highly approved, and we suggested the adoption of it throughout the house, particularly as the cost is trifling compared with the obvious benefit accruing from it both as regards cleanliness and the comfort of the patients. Seats were being made of wood, under the direction of the Resident Medical Superintendent, which are quite as good and do not cost a fourth of the price of iron ones. The water-closets, lavatories, and bath-rooms had been recently done up and leaded, and a very great improvement thereby effected in them.

It was suggested that an arrangement might be made, beneficial to the institution and tending to enlarge the accommodation, by restricting the upper corridor altogether to sleeping purposes, and converting one of the present dormitories on the second or on the ground floor into a day-room.

The employment of an additional male attendant was considered necessary, and it was also recommended that arrangements should be made to have a regular night watch always on duty in the house.

The last minute of inspection is dated 13th November, when the establishment was again reported to be orderly, the sitting-rooms and dormitories clean, well ventilated, and of a wholesome temperature. The bedding was examined particularly, and found on the whole to be very good, but as it would soon be necessary to replace some portion of it, it was recommended that a better and stronger description of counterpanes should be obtained, as being in the end more economical. The sanitary condition of the house was satisfactory, one person only being confined to bed by illness, and none under restraint. The airing-courts had been lately much improved, and the erection of a ball-court for the amusement of the patients was recommended, as well as the introduction of indoor recreations, particularly at this season of the year, when the patients have necessarily to remain much in the house. MULLINGAR.

We were unable to report in favourable terms on the state of the buildings, which continue to be extremely damp in various parts.

There were 273—126 males and 147 females—resident on 31st December, 1862, against 278 at the corresponding period of the previous year, being a falling off of 5 patients. The admissions amounted to 67—34 males and 33 females; the recoveries to 51—26 males and 25 females, or 76·11 per cent. on the number admitted, being the highest percentage of cures in any of the Irish asylums. The deaths numbered 17, or 6·18 per cent. on the daily average. Of the admissions, 24 were by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant from gaol; 29 ordinary cases, on the authority of the Board; and 14 received as urgent by the Physicians. Eleven were under twenty years of age, 19 from twenty to thirty, 19 from thirty to forty, 9 from forty to fifty, 4 from fifty to sixty, and 5 whose ages were not known. Of the patients who recovered, 9 had been less than a month ill previous to admission, 11 less than three months, 8 less than six, and 8 less than nine. The great majority were under treatment in the asylum for a few months only, but there were some cases of longer duration, from 2 to 4 years, and in one instance the patient had been 7 years an inmate of the institution. Fifty-five out of the 67 admitted were cases of mania, 5 melancholia, 4 monomania, 2 dementia, and 1 epilepsy; and of those resident on 31st December, 160 are classed under the head of mania, 22 monomania, 45 melancholia, 6 dementia, 28 epilepsy, and 12 idiocy. Eight only are returned as well educated, 51 can read and write well, 50 indifferently, 59 can read only, 76 illiterate, and 29 unknown. The married number 53; the single, 193; widows, 8; and respecting the social condition of 19 nothing is known. The convalescent amount to 19; the quiet and orderly, 112; moderately tranquil, 71; noisy and refractory, 71. Forty are returned as imbecile and epileptic, and 12 suicidal cases. The probably curable are set down at 77, or 28 per cent. on the number resident; the probably incurable, including idiots and epileptics, at 196. Eleven relapsed cases came back to the asylum, 4 of whom had been in it twice before, and 7 once. A larger proportion of the inmates of this belong to the agricultural and labouring classes than of any of the other asylums, viz., 161, exclusive of 24 persons who are returned as paupers, and the greater portion of whom, it may be inferred, belonged originally to the labouring classes. The rest include the various trades, mechanical occupations, &c. Statistics.

Four patients, all females, attempted suicide during the year, but without fatal or dangerous results in any instance. We regret, however, to state that a case of homicide occurred—a quiet, harmless patient having been strangled at night in a dormitory, in which there were three other inmates. The homicide, Peter Farrell, seeing himself observed by one of the other occupants of the dormitory, made a furious attack on him also, and but for the timely arrival of an attendant, who was attracted by the noise, might have taken a second life. An inquest was held and the facts ascertained, the verdict exonerating the officers of the asylum from all blame, as the jury conceived it was an occurrence which no human care or foresight could have obviated. The Inspectors inquired minutely into the particulars at their next inspection, which took place shortly after, and concurred in the justice of the view taken by the jury, but expressed their regret that no *post-mortem* examination had been instituted, so as to define the immediate cause of death with accuracy. Finding Farrell still in the Asylum, and hearing that the circumstance had caused excitement amongst the patients, we directed that he should be committed to the County Gaol to await his trial, a course which was immediately adopted. He was accordingly brought up at Summer Assizes for the County Westmeath, and having been found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading, the usual order in such cases was made, upon which he was transferred by warrant of your Excellency to the Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics, in which he is now detained.

Three females also attempted to escape, but did not succeed; one male patient got away, and was brought back to the asylum.

As to the supposed cause of insanity, 52 cases come under the general head of moral

MULLINGAR.

causes. In 170 cases the supposed cause is returned as unknown. We have already several times referred to the importance of obtaining accurate information as to the probable cause of insanity in each case. The subject occupies a prominent place in the form of admission, and when the parties who make application for the admission of a lunatic fail to supply, in the first instance, such facts as may be within their knowledge in answer to the queries contained in the form, it would be desirable that the Magistrates, or those who sign the requisition, should address themselves specially to the point, with a view to eliciting all the information possible as to the previous history of the lunatic.

The relationship of patients to each other is known in 8 cases—2 brothers of one family, 2 of another, a brother and sister, and a mother and her son.

The asylum contains only 2 persons who contribute to their support, the yearly payment being £15 each. No other of the inmates is known or supposed to be able to contribute. Of the males, 48 are employed on the average daily—27 in agricultural labour, and 21 in various ways about the institution. The female employment is more general, 81 being occupied daily—37 in needlework and knitting, 17 in the laundry, and 27 in miscellaneous domestic duties. Eleven patients were placed under restraint or in seclusion in the course of the year—3 females, by means of muffs and padded straps, 5 in seclusion in padded rooms, and three males in seclusion in the same manner.

Amusements deficient.

The means of amusement in this asylum are deficient, and the fact was observed upon in the minute of inspection of 13th November last. It would be highly advisable that some suitable pastimes should be introduced, and that the quiet and orderly patients be assembled periodically to enjoy themselves in dancing, &c. The indulgence of occasional excursions into the country would be a great source of pleasure, and prove highly beneficial to those who might be considered fit to join in them, of course under the care of trustworthy attendants. We have frequently suggested that steps should be taken towards the formation of a band, but nothing has yet been done in that direction. Latterly a musician has been engaged to attend once a week, and the Resident Medical Superintendent reports that the patients of all classes appear to derive much gratification therefrom.

There are 10 male and 11 female attendants on the insane in this asylum, being in the proportion of 1 to 12½ on the male, and 1 to 13½ on the female side. The principal attendant, who is also the shoemaker, gets £35 a-year; the others £14 and £16. The head nurse gets £22; the others £8 each. Altogether the scale of wages at the Mullingar Asylum is liberal, and has secured a good class of attendants.

The meetings of the Board of Governors were regularly held, an average of five members attending at each.

The outlay for the year amounted to £6,532 18*s*. 5*d*., giving an average cost per head per annum for each patient of £23 15*s*. 1*d*. The expenditure on the farm was £52 2*s*. 6*d*.; the produce, £88 16*s*. 9*d*.; net profit, £36 14*s*. 3*d*., of which produce to the value of £13 11*s*. 4*d*. was brought to market, the remainder being used in the house. The quantity of land under tillage was 9 acres, and in grass 5—9 acres being taken up with the building, airing-courts, &c. We regret that the farming operations do not present a more favourable result, but the Resident Medical Superintendent accounts for it by stating that "the potato crop, which promised favourably in the early part of the season, owing to the almost constant rains and the wetness of the soil, was this year, as the preceding one, nearly an entire failure. Of the oat crop the same may be said, with the exception of the straw, which was abundant but of inferior quality." The usual amount of clothing, bedding, &c., was made by the female patients for the use of the establishment.

Dietary.

The dietary table of this asylum is arranged on a liberal scale—½ lb. of solid meat being allowed for dinner to all the patients, male and female, on four days in the week. The price given for it, viz., 5*d*. per lb., is above the average, and sufficient to secure a good article. The patients are allowed new milk for breakfast, and also for dinner on those days on which meat is not given, the allowance for each patient, male and female, being a pint at each meal.

The Resident Medical Superintendent reports that the contracts have been all satisfactorily fulfilled during the past year, and that no cause of complaint has arisen. We had, however, to direct attention to the advisability of entering into all contracts for supplies at one and the same time, as heretofore the practice existed of contracting for a few articles at one time and a few at another, thereby multiplying the work; and as all contracts for supplies in District Lunatic Asylums have now, under the new Privy Council rules, to be examined and approved in this department, it is absolutely necessary that the duties in connexion therewith should not be needlessly increased.

OMAGH ASYLUM.

District :—Tyrone and Fermanagh.

Inspectors' visits.

This Asylum was inspected in detail on the 18th June, (a special visit of inquiry having been made some months previously by both Inspectors,) and its general condition reported on in the most favourable manner, it being in every respect materially improved. The number of patients in the house at that date was 303—227 of whom were chargeable to Tyrone and 76 to Fermanagh; thus, taking the population of the two counties into account, the latter had 20 less than its fair proportion in the house. The female divisions had not their full number of inmates, but the male divisions were fully occupied. The sanitary state of the Institution was very satisfactory—3 patients only being confined to bed by illness. The beds, bedding, &c., were examined and found to be in good order, and the various sleeping rooms and day rooms well ventilated. The Resident Medical Superintendent had effected a useful change by removing the patients from time to time to different day-rooms, and so obviating the monotony arising from continued residence in the same apartments. He has likewise effected a great improvement in the laundry arrangements. Serious inconvenience has existed in this Asylum from the want of hot water in the upper corridors—the supply required having to be carried by the attendants from the lower part of the house—but measures are about being taken to remedy the defect.

We remarked upon the insufficiency of the means of in-door amusement, and suggested the formation of a band of music among the patients. The stores were inspected and an entry made that the bread and oatmeal did not appear to be of good quality. The books also were examined and seemed to be most carefully kept.

The last minute of inspection is dated 16th December, when a very favourable Report on the general condition of the establishment was again made. We observed with satisfaction that the house was well supplied with fires, and at the same time fully ventilated. The sanitary state of the inmates was most satisfactory, there being an almost total absence of bodily disease. The beds and bedding were, on the whole, good and sufficient, but the male patients were not as well clad in some instances as could be desired; it was observed, too, that they wore stockings in the day-rooms without either shoes or slippers, which we did not consider to be either becoming or economical, and accordingly desired that canvas shoes should be provided. The manner in which the corridors and rooms at the female side of the house are kept, as well as the sleeping apartments of the attendants, were remarkably clean.

It was remarked that means of amusement have hitherto been deficient in this Asylum, but we were informed that the Board of Governors were about to increase them. The walls of the southern and western wings of the Asylum are very far from being stanched against wet, as the rain on the day of inspection fully exemplified.

Statistics.

There has been an increase of 9 patients in this Institution during the year, the number resident on 31st December, 1862, being 310—178 males and 132 females. The admissions amounted to 120; the recoveries to 59, or 49·16 per cent. on admissions. The deaths, which were all from natural causes, numbered 32, or 10·49 per cent. on the daily average under treatment. Seventeen dangerous Lunatics were received from gaol by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, 15 ordinary cases by authority of Board, and 88 urgent by the Physicians. Five of the Lunatics admitted were under twenty, 36 from twenty to thirty, 25 thirty to forty, 18 forty to fifty, 19 fifty to sixty, 13 sixty to seventy, 4 seventy and upwards. The duration of disease previous to admission was under a month in 15 cases, unknown in 14; and, of the 59 recoveries, 28 had been less than a year ill before admission, and 39 were discharged before the end of twelve months. Of the 120 cases received into the Asylum during the year, 79 were labouring under mania; and of the residents on 31st December, 187 were cases of mania, 2 monomania, 49 melancholia, 23 dementia, 5 puerperal mania, 25 epilepsy, and 19 idiocy. Less than a third of the inmates are returned as illiterate: 65 married, 226 single, 7 widowers, and 12 widows. The convalescent amounted to 14; the quiet and orderly, 168; moderately tranquil, 68; noisy and refractory, 60; the imbecile and epileptic, 79; suicidal, 29. The curables are returned as 87. Incurables, including idiots and epileptics, 223—the curables being 28 per cent. on the number resident. Thirty-four relapsed cases were admitted within the year. This large number of relapses may be accounted for by the fact, as reported to us by the Resident Medical Superintendent, that it has been frequently found necessary to discharge convalescent cases, and perhaps prematurely, to make room for others of a more acute and dangerous character.

It should also be observed, with regard to the 21 patients who are returned as having

Omagh.

been once before in the Asylum, that intervals of from two to nine years had elapsed between the discharge of all those cases and their re-admission, and that several of those who had been more than once in the Institution were removed at the request of their friends, and contrary to the advice of the Medical Officers.

The agricultural classes contribute 152 inmates—83 of the labouring and 69 of the farming class; servants 29; and the rest consist, as usual, of traders, mechanics, &c., &c. Although the deaths are above the average, no unusual cause of mortality occurred during the year, and the obituary table presents nothing that appears to call for special observation. No suicide or attempts thereat took place. The measures taken for the prevention of escapes from this Asylum—heretofore events of rather frequent occurrence—have been productive of the desired effect, no escape having occurred within the past twelve months, and three persons only having made the attempt.

The supposed cause of insanity is attributed to hereditary predisposition in 76 cases; 55 come under the head of moral causes; and in 146 instances the supposed cause is returned as unknown. 14 patients are stated to have relatives at present in the Asylum; and there are 18 who have had relatives in it on former occasions.

The amount contributed for the year by paying patients, of whom there are 12 in the Asylum, was £130 5*s*. There are 3 others whose relatives are stated to be in good circumstances, but who do not pay anything towards their support.

130 patients were employed on an average daily—62 males and 68 females—the occupations varying in no respect from those in other Asylums.

27 patients were secluded in padded rooms for periods varying from one to two hours; 3 in their own cells; and 10 were placed under restraint by means of the strait waistcoat from one to four hours.

Amusements.

The amusements hitherto, as observed upon by the Inspectors at their visitations, have been insufficient, but measures are now in progress for remedying the deficiency, and we anticipate, in the course of the present year, that an efficient band will be established. Hand-ball, the flying circus, draughts, and exercise at drill, with occasional dancing parties in the winter season, and reading, constitute the chief means of occupation for the patients when not usefully employed. We trust that to these will be added such other recreations as are found most beneficial in those Asylums in which the amusement of the inmates is paid special regard to, and that amongst them occasional excursions beyond the precincts of the Asylum grounds will be included. The attendants, of whom there are 10 males and 9 females, are paid liberally. The head male attendant gets £30 a-year, the others £16 and £14. The females £12 and £10. The average is 1 attendant to 18 patients on the male, and 1 to 15 on the female side. There are 15 dormitories for each sex, with from 3 to 14 beds; 57 single apartments for males and 54 for females, making a total of 343 beds—178 for males and 165 for females.

The meetings of the Governors have been held with the usual regularity throughout the year, an average of over six members attending at each meeting.

The expenditure for the year was £5,488 15*s*. 7*d*. The average cost of each patient per head per annum on the entire outlay being £17 19*s*. 11*d*. The outlay on the farm was £312 9*s*. 2*d*.; the produce £436 1*s*. 4*d*.; net profit, £123 12*s*. 2*d*. The sale of farm produce realized £103 11*s*. 6*d*. The balance being consumed in the establishment. The quantity of land under tillage was twelve acres; in grass nearly nine, and under buildings, airing-courts, &c., upwards of nine acres, making a total of thirty acres.

Dietary.

The scale of dietary in this Asylum is as follows:—Breakfast and supper consist as usual of stirabout and milk. Dinner, on three days, 8 oz. of solid meat for men and 6 oz. for women, with a sufficiency of potatoes; on two days a pint of soup and potatoes, and on two days bread, rice, and milk. The Contracts were satisfactorily carried out, as reported by the Resident Medical Superintendent, save in some minor respects not necessary to particularize.

Richmond.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.

District :—County and City of Dublin, and Counties of Louth and Wicklow.

This Asylum being situated in the Metropolis, we have been enabled to visit it frequently during the past year, and on each occasion it has presented a satisfactory appearance. Strict attention is paid to the material comforts of the patients, and their medical and moral treatment continues to engage the earnest attention of the Medical Officers of the Institution.

The inadequacy of the accommodation for the requirements of the district was the subject of observation in our last as well as in former Reports, and reference was made to the three modes which appeared to the Inspectors to present themselves as most suitable,

viz., the erection of a building for chronic and demented patients adjacent to the present Asylum, or of an auxiliary Asylum on the confines of the County Wicklow, to obviate the inconvenience at present felt from the distances which patients from the remoter parts of that county have to be brought at present, or by a sub-division of the district. The Grand Juries of Louth and Wicklow, however, assembled at Summer Assizes, passed resolutions objecting to any further expense being incurred on their part until the full quota of accommodation for Lunatics to which those counties are respectively entitled in the Asylum shall have been placed at their disposal. The County of Louth, including the Borough of Drogheda, had at that time, viz., in July last, 62 patients in the house, being 46 less than its just proportion, the number of beds to which it could lay claim being 108. The County of Wicklow had 31 under its number, occupying only 69 beds instead of 100, the proportion to which it is entitled. The ultimate accommodation required, calculating at the rate of one insane person in every 700 of the community, is for Louth 128, and for Wicklow 123. RICHMOND.

No doubt the objections of these counties to incurring any further expenses for building, in connexion with the present Institution, until they shall have obtained their full amount of space in it are so far just and reasonable, and deserving of the greatest consideration. But then comes the plain fact that the Asylum is scarcely sufficient to meet the wants of the County and City of Dublin alone, and it is the pressure from the latter that deprives the other parts of the district of their just rights. Extension in some shape is therefore imperatively called for; and what course must be pursued—whether must the County and City of Dublin provide increased accommodation for their lunatic poor by enlarging the present asylum on their own behalf, without reference to the other portions of the district, or adopt the more regular and established course of separation on condition of repaying to the counties of Wicklow and Louth the equitable proportions of what the latter have contributed to the general building fund? As the whole question is now under the consideration of Government it would be premature to enter more fully into it on the present occasion; but we feel assured that whatever decision may be arrived at, with a full knowledge of the case in all its bearings before them, the Board of Governors and the Grand Juries will be unanimous in adopting whatever measures may be considered most advisable, and, at the same time, best calculated to secure the object in view, namely, that of providing sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor of all parts of the district, without pressing unduly on the rate-payers of any particular locality.

Various improvements, structural and other, have been effected in the course of the year, amongst which may be enumerated a new cooking apparatus and lavatories. The drying-house, which had been burned down, was also rebuilt, and the whole institution underwent a general painting; but which, we regret to state, has been done in an inferior manner.

The state of education in this asylum is considerably above the average elsewhere, 485 of the patients being more or less educated, 103 in a superior degree, 108 who can read and write well, 126 indifferently, and 148 readers only; 98 are returned as illiterate, and 95 cases unknown.

Schools have been established and placed under the National Board of Education, the Commissioners having kindly consented to extend to them the usual benefits, and the privilege of purchasing books and other requisites at the reduced rates, making at the same time a free grant of books to the value of £10 to begin with. A daily average of 114—47 men and 67 women—have attended, the highest number of pupils on the rolls of the school at any time being 198. There are 2 male and 2 female paid teachers, and the Resident Medical Superintendent speaks in the strongest terms of the good results that have already been obtained. Schools.

The number of lunatics resident on the 31st December, was 678—305 men and 373 women. There were 158 admissions and 67 recoveries, or 42·40 per cent.; but it should be mentioned that 57 of the number admitted belonged to the incurable classes, a fact which places the percentage of cures at the Richmond Asylum in reality amongst the most favourable returns we have received. The mortality was 67, or 9·89 per cent. on the daily average resident.

The authority for admission was the Lord Lieutenant's Warrant in 50 cases transferred from gaols, 58 ordinary cases admitted by the Board, and 47 urgent by the Physicians, besides 3 lunatics removed from the Central Asylum, under the 18th Privy Council Rule, the periods of their imprisonment having expired. The ages on admission were from ten to twenty, 21 cases; twenty to thirty, 43; thirty to forty, 39; forty to fifty, 25; fifty to sixty, 20; sixty to seventy, and upwards, 10. The rule relating to early admission is fully borne out in this as well as in all the other asylums, 38 of the recoveries having occurred in recent cases of insanity, while the duration of disease previous to admission was unknown in 23 instances. The length of time those patients who were discharged Statistics.

RICHMOND. Statistics.

recovered were under treatment in the asylum, varied from two to twelve months in 46 cases; the rest were from one to ten years inmates of the asylum. The classification of disease, as regards those resident on 31st December, was mania 416, monomania 42, melancholia 144, dementia 60, idiocy 16.

With regard to the social condition of the inmates, we find 450 were single, the sexes being equally divided; 147 married—60 men and 87 women, 3 widowers, and 20 widows, the social condition being unknown in 58 cases.

The inmates on 31st December, as regards conduct and demeanour, were classified in the following manner:—Convalescent, 20; quiet and orderly, 314; moderately tranquil, 262; noisy and refractory, 82; imbecile and epileptic, 17; suicidal, 19. As to probability of recovery they were thus classed:—Probably curable, 97; incurable, including idiots and epileptics, 581. This shows an exceedingly small number of curable cases, scarcely 14½ per cent. on the number resident, being even lower than at Ballinasloe. A large amount of the incurables have, however, been supplied from the city gaols, and have accumulated from year to year, a circumstance which affects this particular asylum very unfavourably, and to which we shall advert again when we come to speak generally on the subject of the detention of lunatics in gaols. The Richmond is, moreover, the oldest of all the District Asylums, being now forty-eight years in existence, and hence a larger residue of incurables must be expected than in any other. It appears, moreover, taking the returns of the last four years and nine months, that 76 per cent. of the total admissions were from gaols, while the mean average in all the other asylums was but 25. The foregoing facts are quite sufficient to account for the large number of incurable cases found in the Richmond Asylum. The number of relapses during the year was 25—1 had been three times in asylum, 4 twice, and 20 once.

Respecting the previous occupations of the inmates, nothing was known in 267 cases, so that the return is so far not of much use, and it would be very desirable that the attention of the local authorities should be given to the subject. The Admission Forms, if properly filled by the parties applying to get patients into the asylum, would afford the necessary intelligence on all points, but in many instances blanks are left, or the queries are so carelessly answered, that very little information can be gleaned from them. In such cases it would be advisable to require the relative or next friend to attend personally at the asylum, and furnish the necessary details. With regard to gaol cases, as before stated, the order for removal directs the Governor to send all papers, except the warrant of committal itself, to the asylum with the lunatic, and care should be taken to have this regulation observed. A copy of the committal might also be furnished, as it may contain a statement of facts that would be of use in the subsequent treatment of the case. A most remarkable feature in the return of occupations, is the small number of persons belonging to the agricultural classes, viz., 81; considering that the rural population of three counties are here represented, the per centage is very low. Another noteworthy feature is the large number of carpenters in the asylum, viz., 24, being more than all the other handicrafts united.

Among the causes of death, we find that consumption and disease of lungs, has been most fatal, 30 deaths out of 67 being returned under this heading. Cerebral affections come next in point of numbers, viz., 12; debility and old age, 8; abdominal affections, 7; and disease of heart, 5. There was 1 suicide, and 2 cases of accidental death. With regard to the suicide, the patient, J. O., had attempted self-destruction on a former occasion. He slept in a dormitory with 9 others, and during the night inserted and pushed down into his throat, two small tightly compressed plugs of straw, inducing suffocation, which was the immediate cause of death. The Coroner attended and inquired into the particulars, but did not think it necessary to hold an inquest. The Board of Governors at their next meeting, however, entertained a different opinion, and made the following entry on their minutes:—"The Board of Governors hereby wish it to be conveyed to the Coroner, that while they are convinced that every care and attention have been given in this case by him, they are strongly of opinion, that on any future occasion on which it may unfortunately be requisite to hold an inquiry, it is most desirable that an inquest in the usual form be held, which the Governors think might be conducted with such discretion and precaution, as not to cause any unnecessary excitement to prevail among the patients." In the case of W. A., who unfortunately received injuries at night in a dormitory occupied by himself and three other patients, from the effects of which he died, an inquest was duly held, and the following facts elicited:—The attendant in charge had settled the four patients in their beds for the night, and left to attend to others; in a very short time he heard a scuffle in the room, and on hurrying in, found the deceased standing on the floor bleeding, and the patient who had attacked him with a chamber, the broken fragments of which were lying about, in the act of getting back into his own bed again. This patient, Thomas Foy, was indicted for manslaughter, and having been acquitted on the ground of insanity, was transferred to the Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Dundrum, in

which institution he is now detained. The third case of death resulting from injury was that of a female, S. M., whose clothes accidentally took fire; the flames were quickly extinguished by an attendant, but not until she was burned so extensively that she died shortly after. One patient only, a female, escaped during the year; and although the usual steps were immediately taken with a view to her recapture, no trace could be had of her; 11 males attempted to get away, but did not succeed. RICHMOND.

With reference to the supposed cause of mental disease, it is stated as unknown in no less than 460 out of 678 cases; the return, therefore, is manifestly so imperfect, as to be quite valueless in a statistical point of view; 10 persons only are returned as being related to each other, and we conclude the information on this subject is also defective.

There were but 2 patients in the house who contributed any thing towards their support, and the sums received were very trifling; 5 others were known or supposed to have means; and in one case, in which a female was entitled to an annuity under her husband's will, the Lord Chancellor directed the amount to be paid to the asylum, but no payment has yet been received; in 2 other cases the subject has been brought under the notice of the English and Irish Common Law and Chancery Commission by the Resident Medical Superintendent.

The daily average number of patients employed during the year was 385—180 men and 205 women; and 130 attending school—54 men and 86 women. Of the men, 88 were occupied in agricultural work, 36 at trades, and 56 in domestic and miscellaneous employments. Of the females, 107 were at needlework, 47 in the laundry, and 51 engaged in various household duties.

The number of patients placed in seclusion for short periods during paroxysms of insanity was 113; 22 men, and 91 women, and 4 under restraint; the means used being the chancellor, a modified form of the strait-waistcoat, in which the hands and arms have more freedom.

We cannot express too strongly our approbation of the attention paid to the amusement and recreation of the patients in this asylum. The games provided for them within doors are bagatelle, backgammon, cards, chess, draughts, dancing, singing, and a variety of newspapers, serials, and entertaining works. Out of doors they have croquet, football, handball, Aunt Sally, field billiards, nine-pins, &c. About 80 of the male patients have gone to the Phœnix Park, once a-week, to walk or play at football; and about a like number of the female patients have walked out occasionally, generally to the Phœnix Park. On each Monday evening, too, from 100 to 160 of the male and female patients and attendants meet in one of the large day-rooms, and join in dancing, music, and singing. The music is furnished by a mixed band of wind and string instruments, the performers being patients and attendants, with a paid band-master. The festivals of Christmas and Easter are duly celebrated; and on one occasion an evening party was given in which 330 of the patients took part. Tea, cakes, &c., were served to them; and the Resident Medical Superintendent reports that the event produced the most cheering and best effect on them all. Amusements.

There are 25 male and 36 female attendants, being 1 attendant to 16 patients in the former, and 1 to 10 in the latter case. The wages of the men vary from £14 to £21, and of the women from £8 to £12. One person, a female attendant, was superannuated in 1862, having served twenty-four years, the pension granted to her by the Board, and approved by us in accordance with the provisions of the 19 and 20 Vic. c. 99, being £15 2*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

There are forty-four dormitories for men, and fifty-eight for women; the number of beds in them ranging from two to fourteen, with fifty-eight single apartments on the one side, and fifty-five on the other. The total number of beds being 680—310 for men and 370 for women.

The Board of Governors met on no less than twenty-five occasions in the year 1862, an average of over four members attending at each meeting; and every matter brought before them, whether relating to the fiscal business of the institution, or tending in any way to promote the comfort and well-being of the patients, received their most earnest and attentive consideration.

The total outlay for the year was £17,914 9*s.* 5*d.*, giving an average cost for each patient of £26 9*s.* 2*d.* per head per annum. This is higher than the cost in any of the other District Asylums, and may be most satisfactorily accounted for by stating that the dietary is of the most liberal kind, the provisions of the best description, and the prices necessarily higher in Dublin than in the rural districts; allowance should also be made for the fact that alterations, repairs, &c., reached a considerable amount, which if deducted, together with the superannuation pensions, from the total, would reduce the average cost by about £4 10*s.* per head. The expenditure on the farm was £290 0*s.* 9*d.* The produce, £484 17*s.* 7*d.* The net profit, £194 16*s.* 10*d.* The sale of farm produce realized £165 3*s.* 4*d.*, and the remainder was converted to the use of the asylum. The quantity of Expenditure.

Richmond. land is fifty-nine and a-half acres, thirty-two and a-half under buildings, airing courts, &c., sixteen under tillage, and eleven in grass. A very large amount of clothing, bedding, house linen, &c., was made up by the patients during the year, besides the ordinary repairs.

Dietary. We have just adverted to the superior dietary given in this asylum. The patients get ½ lb. of solid meat on six days in the week for dinner, with 10 oz. of bread or 2 lbs. of potatoes, besides other vegetables; 5½*d.* per lb. is the price paid for meat, and 5¾*d.* per 4 lbs. for bread; the latter is the only article complained of as being sometimes of inferior quality. On one occasion the bread had to be returned, and a supply purchased elsewhere, charging the difference in price to the contractor. On the whole, however, the Resident Medical Superintendent reports that the contracts have been fairly fulfilled.

Sligo.

SLIGO ASYLUM.

District :—Counties of Sligo and Leitrim.

Inspectors' visits. This asylum was minutely inspected on the 21st April, 1862, and we had to report very favourably of the condition in which we found it. The patients were all seen and examined, and every due care seemed to be extended to them. The day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories, single as well as associated, were found to be clean and orderly. The number of inmates on the above date was 180—91 males and 89 females; 124 belonging to Sligo, and 56 to Leitrim; the former county having in proportion to its population nearly double the amount of accommodation to which it is justly entitled, a fact attributable in great measure to the remoteness of the greater portion of the County Leitrim from the asylum. We expressed, in our minute, our gratification at the erection of the fine refectory recently completed, and which has been also occasionally used as a recreation hall. It was very satisfactory to witness the order and decorum with which the patients, both male and female, conducted themselves at dinner on the day of inspection. The cooking apparatus lately set up was highly approved, and appeared to be so economical and efficient that we formed the resolution of recommending its adoption in each of the new asylums about to be erected. The books of the institution, which were examined appeared to be kept with much care, and the attendance of the various extern officers was found to have been regular.

We had on this occasion an opportunity of being present at the celebration of divine service in the asylum, and were greatly gratified with the behaviour and respectful attention of the patients, which impressed us if possible more strongly than before, with the utility of religious ministrations in lunatic asylums.

It was observed that the wood-work of the asylum required to be done up and repainted in many places, and an entry to that effect was made on the asylum books. The grounds were found to be much improved, and a high mound, which had intercepted the light and view at the east side of the building, was being lowered and sloped down, thus giving a more cheerful aspect to the apartments which before were rather gloomy and confined, particularly those on the ground floor.

Statistics. The number of admissions since the date of our last report was 71—42 males and 29 females; of discharges, 51—28 males and 23 females, of whom 47 were recovered, or 66·19 per cent. on admissions; 16 persons were received from gaol by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, 9 being persons charged with minor offences, and 7 under committal as dangerous lunatics; 12 were admitted in the ordinary course, by order of the Board, and 43 were urgent cases received by the Physicians. The deaths amounted to 23, all from natural causes, being 12·77 per cent. on the daily average resident. This is an unusually high rate of mortality, considering that no epidemic occurred during the year; but it is accounted for by the fact, that no less than 12 patients died from consumption and disease of lungs, and 7 from debility and old age.

The number resident on 31st December, 1862, was 182—98 males and 84 females, being 3 less than on the 31st December, 1861.

Of the admissions, 10 were under twenty years of age; 25, twenty to thirty; 14, thirty to forty; 11, forty to fifty; and 11, fifty to seventy; 37 recoveries took place in recent cases of insanity; and in 23 of them, the patients had been less than a month ill previous to admission. The majority of the patients discharged cured, likewise, were but a short time under treatment, 36 of them having been less than a year in the asylum. The form of disease as regards the residents on the 31st December was mania in 83 instances; monomania, 8; melancholia, 29; dementia, 34; epilepsy, 14; idiocy, 6; imbecility, 8. The state of education is rather below the average in this asylum, 4 persons only being well educated; 11 who can read and write well; indifferently educated, or can read

ıly, 83 ; and 82 are illiterate. The married amounted to 42 ; single, 129 ; widowers and idows, 11. Three persons only are returned as convalescent; 97 quiet and orderly; 9 moderately tranquil, and 23 noisy and refractory; the latter class being a very nall proportion of the whole. The imbecile and epileptic are stated at 28, and the nicidally disposed, 6 ; 44 only of the 182 resident are returned as probably curable, or 4 per cent.; 14 relapsed cases were re-admitted during the year ; 5 after an interval of ess than six months, 4 one year, and the rest from two to five years.

One hundred and thirteen of the inmates belong to the agricultural classes—rather a ıigher proportion than is found in District Asylums generally. No case of suicide, or ıttempt thereat, occurred during the year; but there were several attempts at escape—all, ortunately, unsuccessful; a fact which speaks strongly in favour of the vigilance of the officers and attendants. With regard to the supposed causes of insanity, 40 cases came ınder the general head of moral causes ; 64 physical causes, and 78 unknown ; 10 of the ınmates have relatives at present in the asylum, and 7 others had relatives in it at former ımes. There are 7 paying patients, the amount contributed annually by them being £105, or, on the average £15 each. Some of them, however, pay but £10, while others ay £25. There is another, a farmer's son, whose relatives are said to be in a position to ay for his maintenance, but they do not contribute anything.

The number of males and females capable of employment are equally divided, viz., 56 f the former, and 58 of the latter; no difference exists in the occupations in this and the generality of District Asylums. The chief employment is agricultural labour for the men, vith a few occupied at trades; and sewing, knitting, and the usual routine of domestic luties for the females. Mechanical restraint has not been resorted to in any case since he period of our last Report; and in 7 instances only was seclusion found necessary for ery short periods.

Amusements.

The amusement of the patients is fully attended to in this asylum, and is regarded y the Medical Officers as a leading feature in the treatment of the insane. A great ariety of games, and a library of entertaining books, magazines, &c., are placed at the lisposal of the inmates. They have had an admirable band established amongst them or some time, and musical and dancing parties are regularly held. A school has like- vise been established, and placed under the National Board ; and the Resident Medical Superintendent reports, that the attention paid to providing recreations and inducing the atients to engage in pastimes or amusing occupations, continues to produce the most appy results; a fact borne out by the high per centage of recoveries, which obtains n this, as well as in other Asylums, where the importance of engaging the minds f the insane in amusing occupations, and in the recreations of social life, is fully ecognised.

School.

The attendants, of whom there are 8 men and 8 women, are of a very good class. The head male attendant, who is also a shoemaker, gets £20 a-year, the attendants £15, nd assistants from £10 to £14. The wages of the women vary from £6 to £10 ; he number of patients to attendants is 12 to 1 on the male, and 10 to 1 on the female ide. There are 16 dormitories for men, and a like number for women, with from 3 to 0 beds in each, and 34 single apartments for each sex likewise, making a total of 268 eds equally divided between the sexes.

The meetings of the Governors were held as usual with great regularity, and were fully ttended, an average of 6 members having been present at each meeting. The business ubmitted to the Board was duly carried out and recorded; copies of the minutes of roceedings being forwarded with regularity to our department, in accordance with the rivy Council Rules.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year was £4,145 0*s.* 2*d.* The average cost of each patient er head per annum on the entire outlay being £22 19*s.* 5*d.* A sum of £414, includ- ng £261 for cooking apparatus, &c., was, however, expended, under the head of repairs nd alterations, in addition to which a stock of coals sufficient for one year's consumption vas laid in ; the deduction of these items would reduce the actual cost to £20 10*s.* The utlay on the farm and garden amounted to £219 19*s.* 1*d.* The produce to £346 13*s.* 4*d.*, portion of which was brought to market, and realized £29 15*s.* 11*d.*, the balance being ısed for the benefit of the establishment. The net profit on the year's operations was £126 14*s.* 3*d.* The crops consisted of potatoes, oats, turnips, carrots, mangolds, and arden vegetables. Two horses are kept for farming purposes and pumping water.

The quantity of land under tillage is 20½ acres, one acre and a-half in grass, and nearly 8 acres taken up with buildings, airing-courts, &c., making the total quantity of and attached to this asylum 30 acres. In addition to the work of the farm, a quantity f painting, glazing, and carpentry work was done by the patients, besides a very large umber of articles of wearing apparel and domestic use, which were made and repaired n the course of the year.

Sligo.
Dietary.

The provisions supplied to this Asylum are of good quality, and no instances have occurred of default on the part of the contractors in the due fulfilment of their respective contracts. Meat, in one shape or other, is given on four days in the week at dinner, and on the other three days, a quart of rice milk and 12 oz. of bread to working men; 8 oz. being the allowance for idle men and women. The breakfast and supper vary but little from the fare given at those meals in other asylums. A more generous dietary is prescribed by the Physicians for the delicate or sickly when necessary.

Waterford.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.

District:—County and City of Waterford.

Inspectors' visits.

This asylum was visited on five different occasions since the date of our last Report, and was found at each visitation to be in a very satisfactory state. The first minute of inspection is dated 28th March, 1862, when the cleanly and orderly condition of the house was highly commended. The general health of the inmates was good, 4 only being confined to bed, and 2 under restraint. There were none in seclusion. At that time the house contained 129 patients—67 men and 62 women. The provisions were examined and appeared to be of excellent quality. Subsequent inspections were made in March, May, July, and November, when we again expressed our approval of the very favourable state in which we found the establishment, both as regards the cleanliness and good order prevailing throughout its various departments, the health of the inmates, and the care and attention bestowed upon them. We observed amongst the patients a paralytic woman who was also affected with cutaneous disease of the foot, and who did not appear to offer any hope of recovery, and were informed that she had been sent from one of the union workhouses of the county. It was our opinion that her case was one that might be treated in the infirm ward of a poorhouse rather than in an Asylum, and we made an entry to that effect. The house being about to undergo certain alterations and additions, the utility of having it generally supplied with gas was suggested. The new kitchen-range, recently erected, was observed as being a great improvement. The defective state of the laundry was referred to, but the Manager stated that he was about submitting a plan for its improvement, which would be productive of much benefit.

Statistics.

The number of patients resident on 31st December, 1862, was 130—66 men and 64 women, being 5 less than at the corresponding date of the previous year. There were 39 admissions—16 men and 23 women; 9 by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, 7 under committal as Dangerous Lunatics, and 2 charged with offences—one of whom, a female, was committed on a charge of homicide, and was removed to the Asylum pending her trial for that offence. When the Assizes came round she was sent back to the gaol, and having been tried and acquitted, on the ground of insanity, was transferred to the Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Dundrum. Thirty were admitted in the ordinary course on the authority of the Board; 18 are returned as having been discharged recovered, or 46·15 per cent. on admissions. There were, besides, 11 discharged improved, and 4 unimproved; making a total of 34 discharges within the year.

The duration of disease previous to admission was under a month in 7 cases, under three months in 5, under six months in 3, under twelve months in 2; so that, of the 19 cures, 17 were more or less recent cases of insanity; 16 of these also were but a short time under treatment, viz., from two to twelve months, the majority of recoveries taking place within a few months of admission. Of the 39 admissions 22 were cases of mania, 11 melancholia, 1 monomania, 4 dementia, and 1 epilepsy; and of those resident on 31st December, 61 are returned under the head of mania, 5 monomania, 17 melancholia, 27 dementia, 6 epilepsy, and 14 idiocy. The educational condition of the inmates was of an average description, 9 being well educated, 22 read and write well, 24 indifferently, 17 read only, and 58 were illiterate. The married amounted to 29, the single 89, and widowed 12. The classification, as regards conduct and demeanour, is very satisfactory, 5 being convalescent, 86 quiet and orderly, 26 moderately tranquil, and but 13 noisy and refractory, with 20 imbecile and epileptic, and 11 suicidal cases. The state as to probability of recovery also shows very favourably, 66 being returned as probably curable out of a total of 130, or 50 per cent. Eleven relapsed cases were admitted during the year, 7 of whom had been once in the Asylum, 2 three times, and 2 four times. Forty-seven of the inmates belonged to the agricultural classes, 16 to the class of servants, and 39 are stated to have had no occupation; the rest were tradespeople, &c., &c.

There were 10 deaths since the date of our last Report, all from natural causes, being 7·46 per cent. on the daily average resident. No case of suicide occurred, but 5 attempts,

ome of them of a very determined character, are recorded. One individual who was revented from stabbing himself in the neck with a pair of scissors subsequently endeaoured to cut his throat with a piece of slate, and a female attempted twice to strangle erself with handkerchiefs. Another patient was frequently detected tearing his clothes nd bedding into strips for the purpose of hanging himself. WATERFORD.

One person effected his escape to his friends, who, considering him recovered, requested is discharge, which was accordingly granted. Four others attempted to escape, one of hem on three occasions, but did not succeed. As to the supposed cause of insanity in hose cases resident on 31st December, moral causes are given in 31 instances, physical in 36, and in 63 no information could be afforded. Four persons are returned as being elated—two brothers and a mother and her daughter. One paying patient only was in his Asylum, a female, the amount paid for her maintenance being £13 yearly, and none of he other inmates are known, or supposed to have, available means. The patients capable of employment are not many; the daily average engaged in the various occupations being 20 men and 34 women; of the former 9 were employed on the farm, 4 at trades, and 7 in various ways about the house; of the females, 20 in needle-work, knitting, &c., and 14 in household duties.

Restraint or seclusion for short periods is occasionally used.

The means of amusement are not so amply provided in this Asylum as we would desire; and although some improvement has been of late effected in this respect, more remains to be accomplished. An occasional country excursion for the convalescent and orderly patients might be given with advantage; and an evening party, at stated intervals, for those of the men and women who could be permitted such an indulgence, under careful supervision, would be most desirable. It would be also necessary to increase the stock of books, periodicals, &c., for reading, the present supply being rather limited; and the organization of a band of music would contribute greatly to the general cheerfulness of the inmates during their leisure hours. Amusements.

There are 5 male and 10 female attendants. The wages of the former being from £12 to £20, and of the latter from £4 4*s*. to £8 8*s*. We consider that the female attendants in this Asylum are underpaid; their wages averaging only £5 5*s*. each per annum, a sum considerably below the average in any other Asylum. The number of dormitories is sixteen—eight on either side, with from four to fifteen beds in each, with twelve single apartments for men and eleven for women—making a total accommodation for 129, being a decrease since last Report of thirteen beds, owing to the alterations in progress, which have necessarily interfered somewhat with existing arrangements.

The monthly meetings of the Board were held with the usual regularity; several special meetings were also convened to carry out the arrangements for increasing the accommodation, and for the general improvement of the institution, in its various departments, as so often recommended by the Inspectors, and so long the subject of deliberation with the Board. The steps originally taken with reference to these improvements were fully detailed in our last Report, and need not now be repeated; it is sufficient to state that the works are nearly finished, and, when completed, will afford the necessary additional accommodation, and add largely to the general comfort and well-being of the establishment.

The expenditure for the year was £2,846 7*s*. 10*d*.; the average cost of each patient per head per annum, on the entire outlay, being £21 4*s*. 10*d*. Expenditure.

The outlay on the farm was £46 14*s*. 8*d*. The produce, £108 18*s*. 7*d*.; and the net profit, £62 3*s*. 11*d*. The farm produce sold realized £17 15*s*. 7*d*.—the remainder being used in the asylum. The quantity of land is 14½ acres, upwards of 4 being under buildings, airing-courts, &c., 8 under tillage, and 2 in grass. Cows are kept, notwithstanding the small quantity of land, and house-fed on green crops, supplying the asylum with all the milk required—a system which we would gladly see adopted elsewhere—knowing the difficulty, we might almost say the impossibility, of obtaining genuine milk by contract; it is also, we are satisfied, far more economical in the end; the duties connected with the dairy, and tending the cattle, moreover, afford congenial employment to many of the inmates, and must necessarily exercise a salutary influence upon them. A considerable quantity of articles of clothing, bedding, &c., was made and repaired during the year, but not proportionately so large as in some other asylums, in which a greater number of the female patients are engaged daily in sewing.

The dietary is of an average description, with this exception in its favour, that on Sundays the men get 12 oz. of solid meat, and the women 10 oz. The allowance of bread at dinner is 10 oz. for men, and 7 oz. for women; on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the working men and women get 8 oz. of beef with soup and usual allowance of bread; the rest soup and bread only; and on the four remaining days, the fare is a pint of milk for males and females and the usual quantity of bread. Stirabout, or bread and milk, is the diet for Dietary.

WATERFORD. breakfast, and cocoa, instead of milk, in the evening. The Manager reports that the contracts have been all satisfactorily fulfilled, and that no cause for complaint occurred in any instance during the year.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS. In accordance with the system on which our Annual Reports to your Excellency are now drawn up, having entered into the facts relating to each asylum separately and in detail, it will not be necessary to do more than take a very brief review of them in the aggregate.

The period embraced in our last report was a broken one of nine months, hence some little difficulty must necessarily exist in contrasting the returns of the present with the past year; however, by adding a third to the figures in the former report, an approximation is obtained sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

A chief feature in our returns is the number of patients resident in District Asylums on 31st December last, as contrasted with the number resident at the corresponding date of the previous year, exhibiting an increase of 118—103 males and 15 females. The following table gives a view of the number of patients under treatment during the year, and the results thereof:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1861,	2,216	2,172	4,388
Admitted during the Year ending 31st December, 1862,	625	546	1,171
Total Number of Patients under treatment during the year ending 31st December, 1862,	2,841	2,718	5,559
Discharged recovered,	266	288	554
Discharged not recovered,	76	55	131
Escaped,	6	1	7
Died,	174	187	361
Total Discharged, Died, and Escaped, during the Year ending 31st December, 1862,	522	531	1,053
Number remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1862,	2,319	2,187	4,506

Statistics. The recoveries and deaths exhibit very favourable averages, being 47·31 on admissions, in the one case, and 8·15 on the daily average resident in the other; or, calculating the proportion of deaths on the aggregate number under treatment during the year, the mortality amounted to only 6·12 per cent. amongst the males, and 6·88 per cent. amongst the females, or 6·49 on the entire number. The recoveries have been more numerous among the females, being 10 per cent. higher than among the males; while the mortality is one per cent. less in regard to the latter. The following tabular statement shows the percentage of recoveries and deaths in each asylum, distinguishing the sexes:—

Appendix C. RETURN showing the Percentage of Recoveries, as calculated on the number of Admissions; and Percentage of Deaths, calculated on the daily average number under treatment in District Asylums in Ireland, during the year ending 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	Admitted during the year.		Daily Average Number under Treatment during the year.		Discharged Recovered.		Died.		Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions.		Per centage of Deaths on Average Number under Treatment.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh,	14	8	72	72	5	4	5	3	35·71	62·50	6·95	4·16
Ballinasloe,	39	30	178	155	13	11	17	15	33·33	36·66	9·55	9·32
Belfast,	43	49	199	164	23	34	9	9	53·48	69·38	4·52	5·52
Carlow,	21	23	110	94	13	11	5	10	61·90	47·82	4 54	10·63
Clonmel,	27	20	68	68	1	9	5	7	3·70	45·00	7 35	10·29
Cork,	98	73	246	245	49	45	16	27	50·00	61·64	6·50	11·02
Kilkenny,	15	11	84	71	5	3	5	2	33·33	27·27	5 95	2·81
Killarney,	28	21	124	78	6	7	10	10	21·42	33·33	8·06	12·82
Limerick,	40	43	198	207	14	13	11	9	35·00	30·23	5·55	4·34
Londonderry,	34	29	119	111	12	15	11	7	35·58	51·72	9·24	6 30
Maryborough,	21	29	97	95	6	12	11	8	28·57	41·37	11·34	8·42
Mullingar,	34	33	128	147	26	25	8	9	76·47	75·75	6·25	6·12
Omagh,	80	40	168	137	28	31	16	16	35·00	77·50	9·52	11·67
Richmond,	73	85	309	368	33	34	27	40	45·20	40·00	8·73	10·86
Sligo,	42	29	96	84	25	22	11	12	59·52	75·86	11·45	14·28
Waterford,	16	23	68	66	6	12	7	3	43·75	52·17	10·29	4·54
Total,	625	546	2,264	2,162	266	288	174	187	42·56	52·74	7·68	8·64
General Total,	1,171		4,426		554		361		47·31		8·15	

One of the most interesting returns attached to this report is the table showing the duration of disease previous to admission of those patients who were discharged recovered within the year, and from which it will be seen that, in no less than 308 cases, the attack of insanity was of very recent date, and that of the whole number discharged recovered, viz., 554, 424 individuals had been less than a year ill. We have in the course of our previous observations, when speaking of each asylum separately, made frequent reference to the large number of recoveries occurring on early admissions, actuated by the paramount importance of the subject. District Lunatic Asylums. Recoveries.

A writer on psychology has truly said, that "a person may be treated for any bodily ailment as well, perhaps better, at home than in a hospital; but this does not apply to mental disease: for if experience has ever established one fact more clearly than another it is that home treatment, in all cases of mental disease, is pernicious. When the mind is affected, the very presence of the nearest and dearest relation—probably no longer, under some existing delusion, so esteemed—provokes excitement, and the cure of the case becomes indefinitely retarded." It cannot, therefore, be too often repeated, nor can the knowledge be too widely diffused, that, on the first manifestations of derangement, the prompt removal of the patient to an asylum affords an almost certain hope of speedy recovery, while the opposite course will as assuredly lead to confirmed and incurable insanity.

There is another point deserving of notice, in reference to recoveries, and that is the large number discharged after a short term of treatment—410 out of the 554 cases having recovered within periods varying from one to twelve months.

We regret that the deaths (eight) from suicide or the result of violence have been more numerous than in any previous year; but having observed upon each case separately, under the head of the respective asylums in which those accidents occurred, it is not necessary now to refer to the subject, further than to express our hope that the precautionary measures adopted—and particularly the introduction of regular night-watches—will have the effect of providing, as far as human foresight can do, against the recurrence of such untoward events. In other respects the table of deaths exhibits nothing unusual.

With regard to the escapes, seven persons only, of whom six were males, succeeded in getting away during the year, although many attempts were made and bounds frequently broken; this is creditable to the officers and attendants of the various asylums, and speaks very well for the vigilance of the latter, particularly as the institutions are entirely divested of all prison characteristics, and the grounds around them in many cases open. In fact any patient possessed of ordinary activity, who felt a desire to escape, if left unobserved, could easily do so.

While on this immediate subject, we are happy to state that some Boards of Governors have, to a certain extent, coincided in the views frequently expressed by us in regard to the salaries and wages of the officers and servants attached to District Asylums. Still we cannot but express our conviction that, as the well-being of these institutions so materially depends upon the efficiency of those immediately employed in them, the officers and servants are as a body underpaid. In many cases the wages are so low that they offer no inducement to good attendants to remain; in fact, as soon as they become useful and acquainted with their duties, on getting a few pounds together they emigrate, and new and inexperienced persons have to be employed. We would, therefore, desire to see a uniform and liberal scale of remuneration established for the staff of each Asylum, and one commensurate with the duties and responsibilities imposed upon them. Hence, whenever a proposition for increased payment or allowances was submitted to us from the Boards of Governors, unless we saw good reasons to the contrary, we have invariably recommended it for the sanction of your Excellency.

In the great majority of the asylums the amusements and occupations of the patients are now objects of much interest with the officers placed in charge of them; indeed, with two or three exceptions, which we have referred to more particularly in the course of this Report, the Irish asylums are, on the whole, very well provided for in this respect; and at the Metropolitan, Belfast, Sligo, Kilkenny, and some others, no pains have been spared in ministering to the enjoyment of the inmates. Amusements.

The progress of the schools in those asylums in which they have been established has been successful. In the Richmond Asylum, as already stated, a large section of the inmates attend daily and derive much gratification and benefit therefrom. Schools.

The expenditure of the various asylums has been regulated on the whole with due regard to the necessities and comforts of the insane, and to the interests of the public. We have referred, in the preceding pages, to those cases in which we considered that too rigid an economy is practised. The mean average cost of each patient per head per annum on the entire outlay for the year is £21 2*s.* 8*d.* The following is a summary of the table of

District Lunatic Asylums.

Expenditure (Appendix C).

expenditure (given in detail, as usual, in the Appendix), distinguishing the cost of maintenance, salaries and wages, and all other expenses:—

Asylums.	Average Number of Patients maintained.	Heads of Expenditure.									Total Expenditure.			Average of Expenditure per Patient.		
		Maintenance of Patients.			Salaries of Officers and Wages of Servants.			All other Expenses.								
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Armagh,	144	1,324	15	9	649	7	4	1,332	4	8	3,306	7	9	22	19	2
Ballinasloe,	333	3,521	0	0	1,213	14	5	1,912	8	4	6,647	2	9	19	18	7
Belfast,	363	4,221	0	11	1,144	0	0	1,452	16	0	6,817	16	11	18	15	10
Carlow,	204	2,117	18	3	884	14	2	899	9	9	3,902	2	2	19	2	6
Clonmel,	136	1,624	2	1	937	10	3	1,457	12	3½	4,019	4	7½	26	6	6
Cork,	491	4,435	14	5	1,571	6	2	2,303	18	6	8,310	19	1	16	18	6
Kilkenny,	155	1,585	9	7	891	17	7	532	4	5	3,009	11	7	19	17	1
Killarney,	202	2,467	10	6½	999	16	2	1,284	19	6½	4,752	6	3	23	0	5
Limerick,	405	4,496	4	10	1,334	3	0	1,490	17	8½	7,321	5	6½	18	1	6
Londonderry,	230	2,677	9	6	893	7	0	1,554	13	5	5,125	9	11	22	5	8
Maryborough,	192	2,097	17	9	836	15	7	960	11	7	3,895	4	11	20	5	9
Mullingar,	275	3,557	7	5	1,053	3	0	1,922	8	0	6,532	18	5	23	15	1
Omagh,	305	3,115	4	8	1,121	0	8	1,252	10	3	5,488	15	7	17	19	11
Richmond,	677	10,014	3	11	2,884	11	10	5,015	13	8	17,914	9	5	26	9	2
Sligo,	180	2,039	6	8	935	8	7	1,170	4	11	4,145	0	2	22	19	5
Waterford,	134	1,472	2	9	793	14	4	580	10	9	2,846	7	10	21	4	10
Total,	4,426	50,767	9	0½	18,144	10	1	25,123	3	9½	94,035	2	11	21	2	8

Paying Patients.

The sums contributed by patients or their friends to the funds of the various Asylums for support and maintenance during the year amount in the aggregate to £900. In the foregoing pages, as well as in previous Reports, we have expressed our opinions on this subject, deprecating the idea of making pauperism the test of fitness for the admission of insane persons into District Asylums; for we consider it would be a hardship to exclude those who, being a good way removed from absolute poverty, are, nevertheless, unable to meet even the lowest charges in a private licensed Asylum.

Dietary.

In the Appendix will be found the dietary tables of the various asylums, together with a tabular statement of the contract prices paid for the various articles of consumption, and which returns go very far towards accounting for the variations in the above table.

Contracts for supplies.

On the subject of contracts we may observe that, hitherto, some irregularities occasionally occurred respecting them; and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts have from time to time questioned the propriety of payments with regard to which either no contracts had been entered into, or having been entered into, no bonds had been executed, so that the contractors withdrew, or declined to furnish supplies, when it suited them, and the articles had to be purchased at market prices. By the new Privy Council Rules, however, the duty of examining into and of approving all contracts for supplies devolves upon us, and we have accordingly issued forms of Tender and of Contract Bonds calculated to prevent any irregularities in future. Of one practice, in reference to taking contracts heretofore, we cannot too strongly disapprove: we refer to the mode of contracting for two or three articles at one board, a few more at the next, and so on, until there was, in many cases, some trifling article or other to be contracted for almost at every board; a most objectionable mode of doing business, and calculated to increase indefinitely the duties of the very limited staff of this department, by whom the great mass of tenders from all the district asylums in Ireland have to be examined.

New system of books.

The uniform system of books for District Asylums drawn up by us in accordance with the desire of the Chief Secretary, has been generally adopted; in a few instances, however, in which supplies of books had just previously been obtained on the old pattern, and at a considerable cost, the Governors did not think it right to incur the additional expense, and have deferred adopting the new forms, until those now in stock shall have been exhausted.

New District Asylums.

With regard to the six new District Asylums, for the erection of which orders in Council were lately issued, we have to report that the works are in progress in three instances, viz., at Ennis, Castlebar, and Letterkenny. In the other cases, namely, at Down, Monaghan, and Wexford, some unavoidable delay occurred; but we expect the final arrangements will be immediately completed, when the buildings can be at once commenced.

Lunatics at large.

From the returns of the insane of all denominations, obtained through the Constabulary, and to which we adverted in our preliminary observations, we find that there are 1,359 Lunatics, properly so called, at large, residing with their relatives and friends or with strangers, and whose names, residences, and class of life are known to us. There are 275

insane returned in Workhouses as requiring curative treatment, and the number of Lunatics confined in Gaols is 378 ; making a total of 2,012 persons, who may be regarded as claiming immediate asylum accommodation. The provision already made by order in Council to meet these requirements is for 2,000, including the additions at the old asylums, and which are now either wholly or in part completed. DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The great mass of idiots and epileptic imbeciles, both those who are resident in Workhouses and those at large, are not included in the above computation, as, until the gaols are cleared of their lunatic inmates and space obtained in the several District Asylums for the immediate admission of every acute and curable case of insanity that presents itself, we consider it would be useless to dwell upon the question of making any provision beyond that already available in the various Workhouses for them, their claims upon the public, though undoubtedly of a very pressing nature, being far less urgent than those of the lunatic.

WORKHOUSES.

WORKHOUSES.

In obtaining returns of the lunatic, idiotic, and epileptic insane inmates of Workhouses we have divided them, as usual, into three classes, namely; persons requiring curative treatment, 101 ; persons whose cases are of an incurable nature, but who require medical treatment or constant care and attendance, as not being able to perform the commonest offices for themselves, of whom there were 911 ; and persons incurable, but harmless and not unfit to remain in the Workhouses, and mix generally with the inmates, 1,039. It thus appears that of the total number of insane persons of all denominations resident in Workhouses on 31st December, 1862, a little over one-half required nothing more than shelter, food, and raiment, and so far may be said to be satisfactorily placed at present, and maintained in the most economical manner. For the other half, including curables and incurables, the question of providing more suitably will be one for consideration at a future period, when we shall have had an opportunity of judging how far the new asylum accommodation, now in progress, will have the effect of relieving the Workhouses generally of insane persons, who are not fit objects to remain in them. We have introduced a new feature into the Workhouse returns for the year 1862, viz., the admissions, discharges, and deaths, from which it appears that 1,461 persons mentally affected were received during the year, of whom 723 were men and 738 women; and 997 discharged—554 men and 443 women ; the deaths amounting to 309—147 among males and 162 among females, being 14 per cent. on the daily average resident, or about 6 per cent. higher than in District Asylums. This difference in the rate of mortality is no doubt in some measure to be accounted for by the fact that the ailing, aged, and feeble in the latter institutions receive constant care and attention and a more generous dietary; while in the former, although a considerable improvement has taken place in the regimen in many places, that continuous and unceasing care on the part of skilled and efficient nurses and attendants, which is the chief characteristic of asylum treatment, is wanting, and operates in an unfavourable manner on those classes. Lunatics in Workhouses (Appendix B).

GAOLS.

GAOLS.

The committal of insane persons to gaol, as Dangerous Lunatics, continues unabated, and in some instances even the necessary formalities have not been duly observed, notwithstanding that Government has from time to time taken great pains to inform the magistracy on the subject. Committal of "Dangerous Lunatics" to Gaols.

The inattention of magistrates to the provisions of the Act was the subject of observation in our last Report; but little amendment, if any, is observable in the mode of procedure.

The chief cause of complaint is the omission from the warrant of committal of the facts upon which the persons brought before them were "discovered and apprehended, under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind and a purpose of committing a crime for which, if committed, such persons would be liable to be indicted;" in other cases the facts mentioned in the warrant turn out to be quite insufficient to justify the committal of the party as a "*Dangerous* Lunatic ;" while, again, the proper form of warrant is not adopted, or if adopted, is signed by one magistrate only—the law requiring the signature of two, who shall have personally examined the lunatic. These informal committals occurred most frequently in the County of Cork, and in some instances occasioned considerable delay with regard to transference to the asylum, it having been necessary—in

Gaols.

cases in which, although the warrants were irregular, the parties were fit and proper persons to be committed—to have the documents amended and put into legal form before removal from the gaol could be effected.

Statistics (Appendix D).

The total number of insane persons confined in gaols during the year was 1,071—676 men and 395 women ; of these 993 were detained in custody as dangerous lunatics—613 males and 380 females ; and 78, or 63 males and 15 females, as criminal lunatics, including 20 persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity ; 15 found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading; 12 who became insane in gaol while under sentence of imprisonment or transportation ; 28 committed in default of surety to keep the peace, and who were insane or who became insane subsequent to committal ; and 3 insane persons committed under the Vagrancy Act. The total number of persons committed as dangerous lunatics during the year was 672—414 men and 258 women. The number transferred to asylums was 322, besides 45 criminal lunatics, making a total of 367 persons removed from the gaols through this department by Warrant of your Excellency during the past year. 286 persons were discharged, and 40 deaths occurred, giving a total of 693, including removals, discharges, and deaths within the year.

Removal of Lunatics from Gaols to Asylums.

We regret to observe, with regard to lunatics confined in gaols, that in some instances when vacancies occur in District Asylums, and we communicate the fact in the usual course to the gaol authorities, with a request that the most suitable cases, and those most likely to derive benefit from treatment in an asylum, should be selected by the Medical Officers, very unfit cases are chosen; and it has happened that, though certified in the prescribed form to be "*curable*," (on the faith of which statement we have obtained the issue of your Excellency's Warrant,) yet, on admission into the asylum, they have been pronounced by the physicians to be incurable, or else in a debilitated and dying state.

Complaints have been occasionally made regarding the want of information, with respect to lunatics sent from gaols to asylums, on which subject we can only observe that we have done all in our power to meet the difficulty. We drew up forms of committal, and of statements to accompany same, with a view to eliciting all the information possible regarding the case of every person committed to prison as a Dangerous Lunatic; these forms were circulated by Government to the magistrates throughout Ireland; they are sent with each lunatic to the gaol to which he may be committed, and the Governor is required by the Government Order which he receives for the removal of every case, to send all documents relating thereto—except the warrant of committal—to the asylum with the lunatic.

The number of lunatics in custody in gaols on 31st December last was 378—247 men and 131 women, against 339 at the corresponding date of previous year, being an increase of 39 in the year. The City of Dublin prisons continue to be, as usual, filled with lunatics, containing 100 between them—49 men in Richmond Bridewell and 51 women in Grangegorman. There are also 12 lunatics in the County Gaol, and we consider that some steps ought to be taken to relieve these prisons of their lunatic inmates. The prisons of Lifford with 39 lunatics, Wexford 32, Downpatrick 29, Castlebar 20, Cavan, Armagh, and Monaghan with 22, 14, and 12, respectively, have an immediate prospect of being relieved by the new asylums, now commencing to be erected ; and if some easement were at the same time afforded to the Dublin prisons the detention of lunatics in gaols would be reduced to a minimum.

In some cases the condition of lunatics, on their reception into asylum from gaol, has not been satisfactory, due attention not having been paid to cleanliness either in person or clothing; and, on ascertaining the facts, we have taken such steps as appeared to be required by the circumstances of each case coming under our observation.

Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics.

CENTRAL ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS AT DUNDRUM.

We have constantly visited this asylum in the course of the year, and on each occasion have found its general condition satisfactory; the day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories, clean, orderly, and well ventilated, and the patients carefully attended to in every respect. On the female side, particularly, we have invariably observed an air of comfort and cheerfulness, and an attention to neatness of detail in the arrangement of the corridors and apartments, as well as in the personal appearance of the patients and of the attendants themselves, deserving of our commendation.

This scrupulous attention to cleanliness, when the comfort and convenience of the patients are not in any way sacrificed to it, is, in our opinion, the surest test of efficiency and fitness for their duties on the part of attendants on the insane. The sanitary state of the asylum has been, as usual, most satisfactory, 4 patients only having died

during the year, being but 3·12 per cent. on the daily average resident—the lowest percentage of deaths in any of the public asylums in this country. CENTRAL ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

The principal event of the year was the removal of 17 patients to District Asylums. These persons had been tried and found guilty of various offences, and sentences of imprisonment or penal servitude passed upon them, subsequent to which, having become insane, they were transferred to the Central Asylum, under the 12th sec. of the Act 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107. On the expiration of their sentences, if sane, they would have been entitled to their discharge, but continuing to be of unsound mind, it was obvious that they could not be set at liberty without endangering their own safety or that of other persons; and having undergone the full term of their sentences, they ceased to be properly chargeable to the funds of a Government Institution, or fit subjects for detention therein. The only course that remained, therefore, was to make arrangements for their transference to the District Asylums to which, as pauper lunatics, they appeared to have been admissible before they were taken into custody, particularly as a number of lunatics eligible for admission into the Central Asylum were detained in several of the gaols, and in the convict prisons awaiting vacancies. The Inspectors, who are authorized by the 18th sec. of the new Privy Council Code to take the necessary steps in such cases, accordingly inquired into the facts, and having ascertained the localities to which these lunatics respectively belonged, their removal was effected, and the vacancies thus created filled up by others of a more suitable description, amongst whom were eight insane convicts whose removal from Philipstown before 30th June, 1862, was rendered necessary, in consequence of Government having decided on closing the prison.

The total number removed during the year was 19—14 men and 5 women, of whom 3 were recovered, 5 improved, and 11 incurable. The admissions amounted to 20, of which 3 only were females ; and the number resident on 31st December, 1862, was 128, being 8 more than the asylum was built for. Of these, 43 were homicides—30 men and 13 women ; 9 cases of shooting at ; 3 stabbing ; 24 assault ; 22 burglary, horse and cattle stealing, &c. ; 8 arson ; and 20 larceny cases. The form of disease was mania in 56 cases ; melancholia, 24 ; moral insanity, 6 ; imbecility, 19 ; epileptic, with occasional mania, 8 ; and 15 are returned as being convalescent. The social and educational condition of the inmates does not vary from that which prevails generally throughout the District Asylums ; the proportion of married to the unmarried, and of educated to the illiterate being about the same. Statistics (Appendix F).

The great majority of the inmates are capable of useful employment, 96 being on the average, occupied daily : 24 men in gardening and agricultural labour, 3 tailoring, 3 shoemaking, 2 smith's work, 1 tin-smith, 7 cleaning house, and 28 in miscellaneous duties. The women, to the number of 28, are engaged in needlework, knitting, assisting in laundry and various domestic duties.

Three patients only were subjected to restraint : 1 male, who is disposed to sudden impulsive fits of violence, in which his aim would be to kill anyone near him ; and 2 females, who are very changeable and dangerous ; in the former case, a waistband, with wristband attached, for the purpose of confining one hand, is used ; and in the latter, the camisole. One patient attempted to escape by crossing the boundary-wall, but he was observed, pursued by the attendant, and brought back immediately.

The amusements of the patients are duly attended to, and consist of hand-ball, bowls, draughts, cards, &c. Occasionally an evening party for dancing is given, and on the principal festivals they get a better dinner than usual, with tea, bread and butter, and cakes ; and a piper is hired to whose music they dance. Newspapers, periodicals, and some books are provided for those who take an interest in reading. Amusements.

There are 7 attendants on the male side and 5 on the female—the wages of the former being £18, and of the latter £12. We have, however, recommended a general increase of about two pounds each, considering that in an institution of this nature it is desirable to give good wages and make the servants, whose duties are laborious and often disagreeable, on the whole, contented with their positions and anxious to do well. The Lords of the Treasury have been pleased to accede to our recommendation, and the increase will take effect from the 1st January.

We referred in our last Report to the necessity of extending the accommodation at this Asylum, and are happy to state that, on your Excellency's recommendation, the Lords of the Treasury have acceded thereto, having by their letter of the 27th January, 1862, sanctioned the proposed increase of 50 beds, with day-room and domestic accommodation in proportion, at a cost of £5,500, and £250 for a Turkish bath. The necessary plans were immediately prepared by direction of the Commissioners of Public Works ; tenders were invited, the contract has been entered into, and the works are about to commence immediately. Additional accommodation.

Some inconvenience must necessarily be experienced while these works are going on,

CENTRAL ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

owing to the present crowded state of the building, and the difficulty of giving up any portion of it into the contractor's hands until some of the new part shall be available, but we trust that the officers of the asylum will be able to arrange so as to meet any difficulty of the kind that may arise, and by increased vigilance and attention to discipline, obviate, as far as possible, any unpleasant results.

The lighting of the institution with gas was effected in the course of the year, and though a little more expensive at first than we anticipated, it has been productive of great comfort and convenience. We have issued strict injunctions with regard to its use, with a view both to safety and economy, and have no doubt that in the end it will prove less costly than candles and oil-lamps, besides being infinitely more cleanly and convenient.

PRIVATE LICENSED ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE LICENSED ASYLUMS.

No change has taken place in these institutions since the date of our last report. The number of houses having licences at the end of the year was nineteen ; the licences issued being for 410 patients, exclusive of Swift's Hospital, St. Vincent's Asylum, and Bloomfield Retreat, which, being partly charitable institutions, are exempt from Licence Fees ; these three latter places have room for 240 patients, which raises the total accommodation in private asylums to 650 beds. The amount received for fees, and lodged in the hands of the Paymaster-General, averages annually £225.

Of the twenty-two Private Asylums, fifteen are situated in the County of Dublin ; two in Cork ; two in Armagh ; two in the Queen's County ; and one in the County of Limerick. We have as usual devoted our particular attention to the inspection of these institutions, and on the whole have reason to be satisfied with them although there are some few of them whose proprietors have to be kept up to their duties, and constantly reminded of the requirements of the statute. On our inspection of Hartfield Retreat, in February, we found that the proprietor had not got the licence in his possession, although it had been granted on 1st of January. We, accordingly, obtained the opinion of the Law Adviser on the subject, who recommended that unless the licence were taken out and the fees paid within three days steps should be taken to prosecute for the misdemeanor. This opinion was communicated to the proprietor, and had the desired effect. In another case in which the proprietor of Bushy Park, in the County of Limerick, received a patient without the necessary order and medical certificates, after corresponding with him on the subject, we deemed it our duty, as it was not a first offence, and he continued to disregard our representations, to bring the matter under the notice of the Law Officers of the Crown, by whom it was recommended that the facts should be brought before the Lord Chancellor, who has authority under the Act 5 and 6 Vic., c. 123, to revoke licences, on the recommendation of the Inspectors. His Lordship having taken the case into his consideration directed his Secretary to intimate to the proprietor of Bushy Park that, should he again be reported to his Lordship as guilty of any violation of the statute, he could not be permitted to retain his licence.

Infractions of the law.

Statistics (Appendix G).

The number of patients resident in Private Licensed Houses on 31st December, 1861, was 515—265 men, and 250 women ; 166 admissions took place in 1862—84 men, and 82 women, making a total of 681 under treatment during the year, of whom 47 were discharged recovered, 34 improved, 27 unimproved, and 26 died.

The number resident on 31st December, 1862 was, 546—284 men and 262 women ; being an increase of 31 on the previous year.

Respectfully submitting this our Report to your Excellency,

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servants,

JOHN NUGENT,
GEORGE W. HATCHELL.

OFFICE OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS, DUBLIN CASTLE,
1*st May*, 1863.

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Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
County of Antrim.												
Antrim,	5	2	7	19	12	31	4	1	5	28	15	43
Ballycastle,	2	1	3	20	10	30	4	5	9	26	16	42
Ballymena,	7	6	13	36	16	52	8	9	17	51	31	82
Ballymoney,	8	8	16	17	11	28	8	6	14	33	25	58
Belfast,	2	1	3	14	3	17	7	3	10	23	7	30
Carrickfergus (District),	3	–	3	10	5	15	4	1	5	17	6	23
Carrickfergus (Town of),	2	5	7	7	14	21	3	4	7	12	23	35
Glenarm,	1	3	4	13	11	24	6	8	14	20	22	42
Lisburn,	5	3	8	27	19	46	2	2	4	34	24	58
Total,	35	29	64	163	101	264	46	39	85	244	169	413
County of Armagh.												
Armagh,	11	2	13	30	19	49	15	9	24	56	30	86
Ballybot,	5	3	8	15	6	21	9	9	18	29	18	47
Crossmaglen,	2	5	7	16	10	26	5	4	9	23	19	42
Newtownhamilton,	4	2	6	20	10	30	1	3	4	25	15	40
Portadown,	6	4	10	29	17	46	16	6	22	51	27	78
Total,	28	16	44	110	62	172	46	31	77	184	109	293
County of Carlow.												
Bagenalstown,	4	4	8	7	2	9	2	3	5	13	9	22
Borris,	6	3	9	7	6	13	2	6	8	15	15	30
Carlow,	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	4	6
Tullow,	2	2	4	13	10	23	5	4	9	20	16	36
Total,	12	10	22	28	19	47	10	15	25	50	44	94
County of Cavan.												
Arva,	–	1	1	4	6	10	5	1	6	9	8	17
Bailieborough,	8	2	10	14	16	30	2	3	5	24	21	45
Ballyjamesduff,	5	2	7	23	8	31	9	8	17	37	18	55
Belturbet,	3	2	5	6	7	13	–	1	1	9	10	19
Cavan,	7	3	10	12	8	20	6	7	13	25	18	43
Cootehill,	5	5	10	22	11	33	5	4	9	32	20	52
Killeshandra,	2	2	4	8	12	20	6	3	9	16	17	33
Swanlinbar,	4	3	7	13	16	29	3	2	5	20	21	41
Total,	34	20	54	102	84	186	36	29	65	172	133	305
County of Clare.												
Ballyvaughan,	3	–	3	5	7	12	1	1	2	9	8	17
Broadford,	1	–	1	6	2	8	2	–	2	9	2	11
Corrofin,	1	2	3	10	3	13	–	2	2	11	7	18
Ennis,	4	1	5	3	1	4	2	3	5	9	5	14
Ennistymon,	2	1	3	12	11	23	3	1	4	17	13	30
Killadysert,	2	5	7	10	6	16	4	1	5	16	12	28
Killaloe,	5	–	5	10	6	16	2	2	4	17	8	25
Kilrush,	1	2	3	14	11	25	3	8	11	18	21	39
Newmarket-on-Fergus,	5	6	11	10	4	14	10	11	21	25	21	46
Tulla,	3	2	5	7	4	11	3	2	5	13	8	21
Total,	27	19	46	87	55	142	30	31	61	144	105	249
County of Cork, E.R.												
Ballincollig,	–	1	1	16	4	20	5	–	5	21	5	26
Charleville,	2	–	2	9	6	15	3	3	6	14	9	23
Cork, City of,	3	3	6	6	11	17	5	2	7	14	16	30
Fermoy,	9	7	16	20	10	30	8	8	16	37	25	62
Glanmire,	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	6	–	6
Kanturk,	3	–	3	14	9	23	5	8	13	22	17	39
Kinsale,	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5
Mallow,	2	2	4	15	9	24	0	9	18	26	20	46
Midleton,	4	4	8	18	7	25	4	2	6	26	13	39
Mitchelstown,	1	2	3	17	5	22	4	2	6	22	9	31
Passage West,	4	1	5	3	5	8	1	10	11	8	16	24
Queenstown,	3	–	3	4	3	7	2	1	3	9	4	13
Youghal,	4	2	6	9	12	21	10	3	13	23	17	40
Total,	35	22	57	136	84	220	50	48	107	230	154	384

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles in each Constabulary District in Ireland, exclusive of those in Asylums, Gaols, or Workhouses, on 1st January, 1863—*con.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
County of Cork, W.R.												
Bandon,	3	–	3	17	7	24	7	7	14	27	14	41
Bantry,	2	–	2	7	8	15	2	5	7	11	13	24
Castletown,	–	1	1	4	3	7	5	9	14	9	13	22
Clonakilty,	6	3	9	12	9	21	3	4	7	21	16	37
Dunmanway,	4	–	4	8	5	13	4	4	8	16	9	25
Macroom,	3	2	5	11	7	18	11	6	17	25	15	40
Skibbereen,	3	–	3	5	9	14	4	6	10	12	15	27
Skull,	–	2	2	–	1	1	7	5	12	7	8	15
Total,	21	8	29	64	49	113	43	46	89	128	103	231
County of Donegal.												
Ballyshannon,	7	8	15	5	3	8	3	5	8	15	16	31
Buncrana,	1	–	1	13	13	26	–	1	1	14	14	28
Carndonagh,	4	5	9	10	12	22	6	7	13	20	24	44
Dunfanaghy,	9	5	14	7	9	16	3	1	4	19	15	34
Dungloe,	–	2	2	6	8	14	6	1	7	12	11	23
Glenties,	2	1	3	17	2	19	5	5	10	24	8	32
Killybegs,	4	1	5	14	8	22	7	8	15	25	17	42
Letterkenny,	5	4	9	18	10	28	5	3	8	28	17	45
Ramelton,	15	3	18	15	21	36	1	2	3	31	26	57
Raphoe,	5	12	17	24	28	52	3	1	4	32	41	73
Total,	52	41	93	129	114	243	39	34	73	220	189	409
County of Down.												
Ballynahinch,	6	7	13	22	16	38	4	1	5	32	24	56
Banbridge,	1	1	2	19	7	26	4	7	11	24	15	39
Downpatrick,	3	5	8	27	17	44	6	8	14	36	30	66
Hillsborough,	4	3	7	20	15	35	12	12	24	36	30	66
Newcastle,	9	8	17	25	9	34	4	7	11	38	24	62
Newtownards,	8	10	18	21	30	51	12	8	20	41	48	89
Rathfriland,	9	3	12	39	29	68	10	15	25	58	47	105
Total,	40	37	77	173	123	296	52	58	110	265	218	483
City of Dublin.												
A Division,	2	3	5	9	7	16	4	2	6	15	12	27
B do.	1	2	3	9	3	12	–	2	2	10	7	17
C do.	–	2	2	9	5	14	3	3	6	12	10	22
D do.	3	1	4	7	5	12	2	–	2	12	6	18
E do.	1	4	5	6	7	13	1	–	1	8	11	19
F do. (Kingstown),	4	4	8	13	6	19	2	1	3	19	11	30
Total,	11	16	27	53	33	86	12	8	20	76	57	133
County of Dublin,	10	8	18	46	29	75	10	8	18	66	45	111
County of Fermanagh.												
Arney,	3	–	3	20	9	29	4	1	5	27	10	37
Derrygonnelly,	3	2	5	7	9	16	1	4	5	11	15	26
Enniskillen,	2	3	5	15	19	34	1	3	4	18	25	43
Kesh,	4	1	5	14	13	27	–	5	5	18	19	37
Lisnaskea,	3	3	6	22	14	36	2	–	2	27	17	44
Total,	15	9	24	78	64	142	8	13	21	101	86	187
County of Galway, E.R.												
Athenry,	–	1	1	5	4	9	1	1	2	6	6	12
Ballinasloe,	5	–	5	4	4	8	3	5	8	12	9	21
Ballygar,	–	1	1	9	6	15	3	4	7	12	11	23
Eyrecourt,	3	–	3	5	1	6	1	2	3	9	3	12
Loughrea,	1	2	3	5	7	12	3	2	5	9	11	20
Marble Hill,	–	1	1	4	6	10	5	3	8	9	10	19
Mount Shannon,	–	–	–	5	5	10	–	–	–	5	5	10
Portumna,	1	2	3	3	4	7	3	1	4	7	7	14
Total,	10	7	17	40	37	77	19	18	37	69	62	131

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles in each Constabulary District in Ireland, exclusive of those in Asylums, Gaols, or Workhouses, on 1st January, 1863—*con.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
County of Galway, W.R.												
Clifden,	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	4	3	7
Dunmore,	1	1	2	10	8	18	1	2	3	12	11	23
Fair Hill,	–	1	1	3	4	7	6	4	10	9	9	18
Galway (Rural),	2	–	2	4	4	8	–	1	1	6	5	11
Galway Town,	1	1	2	7	5	12	1	–	1	9	6	15
Gort,	1	5	6	7	5	12	6	5	11	14	15	29
Headford,	1	1	2	8	8	16	5	–	5	14	9	23
Oughterard,	1	–	1	3	2	5	1	3	4	5	5	10
Roundstone,	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	1	3	4	3	7
Spiddal,	–	–	–	1	6	7	–	2	2	1	8	9
Tuam,	4	3	7	10	4	14	4	1	5	18	8	26
Total,	11	12	23	59	51	110	26	19	45	96	82	178
County of Kerry.												
Caherciveen,	–	2	2	15	8	23	3	7	10	18	17	35
Castleisland,	–	1	1	17	6	23	1	3	4	18	10	28
Dingle,	2	1	3	8	5	13	2	6	8	12	12	24
Kenmare,	2	–	2	9	6	15	1	–	1	12	6	18
Killarney,	–	–	–	12	2	14	2	1	3	14	3	17
Listowel,	3	6	9	18	9	27	3	4	7	24	19	43
Tralee,	–	3	3	16	6	22	7	3	10	23	12	35
Total,	7	13	20	95	42	137	19	24	43	121	79	200
County of Kildare.												
Athy,	–	2	2	8	4	12	4	1	5	12	7	19
Curragh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Celbridge	1	2	3	11	3	14	5	3	8	17	8	25
Kildare,	4	2	6	12	13	25	3	3	6	19	18	37
Naas,	2	1	3	11	4	15	4	5	9	17	10	27
Robertstown,	3	4	7	10	11	21	10	11	21	23	26	49
Total,	10	11	21	52	35	87	26	23	49	88	69	157
County of Kilkenny.												
Callan,	–	1	1	9	6	15	1	2	3	10	9	19
Castlecomer,	4	6	10	14	15	29	13	10	23	31	31	62
Dunmore,	1	2	3	6	3	9	2	4	6	9	9	18
Gowran,	2	2	4	9	7	16	2	–	2	13	9	22
Johnstown,	1	2	3	7	6	13	6	5	11	14	13	27
Kilkenny,	–	4	4	2	2	4	2	5	7	4	11	15
Pilltown,	1	3	4	17	5	22	6	5	11	24	13	37
Rosbercon,	3	2	5	12	1	13	1	–	1	16	3	19
Thomastown,	2	–	2	12	6	18	6	7	13	20	13	33
Total,	14	22	36	88	51	139	39	38	77	141	111	252
King's County.												
Edenderry,	4	1	5	8	6	14	7	10	17	19	17	36
Ferbane,	2	2	4	11	4	15	3	3	6	16	9	25
Frankford,	–	2	2	4	7	11	3	3	6	7	12	19
Parsonstown,	1	1	2	11	3	14	2	5	7	14	9	23
Shinrone,	–	1	1	3	8	11	–	2	2	3	11	14
Tullamore,	3	4	7	18	14	32	3	4	7	24	22	46
Total,	10	11	21	55	42	97	18	27	45	83	80	163
County of Leitrim.												
Ballinamore,	3	2	5	15	5	20	4	7	11	22	14	36
Carrick-on-Shannon,	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	–	1	3	8	11
Carrigallen,	2	2	4	6	9	15	3	7	10	11	18	29
Drumkeeran,	2	2	4	17	11	28	1	1	2	20	14	34
Manorhamilton,	6	6	12	20	9	29	3	1	4	29	16	45
Mohill,	–	–	–	10	6	16	6	6	12	16	12	28
Total,	14	16	30	69	44	113	18	22	40	101	82	183
County of Limerick.												
Adare,	2	–	2	8	6	14	2	2	4	12	8	20
Bruff,	2	1	3	5	7	12	2	4	6	9	12	21
Caherconlish,	1	2	3	5	6	11	–	1	1	6	9	15
Cappamore,	4	2	6	14	6	20	7	3	10	25	11	36
Castleconnell,	1	–	1	3	2	5	1	–	1	5	2	7
Glin,	2	1	3	9	2	11	7	6	13	18	9	27
Kilfinane,	3	4	7	18	7	25	11	6	17	32	17	49
Limerick (Rural),	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	–	2	5	2	7
Limerick (City of),	1	5	6	5	3	8	6	2	8	12	10	22
Newcastle,	3	2	5	13	16	29	7	5	12	23	23	46
Rathkeale,	1	3	4	7	3	10	3	5	8	11	11	22
Total,	21	21	42	89	59	148	48	34	82	158	114	272

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles in each Constabulary District in Ireland, exclusive of those in Asylums, Gaols, or Workhouses, on 1st January, 1863—*con.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
County of Londonderry.												
Coleraine,	4	6	10	26	13	39	2	4	6	32	23	55
Londonderry,	3	3	6	26	20	46	2	8	10	31	31	62
Maghera,	6	5	11	25	19	44	8	6	14	39	30	69
Magherafelt,	9	1	10	16	10	26	8	6	14	33	17	50
Newtownlimavady,	15	6	21	35	24	59	7	10	17	57	40	97
Total,	37	21	58	128	86	214	27	34	61	192	141	333
County of Longford.												
Ballymahon,	–	1	1	11	2	13	3	2	5	14	5	19
Drumlish,	2	1	3	10	6	16	2	6	8	14	13	27
Granard,	5	2	7	5	4	9	3	9	12	13	15	28
Killashee,	3	2	5	4	9	13	–	4	4	7	15	22
Longford,	4	5	9	10	11	21	–	3	3	14	19	33
Total,	14	11	25	40	32	72	8	24	32	62	67	129
County of Louth.												
Ardee,	4	5	9	20	8	28	3	1	4	27	14	41
Carlingford,	2	2	4	8	4	12	3	–	3	13	6	19
Dundalk,	4	2	6	14	12	26	10	10	20	28	24	52
Dunleer,	5	9	14	14	5	19	11	1	12	30	15	45
Louth,	1	–	1	4	8	12	2	4	6	7	12	19
Total,	16	18	34	60	37	97	29	16	45	105	71	176
County of Mayo.												
Ballina,	–	1	1	8	5	13	3	2	5	11	8	19
Ballaghadereen,	6	1	7	12	5	17	10	7	17	28	13	41
Ballinrobe,	2	1	3	7	5	12	2	4	6	11	10	21
Belmullet,	3	1	4	6	5	11	3	7	10	12	13	25
Castlebar,	2	–	2	8	5	13	2	–	2	12	5	17
Claremorris,	1	2	3	5	5	10	2	–	2	8	7	15
Crossmolina,	1	1	2	9	6	15	4	7	11	14	14	28
Foxford,	1	1	2	7	6	13	8	3	11	16	10	26
Newport,	4	1	5	3	6	9	1	1	2	8	8	16
Swineford,	3	1	4	9	6	15	2	3	5	14	10	24
Westport,	2	2	4	4	3	7	5	9	14	11	14	25
Total,	25	12	37	78	57	135	42	43	85	145	112	257
County of Meath.												
Athboy,	2	–	2	8	7	15	6	4	10	16	11	27
Duleek,	2	1	3	11	7	18	3	–	3	16	8	24
Dunshaughlin,	2	–	2	7	6	13	2	6	8	11	12	23
Kells,	4	–	4	7	9	16	2	2	4	13	11	24
Longwood,	4	3	7	9	6	15	–	2	2	13	11	24
Navan,	1	1	2	12	5	17	15	6	21	28	12	40
Trim,	1	4	5	15	12	27	2	–	2	18	16	34
Drogheda (Town of),	1	–	1	7	3	10	1	3	4	9	6	15
Total,	17	9	26	76	55	131	31	23	54	124	87	211
County of Monaghan.												
Carrickmacross,	7	3	10	11	9	20	–	4	4	18	16	34
Castleblayney,	8	3	11	33	31	64	11	10	21	52	44	96
Clones,	1	3	4	22	11	33	2	2	4	25	16	41
Monaghan,	11	12	23	29	20	49	17	7	24	57	39	96
Total,	27	21	48	95	71	166	30	23	53	152	115	267
Queen's County.												
Abbeyleix,	–	1	1	11	3	14	–	–	–	11	4	15
Borris-in-Ossory,	1	–	1	4	6	10	2	2	4	7	8	15
Carlow Graigue,	2	1	3	8	4	12	3	3	6	13	8	21
Maryborough,	1	3	4	6	6	12	2	–	2	9	9	18
Mountmellick,	2	1	3	10	5	15	3	3	6	15	9	24
Mountrath,	–	2	2	3	4	7	2	3	5	5	9	14
Rathdowney,	–	1	1	2	4	6	2	2	4	4	7	11
Stradbally,	–	1	1	6	4	10	5	2	7	11	7	18
Total,	6	10	16	50	36	86	19	15	34	75	61	136

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles in each Constabulary District in Ireland, exclusive of those in Asylums, Gaols, or Workhouses, on 1st January, 1863—*con.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
County of Roscommon.												
Athlone,	–	1	1	5	4	9	2	2	4	7	7	14
Boyle,	1	1	2	7	4	11	6	4	10	14	9	23
Castlerea,	3	2	5	11	9	20	9	6	15	23	17	40
Elphin,	4	2	6	6	5	11	1	1	2	11	8	19
Frenchpark,	1	2	3	10	6	16	6	6	12	17	14	31
Roscommon,	3	1	4	11	8	19	3	1	4	17	10	27
Strokestown,	4	–	4	11	7	18	3	4	7	18	11	29
Total,	16	9	25	61	43	104	30	24	54	107	76	183
County of Sligo.												
Ballisodare,	4	5	9	5	5	10	4	2	6	13	12	25
Ballymote,	5	2	7	6	5	11	5	6	11	16	13	29
Easkey,	4	5	9	9	15	24	2	2	4	15	22	37
Grange,	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	1	2	4	1	5
Riverstown,	1	1	2	–	2	2	4	2	6	5	5	10
Sligo,	–	–	–	9	5	14	–	1	1	9	6	15
Tubbercurry,	2	1	3	13	10	23	7	1	8	22	12	34
Total,	17	14	31	44	42	86	23	15	38	84	71	155
County of Tipperary, N.R.												
Ballina,	1	–	1	4	–	4	4	2	6	9	2	11
Borrisokane,	3	–	3	6	9	15	11	5	16	20	14	34
Borrisoleigh,	1	2	3	8	7	15	3	3	6	12	12	24
Lorrha,	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	3	4	4	6	10
Nenagh,	9	–	9	3	9	12	3	6	9	15	15	30
Newport,	–	–	–	8	2	10	2	1	3	10	3	13
Roscrea,	2	2	4	6	4	10	4	2	6	12	8	20
Templemore,	6	2	8	10	7	17	6	4	10	22	13	35
Thurles,	1	–	1	11	8	19	–	2	2	12	10	22
Total,	25	7	32	57	48	105	34	28	62	116	83	199
County of Tipperary, S.R.												
Ballynonty,	2	–	2	9	8	17	2	1	3	13	9	22
Bansha,	1	1	2	3	4	7	4	7	11	8	12	20
Cahir,	1	–	1	9	3	12	–	4	4	10	7	17
Carrick-on-Suir,	–	3	3	6	1	7	4	6	10	10	10	20
Cashel,	3	3	6	3	2	5	4	1	5	10	6	16
Clogheen,	–	–	–	4	3	7	2	–	2	6	3	9
Clonmel,	5	2	7	9	10	19	3	7	10	17	19	36
Dundrum,	1	2	3	6	5	11	5	–	5	12	7	19
Mullinahone,	1	3	4	17	9	26	2	2	4	20	14	34
Tipperary,	3	–	3	12	3	15	2	4	6	17	7	24
Total,	17	14	31	78	48	126	28	32	60	123	94	217
County of Tyrone.												
Aughnacloy,	5	5	10	25	24	49	11	12	23	41	41	82
Cookstown,	8	7	15	21	26	47	5	7	12	34	40	74
Dungannon,	10	11	21	31	27	58	7	8	15	48	46	94
Fintona,	8	2	10	27	13	40	5	13	18	40	28	68
Newtownstewart,	4	2	3	19	11	30	4	5	9	24	18	42
Omagh,	1	2	6	19	12	31	6	3	9	29	17	46
Strabane,	3	3	6	23	17	40	3	8	11	29	28	57
Total,	39	32	71	165	130	295	41	56	97	245	218	463
County of Waterford.												
Ballinamult,	1	–	1	8	1	9	3	8	11	12	9	21
Cappoquin,	1	2	3	4	3	7	6	4	10	11	9	20
Clashmore,	–	1	1	8	2	10	6	4	10	14	7	21
Dungarvan,	2	1	3	6	3	9	6	4	10	14	8	22
Portlaw,	1	2	3	13	3	16	4	2	6	18	7	25
Tramore,	1	7	8	7	7	14	1	1	2	9	15	24
Waterford (City of),	1	2	3	5	3	8	–	–	–	6	5	11
Total,	7	15	22	51	22	73	26	23	49	84	60	144

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles in each Constabulary District in Ireland, exclusive of those in Asylums, Gaols, or Workhouses, on 1st January, 1863—*con.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
County of Westmeath.												
Ballinacarrig,	4	1	5	8	6	14	5	4	9	17	11	28
Castlepollard,	–	1	1	5	5	10	2	5	7	7	11	18
Delvin,	3	1	4	4	8	12	3	3	6	10	12	22
Glasson,	3	1	4	5	2	7	3	2	5	11	5	16
Kilbeggan,	3	3	6	9	1	10	1	3	4	13	7	20
Moate,	11	–	11	7	8	15	7	2	9	25	10	35
Mullingar,	3	3	6	9	9	18	6	6	12	18	18	36
Total,	27	10	37	47	39	86	27	25	52	101	74	175
County of Wexford.												
Arthurstown,	8	6	14	12	13	25	3	3	6	23	22	45
Enniscorthy,	2	6	8	9	5	14	6	5	11	17	16	33
Gorey,	4	1	5	6	9	15	–	1	1	10	11	21
New Ross,	11	2	13	9	9	18	1	1	2	21	12	33
Newtownbarry,	4	1	5	11	7	18	4	5	9	19	13	32
Oulart,	2	5	7	5	13	18	3	3	6	10	21	31
Taghmon,	4	13	17	22	16	38	7	14	21	33	43	76
Wexford,	8	6	14	33	15	48	12	16	28	53	37	90
Total,	43	40	83	107	87	194	36	48	84	186	175	361
County of Wicklow.												
Arklow,	–	1	1	14	6	20	8	3	11	22	10	32
Baltinglass,	2	1	3	4	6	10	5	3	8	11	10	21
Blessington,	3	–	3	2	5	7	1	1	2	6	6	12
Bray,	1	–	1	7	4	11	7	5	12	15	9	24
Tinahely,	2	2	4	17	6	23	3	1	4	22	9	31
Wicklow,	4	2	6	10	7	17	4	3	7	18	12	30
Total,	12	6	18	54	34	88	28	16	44	94	56	150

No. 2.—Summary of the foregoing by Counties.

Counties.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim,	35	29	64	163	101	264	46	39	85	244	169	413
Armagh,	28	16	44	110	62	172	46	31	77	184	109	293
Carlow,	12	10	22	28	19	47	10	15	25	50	44	94
Cavan,	34	20	54	102	84	186	36	29	65	172	133	305
Clare,	27	19	46	87	55	142	30	31	61	144	105	249
Cork, E.R.,	35	22	57	136	84	220	59	48	107	230	154	384
Cork, W.R.,	21	8	29	64	49	113	43	46	89	128	103	231
Donegal,	52	41	93	129	114	243	39	34	73	220	189	409
Down,	40	37	77	173	123	296	52	58	110	265	218	483
Dublin City,	11	16	27	53	33	86	12	8	20	76	57	133
Dublin County,	10	8	18	46	29	75	10	8	18	66	45	111
Fermanagh,	15	9	24	78	64	142	8	13	21	101	86	187
Galway, E.R.,	10	7	17	40	37	77	19	18	37	69	62	131
Galway, W.R.,	11	12	23	59	51	110	26	19	45	96	82	178
Kerry,	7	13	20	95	42	137	19	24	43	121	79	200
Kildare,	10	11	21	52	35	87	26	23	49	88	69	157
Kilkenny,	14	22	36	88	51	139	39	38	77	141	111	252
King's,	10	11	21	55	42	97	18	27	45	83	80	163
Leitrim,	14	16	30	69	44	113	18	22	40	101	82	183
Limerick,	21	21	42	89	59	148	48	34	82	158	114	272
Londonderry,	37	21	58	128	86	214	27	34	61	192	141	333
Longford,	14	11	25	40	32	72	8	24	32	62	67	129
Louth,	16	18	34	60	37	97	29	16	45	105	71	176
Mayo,	25	12	37	78	57	135	42	43	85	145	112	257
Meath,	17	9	26	76	55	131	31	23	54	124	87	211
Monaghan,	27	21	48	95	71	166	30	23	53	152	115	267
Queen's,	6	10	16	50	36	86	19	15	34	75	61	136
Roscommon,	16	9	25	61	43	104	30	24	54	107	76	183
Sligo,	17	14	31	44	42	86	23	15	38	84	71	155
Tipperary, N.R.,	25	7	32	57	48	105	34	28	62	116	83	199
Tipperary, S.R.,	17	14	31	78	48	126	28	32	60	123	94	217
Tyrone,	39	32	71	165	130	295	41	56	97	245	218	463
Waterford,	7	15	22	51	22	73	26	23	49	84	60	144
Westmeath,	27	10	37	47	39	86	27	25	52	101	74	175
Wexford,	43	40	83	107	87	194	36	48	84	186	175	361
Wicklow,	12	6	18	54	34	88	28	16	44	94	56	150
Total,	762	597	1,359	2,907	2,045	4,952	1,063	1,010	2,073	4,732	3,652	8,384

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.—Return of the Number of Insane of all Classes who received Relief in Workhouses in Ireland, during the Year ended 31st December, 1862.

Unions.	Number in Workhouse on 31st December, 1861.			Number admitted during the year ended 31st December, 1862.			Total Number who were in the Workhouse during the year.			Number discharged during the year ended 31st December, 1862.			Number who died during the year ended 31st December, 1862.			Total discharged and died during the year.			Number remaining in the Workhouse on 31st December, 1862.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Abbeyleix,	5	10	15	1	2	3	6	12	18	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	2	3	5	10	15
Antrim,	1	7	8	2	4	6	3	11	14	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	3	4	2	8	10
Ardee,	2	10	12	7	8	15	9	18	27	6	6	12	–	1	1	6	7	13	3	11	14
Armagh,	10	9	19	4	2	6	14	11	25	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	12	10	22
Athlone,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Athy,	7	6	13	–	4	4	7	10	17	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	6	10	16
Bailieborough,	4	4	8	2	3	5	6	7	13	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	4	7	11
Ballina,	8	8	16	3	5	8	11	13	24	3	2	5	3	–	3	6	2	8	5	11	16
Ballinasloe,	4	6	10	–	–	–	4	6	10	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	8
Ballinrobe,	1	4	5	2	2	4	3	6	9	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	5	7
Ballycastle,	4	6	10	1	–	1	5	6	11	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	5	8
Ballymahon,	4	7	11	1	2	3	5	9	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	9	14
Ballymena,	5	6	11	6	7	13	11	13	24	4	2	6	2	3	5	6	5	11	5	8	13
Ballymoney,	7	3	10	4	4	8	11	7	18	4	2	6	–	1	1	4	3	7	7	4	11
Ballyshannon,	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Ballyvaghan,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Balrothery,	6	5	11	2	10	12	8	15	23	2	6	8	3	2	5	5	8	13	3	7	10
Baltinglass,	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	6	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	3	4
Banbridge,	9	9	18	2	5	7	11	14	25	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	11	12	23
Bandon,	–	5	5	2	3	5	2	8	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	8	9
Bantry,	–	3	3	2	1	3	2	4	6	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	3	3
Bawnboy,	2	5	7	2	3	5	4	8	12	2	3	5	1	–	1	3	3	6	1	5	6
Belfast,	46	78	124	50	63	113	96	141	237	34	39	73	15	16	31	49	55	104	47	86	133
Belmullet,	3	3	6	2	1	3	5	4	9	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	7
Borrisokane,	4	3	7	1	1	2	5	4	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	3	8
Boyle,	5	6	11	2	–	2	7	6	13	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	6	12
Cahirciveen,	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	3	3
Callan,	5	8	13	–	–	–	5	8	13	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	8	12
Carlow,	8	9	17	6	3	9	14	12	26	7	2	9	–	–	–	7	2	9	7	10	17
Carrickmacross,	2	9	11	–	5	5	2	14	16	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	4	4	2	10	12
Carrick-on-Shan.,	2	1	3	4	2	6	6	3	9	4	2	6	–	–	–	4	2	6	2	1	3
Carrick-on-Suir,	7	14	21	6	15	21	13	29	42	4	13	17	2	1	3	6	14	20	7	15	22
Cashel,	8	6	14	2	2	4	10	8	18	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	8	17
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castleblayney,	2	8	10	3	3	6	5	11	16	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	9	11
Castlecomer,	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Castlederg,	2	5	7	2	–	2	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	4	4	8
Castlerea,	2	10	12	7	9	16	9	19	28	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	4	6	7	15	22
Castletown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	5	14	19	2	3	5	7	17	24	2	1	3	–	2	2	2	3	5	5	14	19
Celbridge,	6	5	11	5	8	13	11	13	24	5	4	9	5	1	6	10	5	15	1	8	9
Claremorris,	3	8	11	2	1	3	5	9	14	2	–	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	8	10
Clifden,	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2
Clogheen,	2	6	8	7	5	12	9	11	20	5	4	9	–	2	2	5	6	11	4	5	9
Clogher,	5	5	10	3	2	5	8	7	15	4	2	6	1	–	1	5	2	7	3	5	8
Clonakilty,	4	6	10	1	1	2	5	7	12	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3	3	6	9
Clones,	2	4	6	7	8	15	9	12	21	6	7	13	1	–	1	7	7	14	2	5	7
Clonmel,	9	17	26	3	6	9	12	23	35	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5	10	20	30
Coleraine,	8	10	18	4	6	10	12	16	28	2	3	5	1	–	1	3	3	6	9	13	22
Cookstown,	2	8	10	3	2	5	5	10	15	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	9	13
Cootehill,	5	7	12	3	3	6	8	10	18	3	4	7	1	–	1	4	4	8	4	6	10
Cork,	16	47	63	19	46	65	35	93	128	12	30	42	3	8	11	15	38	53	20	55	75
Corrofin,	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	[illegible]	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	2	4
Croom,	2	9	11	3	5	8	5	14	19	3	1	4	–	1	1	3	2	5	2	12	14
Delvin,	5	5	10	12	10	22	17	15	32	12	12	24	1	1	2	13	13	26	4	2	6
Dingle,	–	5	5	7	6	13	7	11	18	5	3	8	–	–	–	5	3	8	2	8	10
Donaghmore,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Donegal,	1	5	6	–	3	3	1	8	9	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	–	6	6
Downpatrick,	9	8	17	25	19	44	34	27	61	25	9	34	2	5	7	27	14	41	7	13	20
Drogheda,	11	12	23	3	5	8	14	17	31	3	5	8	3	2	5	6	7	13	8	10	18
Dromore West,	4	5	9	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	3	4	7
Dublin, North,	28	66	94	16	21	37	44	87	131	6	6	12	8	17	25	14	23	37	30	64	94
Dublin, South,	68	41	109	36	26	62	104	67	171	18	15	33	18	11	29	36	26	62	68	41	109
Dundalk,	6	9	15	2	4	6	8	13	21	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	11	17

No. 1.—Return of the Number of Insane of all Classes who received Relief in Workhouses—*con.*

Unions.	Number in Workhouse on 31st December, 1861.			Number admitted during the year ended 31st December, 1862.			Total Number who were in the Workhouse during the year.			Number discharged during the year ended 31st December, 1862.			Number who died during the year ended 31st December, 1862.			Total discharged and died during the year.			Number remaining in the Workhouse on 31st December, 1862.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dunfanaghy,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
Dungannon,	2	2	4	–	2	2	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6
Dungarvan,	1	1	2	2	5	7	3	6	9	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	5	7
Dunmanway,	1	–	1	3	5	8	4	5	9	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	4	7
Dunshaughlin,	3	5	8	2	1	3	5	6	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	6	10
Edenderry,	4	8	12	4	1	5	8	9	17	4	2	6	1	2	3	5	4	9	3	5	8
Ennis,	6	17	23	1	3	4	7	20	27	1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6	6	15	21
Enniscorthy,	13	13	26	9	8	17	22	21	43	8	7	15	2	1	3	10	8	18	12	13	25
Enniskillen,	6	3	9	2	1	3	8	4	12	4	1	5	1	–	1	5	1	6	3	3	6
Ennistymon,	4	8	12	3	–	3	7	8	15	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	6	6	12
Fermoy,	4	3	7	1	1	2	5	4	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	3	8
Galway,	1	2	3	2	7	9	3	9	12	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	8	11
Glennamaddy,	2	2	4	–	2	2	2	4	6	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	2	2	4
Glenties,	5	6	11	3	3	6	8	9	17	2	3	5	4	2	6	6	5	11	2	4	6
Glin,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Gorey,	14	7	21	3	3	6	17	10	27	3	–	3	1	1	2	4	1	5	13	9	22
Gort,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Gortin,	4	2	6	1	2	3	5	4	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	3	8
Granard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inishowen,	13	17	30	5	9	14	18	26	44	4	7	11	–	3	3	4	10	14	14	16	30
Irvinestown,	–	4	4	2	4	6	2	8	10	1	1	2	–	4	4	1	5	6	1	3	4
Kanturk,	6	20	26	11	5	16	17	25	42	10	5	15	–	1	1	10	6	16	7	19	26
Kells,	4	9	13	9	1	10	13	10	23	8	1	9	1	–	1	9	1	10	4	9	13
Kenmare,	2	2	4	1	3	4	3	5	8	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	2	1	3
Kilkeel,	2	3	5	3	4	7	5	7	12	3	4	7	–	–	–	3	4	7	2	3	5
Kilkenny,	15	30	45	13	42	55	28	72	100	8	43	51	4	3	7	12	46	58	16	26	42
Killadysert,	3	5	8	2	1	3	5	6	11	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	9
Killala,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Killarney,	7	6	13	10	6	16	17	12	29	10	6	16	1	–	1	11	6	17	6	6	12
Kilmacthomas,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–
Kilmallock,	9	10	19	8	8	16	17	18	35	9	7	16	–	1	1	9	8	17	8	10	18
Kilrush,	9	6	15	5	2	7	14	8	22	5	1	6	–	1	1	5	2	7	9	6	15
Kinsale,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larne,	7	12	19	2	2	4	9	14	23	3	3	6	1	2	3	4	5	9	5	9	14
Letterkenny,	2	1	3	–	1	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Limerick,	21	50	71	13	18	31	34	68	102	7	9	16	4	6	10	11	15	26	23	53	76
Lisburn,	9	5	14	2	10	12	11	15	26	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4	10	12	22
Lismore,	2	3	5	1	–	1	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Lisnaskea,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1
Listowel,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Londonderry,	20	21	41	4	7	11	24	28	52	1	3	4	2	–	2	3	3	6	21	25	46
Longford,	8	4	12	44	5	49	52	9	61	42	5	47	–	–	–	42	5	47	10	4	14
Loughrea,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Lurgan,	7	22	29	22	19	41	29	41	70	13	7	20	3	3	6	16	10	26	13	31	44
Macroom,	1	–	1	3	3	6	4	3	7	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	1	4
Magherafelt,	2	6	8	4	3	7	6	9	15	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	2	7	9
Mallow,	3	7	10	1	2	3	4	9	13	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	3	5	2	6	8
Manorhamilton,	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Midleton,	7	6	13	63	2	65	70	8	78	59	1	60	–	–	–	59	1	60	11	7	18
Milford,	4	8	12	4	1	5	8	9	17	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	2	6	4	7	11
Millstreet,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Mitchelstown,	3	4	7	–	1	1	3	5	8	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	2	3	2	3	5
Mohill,	1	2	3	3	2	5	4	4	8	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	3	6
Monaghan,	6	8	14	10	3	13	16	11	27	9	1	10	1	1	2	10	2	12	6	9	15
Mount Bellew,	3	9	12	2	1	3	5	10	15	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	8	12
Mountmellick,	8	4	12	–	1	1	8	5	13	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	5	10
Mullingar,	7	3	10	15	8	23	22	11	33	17	2	19	–	–	–	17	2	19	5	9	14
Naas,	10	12	22	–	3	3	10	15	25	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	9	15	24
Navan,	3	8	11	13	9	22	16	17	33	12	9	21	2	2	4	14	11	25	2	6	8
Nenagh,	4	2	6	1	2	3	5	4	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	4	8
Newcastle,	4	7	11	1	1	2	5	8	13	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	7	12
Newport,	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4
New Ross,	12	17	29	4	9	13	16	26	42	3	3	6	–	–	–	3	3	6	13	23	36
Newry,	6	20	26	38	21	59	44	41	85	33	15	48	5	1	6	38	16	54	6	25	31
Newtownards,	14	17	31	3	5	8	17	22	39	7	2	9	1	1	2	8	3	11	9	19	28
Newtownlimavady,	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	5	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	5	6
Oldcastle,	3	6	9	7	5	12	10	11	21	3	4	7	–	–	–	3	4	7	7	7	14
Omagh,	4	4	8	2	–	2	6	4	10	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	5	3	8
Oughterard,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Parsonstown,	7	9	16	3	7	10	10	16	26	3	7	10	–	1	1	3	8	11	7	8	15

No. 1.—Return of the Number of Insane of all Classes who received Relief in Workhouses—*con.*

Unions.	Number in Workhouse on 31st December, 1861.			Number admitted during the year ended 31st December, 1862.			Total Number who were in the Workhouse during the year.			Number discharged during the year ended 31st December, 1862.			Number who died during the year ended 31st December, 1862.			Total discharged and died during the year.			Number remaining in the Workhouse on 31st December, 1862.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Portumna,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–
Rathdown,	8	14	22	16	19	35	24	33	57	6	9	15	3	1	4	9	10	19	15	23	38
Rathdrum,	8	15	23	1	9	10	9	24	33	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	9	21	30
Rathkeale,	3	8	11	–	–	–	3	8	11	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	8	8
Roscommon,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Roscrea,	1	9	10	1	1	2	2	10	12	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	2	8	10
Scariff,	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	3	3
Shillelagh,	2	3	5	1	–	1	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	3	5
Skibbereen,	1	–	1	–	4	4	1	4	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	2	2
Skull,	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4
Sligo,	5	19	24	3	6	9	8	25	33	–	4	4	1	3	4	1	7	8	7	18	25
Strabane,	2	5	7	1	2	3	3	7	10	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	2	4	6
Stranorlar,	2	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Strokestown,	8	6	14	7	7	14	15	13	28	7	6	13	1	–	1	8	6	14	7	7	14
Swineford,	–	5	5	1	1	2	1	6	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	5	6
Thomastown,	–	3	3	2	2	4	2	5	7	2	2	4	–	2	2	2	4	6	–	1	1
Thurles,	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5
Tipperary,	11	15	26	1	5	6	12	20	32	4	3	7	1	4	5	5	7	12	7	13	20
Tobercurry,	1	4	5	1	5	6	2	9	11	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	5	6
Tralee,	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
Trim,	4	8	12	1	3	4	5	11	16	3	2	5	–	1	1	3	3	6	2	8	10
Tuam,	3	3	6	2	2	4	5	5	10	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3	2	5	7
Tulla,	8	12	20	–	–	–	8	12	20	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	8	11	19
Tullamore,	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	5	5	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	5	5	–	–	–
Urlingford,	2	5	7	1	–	1	3	5	8	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	3	3	6
Waterford,	21	16	37	4	4	8	25	20	45	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	21	18	39
Westport,	2	–	2	2	1	3	4	1	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	1	3
Wexford,	9	9	18	3	3	6	12	12	24	3	1	4	3	–	3	6	1	7	6	11	17
Youghal,	–	1	1	5	5	10	5	6	11	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	5	8
Total, Ireland,*	827	1,243	2,070	723	738	1,461	1,550	1,981	3,531	554	443	997	147	162	309	701	605	1,306	849	1,376	2,225

* In the lists of workhouse lunatics, &c., furnished to the Inspectors for the nine months ending 31st December, 1861, and printed in their last Report, the total number of all classes of insane remaining in poorhouses on that date were returned as 2,592. On inquiry respecting the discrepancy between the present and previous returns, it was ascertained that the workhouse authorities were in the habit of including all epileptics, whether mentally affected or not, under the head of Epileptic Insane. The Poor Law Commissioners have, however, obligingly taken steps to prevent a repetition of this irregularity.

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatic, Idiotic, and Epileptic

Names of Unions, &c.	(1.) Persons requiring curative treatment.											(2.) Persons whose cases are of an incurable nature, but who require medical treatment, or constant care and attendance, as not being able to perform the commonest offices for themselves.										
	Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane of the above Class.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane of the above Class.		
					Lunatic.		Idiotic.									Lunatic.		Idiotic.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
ULSTER.																						
Co. Antrim:																						
Antrim,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	8	8
Ballycastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Ballymena,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	4	1	1	–	1	5	8	13
Ballymoney,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	3	2	5
Belfast,	2	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	8	10	10	46	9	15	11	9	12	6	42	76	118
Larne,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Lisburn,	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	2	4
Co. Armagh:																						
Armagh,	2	3	2	–	–	1	1	1	5	5	10	3	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	6	4	10
Lurgan,	2	1	1	–	2	1	–	–	5	2	7	2	19	2	2	4	4	–	–	8	25	33
Co. Cavan:																						
Bailieborough,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Bawnboy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	3	5	–	3	2	8	1	–	–	–	3	11	14
Cootehill,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	4
Co. Donegal:																						
Ballyshannon,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donegal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dunfanaghy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glenties,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inishowen,	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	3
Letterkenny,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milford,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	2	2	4
Stranorlar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Down:																						
Banbridge,	–	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Downpatrick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkeel,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Newry,	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	9	9
Newtownards,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	6	16	22
Co. Fermanagh:																						
Enniskillen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	3	1	4
Irvinestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lisnaskea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Londonderry:																						
Coleraine,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	9	–	–	1	1	7	13	20
Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	14	2	8	2	2	2	1	21	25	46
Magherafelt,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newtownlimavady,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Monaghan:																						
Carrickmacross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	3
Castleblayney,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	4
Clones,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Tyrone:																						
Castlederg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Clogher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Cookstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dungannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gortin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strabane,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, Ulster,	18	38	6	4	3	4	1	4	28	50	78	41	111	38	75	20	19	20	14	119	219	338
MUNSTER.																						
Co. Clare:																						
Ballyvaughan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2
Corrofin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ennis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	1	5	6
Ennistymon,	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Killadysert,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Kilrush,	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	4	5	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	4	1	5
Scariff,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tulla,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Co. Cork:																						
Bandon,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bantry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castletown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonakilty,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	2
Cork,	5	6	–	6	1	3	–	2	6	17	23	–	4	4	5	–	–	–	–	4	9	13
Dunmanway,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2

Insane Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1862.

(3.) Other Cases—as of Persons incurable but harmless, and not unfit to remain in the Workhouse, and mix generally with the inmates.											(4.) Total Insane.										Names of Unions, &c.
Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane of the above Class.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.		
				Lunatic.		Idiotic.									Lunatic.		Idiotic.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
																					ULSTER.
																					Co. Antrim:
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	3	1	2	–	–	–	3	2	8	10	Antrim.
–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	Ballycastle.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	4	1	1	–	1	5	8	13	Ballymena.
–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	2	3	4	1	–	–	1	–	7	4	11	Ballymoney.
–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	12	51	12	20	11	9	12	6	47	86	133	Belfast.
–	–	5	2	–	–	–	1	5	3	8	–	2	5	4	–	–	–	3	5	9	14	Larne.
–	–	6	3	1	2	–	–	7	5	12	2	5	6	4	1	2	1	1	10	12	22	Lisburn.
																					Co. Armagh:
–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	5	6	5	2	–	1	2	1	12	10	22	Armagh.
–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	20	3	6	6	5	–	–	13	31	44	Lurgan.
																					Co. Cavan:
–	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	1	4	6	–	–	–	–	4	7	11	Bailieborough.
1	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	5	6	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	5	6	Bawnboy.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	2	8	1	1	–	–	5	14	19	Cavan.
–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	–	1	4	6	10	Cootehill.
																					Co. Donegal:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Ballyshannon.
–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	Donegal.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Dunfanaghy.
1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	Glenties.
6	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	18	9	16	4	–	–	–	1	–	14	16	30	Inishowen.
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	Letterkenny.
–	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	4	5	1	3	2	2	–	–	1	2	4	7	11	Milford.
–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	Stranorlar.
																					Co. Down:
3	4	2	4	–	–	–	–	5	8	13	3	7	8	5	–	–	–	–	11	12	23	Banbridge.
1	4	6	9	–	–	–	–	7	13	20	1	4	6	9	–	–	–	–	7	13	20	Downpatrick.
–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	2	3	5	Kilkeel.
–	3	5	9	–	–	–	–	5	12	17	1	11	5	14	–	–	–	–	6	25	31	Newry.
–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	2	6	7	13	–	–	–	–	9	19	28	Newtownards.
																					Co. Fermanagh:
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	3	3	6	Enniskillen.
–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	Irvinestown.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Lisnaskea.
																					Co. Londonderry:
–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	3	3	4	9	–	–	2	1	9	13	22	Coleraine.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	14	2	8	2	2	2	1	21	25	46	Londonderry.
1	4	–	2	1	–	–	1	2	7	9	1	4	–	2	1	–	–	1	2	7	9	Magherafelt.
1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	Newtownlimavady.
																					Co. Monaghan:
1	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	8	9	1	6	–	1	–	–	1	3	2	10	12	Carrickmacross.
–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	7	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	9	11	Castleblayney.
–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	2	5	7	Clones.
1	1	5	3	–	–	–	5	6	9	15	1	1	5	3	–	–	–	5	6	9	15	Monaghan.
																					Co. Tyrone:
–	–	2	2	–	–	1	1	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	–	–	1	1	4	4	8	Castlederg.
1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	Clogher.
–	–	4	6	–	–	–	3	4	9	13	–	–	4	6	–	–	–	3	4	9	13	Cookstown.
2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	Dungannon.
–	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	Gortin.
2	–	2	–	–	–	1	3	5	3	8	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	3	5	3	8	Omagh.
–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	4	6	Strabane.
22	53	77	92	3	2	4	20	106	167	273	81	202	121	171	26	25	25	38	253	436	689	Total, Ulster.
																					MUNSTER.
																					Co. Clare:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	Ballyvaughan.
–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	Corrofin.
–	–	3	4	–	–	2	6	5	10	15	–	–	4	9	–	–	2	6	6	15	21	Ennis.
–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	1	1	4	4	1	1	–	–	6	6	12	Ennistymon.
1	1	2	4	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	Killadysert.
–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	4	1	5	1	1	3	–	–	2	5	3	9	6	15	Kilrush.
–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	3	Scariff.
–	–	3	8	–	–	3	2	6	10	16	–	–	4	8	–	–	4	3	8	11	19	Tulla.
																					Co. Cork:
–	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	6	6	1	6	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	8	9	Bandon.
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	Bantry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Castletown.
–	–	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	4	6	–	–	2	4	–	–	1	2	3	6	9	Clonakilty.
–	10	6	8	–	4	4	7	10	29	39	5	20	10	19	1	7	4	9	20	55	75	Cork.
–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	3	4	7	Dunmanway.

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatic, Idiotic, and Epileptic Insane

Names of Unions, &c.	(1.) Persons requiring curative treatment.											(2.) Persons whose cases are of an incurable nature, but who require medical treatment, or constant care and attendance, as not being able to perform the commonest offices for themselves.										
	Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane of the above Class.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane of the above Class.		
					Lunatic.		Idiotic.									Lunatic.		Idiotic.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
MUNSTER—*con.*																						
Co. Cork—*con.*																						
Fermoy,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kanturk,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	4	5
Kinsale,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Macroom,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Mallow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Midleton,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	3	1	4
Millstreet,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mitchelstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Skibbereen,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skull,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Youghal,	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	5	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Co. Kerry:																						
Cahirciveen,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dingle,	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenmare,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Killarney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Listowel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tralee,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	
Co. Limerick:																						
Croom,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	6	7
Glin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilmallock,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	3	10	5	3	–	5	4	7	12	25	37
Newcastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathkeale,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	5
Co. Tipperary:																						
Borrisokane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Carrick-on-Suir,	2	3	1	2	2	1	–	–	5	6	11	1	2	1	3	–	1	–	2	2	8	10
Cashel,	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2
Clogheen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clonmel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	6	3	–	1	1	4	10	16	26
Nenagh,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	3
Roscrea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thurles,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Tipperary,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	3	3	6	2	–	–	–	6	9	15
Co. Waterford:																						
Dungarvan,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilmacthomas,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lismore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	–	4	1	5
Total, Munster,	19	31	4	10	5	8	1	9	29	58	87	12	34	38	38	4	8	14	24	68	104	172
LEINSTER.																						
Co. Carlow:																						
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	3	1	4
Co. Dublin:																						
Balrothery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	1	2	–	–	2	6	8
Dublin, North,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	18	–	4	1	23	–	5	1	50	51
Dublin, South,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	26	22	15	6	8	3	6	1	55	32	87
Rathdown,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	4	8	–	4	–	4	–	–	4	16	20
Co. Kildare:																						
Athy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	2	2	4
Celbridge,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Naas,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	2	4	6
Co. Kilkenny:																						
Callan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlecomer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	21	34
Thomastown,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urlingford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	3	3	6
King's Co.:																						
Edenderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parsonstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	3	4	7
Tullamore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Longford:																						
Ballymahon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Granard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Longford,	–	1	2	2	4	–	4	1	10	4	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Louth:																						
Ardee,	1	1	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	5	6	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	3	4
Drogheda,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	3	5	2	1	–	–	8	10	18
Dundalk,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	4	9	1	–	–	–	5	10	15

Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1862—*continued.*

(3.) Other Cases—as of Persons incurable but harmless, and not unfit to remain in the Workhouse, and mix generally with the inmates.											(4.) Total Insane.											Names of Unions, &c.
Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane of the above Class.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			
				Lunatic.		Idiotic.									Lunatic.		Idiotic.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
																						MUNSTER—*con.*
																						Cork—*con.*
–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	5	2	–	1	–	–	5	3	8	Fermoy.
–	–	3	6	3	4	–	5	6	15	21	–	2	3	8	3	4	1	5	7	19	26	Kanturk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kinsale.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	Macroom.
–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	2	6	8	Mallow.
–	–	7	3	–	–	–	1	7	4	11	1	2	7	3	1	–	2	2	11	7	18	Midleton.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Millstreet.
–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	Mitchelstown.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Skibbereen.
–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	2	2	4	Skull.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	3	1	–	–	–	2	3	5	8	Youghal.
																						Co. Kerry:
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	Cahirciveen.
–	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	1	6	7	–	1	2	7	–	–	–	–	2	8	10	Dingle.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	Kenmare.
–	–	4	5	–	–	2	1	6	6	12	–	–	4	5	–	–	2	1	6	6	12	Killarney.
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Listowel.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	Tralee.
																						Co. Limerick:
–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	4	5	–	4	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	12	14	Croom.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Glin.
1	3	3	6	1	–	2	1	7	10	17	2	3	3	6	1	–	2	1	8	10	18	Kilmallock.
4	12	4	12	–	–	–	–	8	24	32	10	26	9	15	–	5	4	7	23	53	76	Limerick.
–	–	5	7	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	–	–	5	7	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	Newcastle.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	–	8	8	Rathkeale.
																						Co. Tipperary:
–	–	2	–	–	2	2	1	4	3	7	–	–	3	–	–	2	2	1	5	3	8	Borrisokane.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	5	2	6	2	2	–	2	7	15	22	Carrick-on-Suir.
–	1	5	6	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	1	2	6	6	–	–	2	–	9	8	17	Cashel.
1	–	2	4	–	–	–	1	3	5	8	2	–	2	4	–	–	–	1	4	5	9	Clogheen.
–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	3	10	6	5	–	1	1	4	10	20	30	Clonmel.
–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	1	3	2	–	1	–	–	4	4	8	Nenagh.
–	2	2	5	–	–	–	1	2	8	10	–	2	2	5	–	–	–	1	2	8	10	Roscrea.
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	2	3	5	Thurles.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	2	5	3	6	2	–	–	2	7	13	20	Tipperary.
																						Co. Waterford:
–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	5	7	Dungarvan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilmacthomas.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	Lismore.
–	7	17	4	–	2	–	4	17	17	34	–	7	19	5	–	2	2	4	21	18	39	Waterford.
7	51	93	124	4	13	21	40	125	228	353	38	116	135	172	13	29	36	73	222	390	612	Total, Munster.
																						LEINSTER.
																						Co. Carlow:
–	–	4	9	–	–	–	–	4	9	13	–	–	6	10	–	–	1	–	7	10	17	Carlow.
																						Co. Dublin:
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	–	–	3	7	10	Balrothery.
6	3	4	1	12	8	4	2	26	14	40	6	21	4	5	16	31	4	7	30	64	94	Dublin, North.
8	4	4	5	–	–	–	–	12	9	21	34	26	19	11	8	3	7	1	68	41	109	Dublin, South.
3	4	–		6	–	2	–	11	4	15	7	15	–	4	6	4	2	–	15	23	38	Rathdown.
																						Co. Kildare:
–	–	4	8	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	–	–	6	9	–	–	–	1	6	10	16	Athy.
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	3	1	8	9	Celbridge.
–	–	–	–	7	8	–	–	7	8	15	–	3	–	–	9	12	–	–	9	15	24	Naas.
																						Co. Kilkenny:
1	5	3	3	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	1	5	3	3	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	Callan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	Castlecomer.
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	3	5	8	13	21	–	–	–	–	3	5	16	26	42	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Thomastown.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	3	3	6	Urlingford.
																						King's Co.:
1	2	2	1	–	2	–	–	3	5	8	1	2	2	1	–	2	–	–	3	5	8	Edenderry.
–	–	4	3	–	–	–	1	4	4	8	1	2	6	3	–	1	–	2	7	8	15	Parsonstown.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Tullamore.
																						Co. Longford:
–	–	3	3	–	–	1	4	4	7	11	–	–	4	5	–	–	1	4	5	9	14	Ballymahon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Granard.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	4	–	4	1	10	4	14	Longford.
																						Co. Louth:
–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	2	1	6	–	3	1	–	3	11	14	Ardee.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	3	5	2	1	–	–	8	10	18	Drogheda.
	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	5	9	1	–	–	–	6	11	17	Dundalk.

No 2.—RETURN of the Number of Lunatic, Idiotic, and Epileptic Insane

NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.	(1.) Persons requiring curative treatment.											(2.) Persons whose cases are of an incurable nature, but who require medical treatment, or constant care and attendance, as not being able to perform the commonest offices for themselves.										
	Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane of the above Class.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane of the above Class.		
					Lunatic.		Idiotic.									Lunatic.		Idiotic.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
LEINSTER—*con.*																						
Co. MEATH:																						
Dunshaughlin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Kells,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Navan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oldcastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Trim,	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
QUEEN'S CO.:																						
Abbeyleix,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donaghmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mountmellick,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Co. WESTMEATH:																						
Athlone,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delvin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Mullingar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	1	3
Co. WEXFORD:																						
Enniscorthy,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	3	2	1	2	1	5	5	9	14
Gorey,	–	1	6	4	–	–	–	–	6	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Ross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	2	5	–	–	5	2	9	15	24
Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	13
Co. WICKLOW:																						
Baltinglass,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Rathdrum,	–	5	1	3	1	–	–	–	2	8	10	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Shillelagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2
Total, Leinster,	3	23	9	10	10	3	7	4	29	40	69	54	99	43	52	19	41	15	19	131	211	342
CONNAUGHT.																						
Co. GALWAY:																						
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Clifden,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galway,	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
Glennamaddy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Gort,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loughrea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mount Bellew,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2
Oughterard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portumna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuam,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. LEITRIM:																						
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manorhamilton,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mohill,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	4
Co. MAYO:																						
Ballina,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	3
Ballinrobe,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Belmullet,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Claremorris,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2
Killala,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Swineford,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	4	5
Westport,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Co. ROSCOMMON:																						
Boyle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	4	4
Castlerea,	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	5	2	7	9
Roscommon,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strokestown,	1	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Co. SLIGO:																						
Dromore West,	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	5	5	10
Tobercurry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total, Connaught,	7	14	4	6	2	4	2	2	15	26	41	1	6	10	14	6	8	3	11	20	39	59

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER,	18	38	6	4	3	4	1	4	28	50	78	41	111	38	75	20	19	20	14	119	219	338
MUNSTER,	19	31	4	10	5	8	1	9	29	58	87	12	34	38	38	4	8	14	24	68	104	172
LEINSTER,	3	23	9	10	10	3	7	4	29	40	69	54	99	43	52	19	41	15	19	131	211	342
CONNAUGHT	7	14	4	6	2	4	2	2	15	26	41	1	6	10	14	6	8	3	11	20	39	59
TOTAL, IRELAND,	47	106	23	30	20	19	11	19	101	174	275	108	250	129	179	49	76	52	68	338	573	911

Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1862—*continued.*

(3.) Other Cases—as of Persons incurable but harmless, and not unfit to remain in the Workhouse, and mix generally with the inmates.											(4.) Total Insane.										Names of Unions, &c.
Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane of the above Class.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.		
				Lunatic.		Idiotic.									Lunatic.		Idiotic.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
																						LEINSTER—*con.*
																						Co. Meath:
1	2	2	3	–	–	–	1	3	6	9	1	2	3	3	–	–	–	1	4	6	10	Dunshaughlin.
–	–	3	7	–	–	–	–	3	7	10	–	–	4	9	–	–	–	–	4	9	13	Kells.
1	1	1	4	–	1	–	–	2	6	8	1	1	1	4	–	1	–	–	2	6	8	Navan.
2	1	3	2	–	–	2	3	7	6	13	2	1	3	2	–	–	2	4	7	7	14	Oldcastle.
–	–	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	5	6	–	2	1	4	1	–	–	2	2	8	10	Trim.
																						Queen's Co.:
2	3	3	2	–	5	–	–	5	10	15	2	3	3	2	–	5	–	–	5	10	15	Abbeyleix.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Donaghmore.
–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	3	4	2	1	–	–	–	5	5	10	Mountmellick.
																						Co. Westmeath:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Athlone.
–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	Delvin.
2	4	1	4	–	–	–	–	3	8	11	2	4	1	4	2	1	–	–	5	9	14	Mullingar.
																						Co. Wexford:
–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	2	–	7	6	2	2	1	5	12	13	25	Enniscorthy.
–	–	3	–	–	–	4	4	7	4	11	–	1	9	4	–	–	4	4	13	9	22	Gorey.
–	–	4	8	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	2	8	6	13	–	–	5	2	13	23	36	New Ross.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	4	9	–	–	–	–	2	2	6	11	17	Wexford.
																						Co. Wicklow:
–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	Baltinglass.
–	4	4	8	–	–	1	–	5	12	17	–	9	7	12	1	–	1	–	9	21	30	Rathdrum.
–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	2	3	5	Shillelagh.
27	35	70	88	25	24	17	24	139	171	310	84	157	122	150	54	68	39	47	299	422	721	Total, Leinster.
																						CONNAUGHT.
																						Co. Galway:
–	–	–	1	–	–	3	3	3	4	7	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	3	3	5	8	Ballinasloe.
–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Clifden.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	1	2	–	–	–	3	8	11	Galway.
1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	Glennamaddy.
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Gort.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Loughrea.
1	–	1	2	1	–	1	4	4	6	10	1	–	1	2	1	1	1	5	4	8	12	Mount Bellew.
–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	Oughterard.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	Portumna.
–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5	2	5	7	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5	2	5	7	Tuam.
																						Co. Leitrim:
1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	Carrick-on-Shannon.
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Manorhamilton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	1	–	–	3	3	6	Mohill.
																						Co. Mayo:
–	1	3	4	–	–	–	4	3	9	12	1	2	4	4	–	1	–	4	5	11	16	Ballina.
–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	5	7	Ballinrobe.
–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	Belmullet.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Castlebar.
–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	1	–	5	–	1	2	1	2	8	10	Claremorris.
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	Killala.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	Newport.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	1	5	6	Swinford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	3	Westport.
																						Co. Roscommon:
5	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	6	2	8	5	1	–	4	–	–	1	1	6	6	12	Boyle.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	10	1	2	2	2	1	–	3	11	7	15	22	Castlerea.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Roscommon
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	6	5	–	–	–	–	7	7	14	Strokestown.
																						Co. Sligo:
–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	3	–	–	3	–	–	3	4	7	Dromore West.
–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	2	5	–	8	5	5	–	–	7	18	25	Sligo.
–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	Tobercurry.
8	6	24	35	2	–	6	22	40	63	103	16	26	38	55	10	12	11	35	75	128	203	Total, Connaught.

PROVINCES.

22	53	77	92	3	2	4	20	106	167	273	81	202	121	171	26	25	25	38	253	436	689	Ulster.
7	51	93	124	4	13	21	40	125	228	353	38	116	135	172	13	29	36	73	222	390	612	Munster.
27	35	70	88	25	24	17	24	139	171	310	84	157	122	150	54	68	39	47	299	422	721	Leinster.
8	6	24	35	2	–	6	22	40	63	103	16	26	38	55	10	12	11	35	75	128	203	Connaught.
64	145	264	339	34	39	48	106	410	629	1039	219	501	416	548	103	134	111	193	849	1376	2225	Total, Ireland.

APPENDIX C.

No. 1.—TABLE showing the Number of Patients who were in District Asylums on the 31st December, 1861; also the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Escapes, and Deaths, during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

ASYLUMS.	Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1861.			Admitted during Year ending 31st Dec., 1862.			Total No. of Patients under treatment during Year ending 31st December, 1862.			Discharged during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.													Patients Escaped during Year ending 31st Dec., 1862.			Deaths during the Year.						Total Deaths.			Total Discharged, Died, and Escaped, during Year ending 31st Dec., 1862.			Number remaining in Asylum on 31st Dec., 1862.		
										Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Total Discharged.						Natural.			Accidental.											
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	71	73	144	14	8	22	85	81	166	5	4	9	2	3	5	1	–	1	8	7	15	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	1	1	5	3	8	13	10	23	72	71	143
Ballinasloe,	175	158	333	39	30	69	214	188	402	13	11	24	–	2	2	–	–	–	13	13	26	–	–	–	17	15	32	–	–	–	17	15	32	30	28	58	184	160	344
Belfast,	193	164	357	43	49	92	236	213	449	23	34	57	4	5	9	–	–	–	27	39	66	–	–	–	9	9	18	–	–	–	9	9	18	36	48	84	200	165	365
Carlow,	111	93	204	21	23	44	132	116	248	13	11	24	2	–	2	–	–	–	15	11	26	2	–	2	5	10	15	–	–	–	5	10	15	22	21	43	110	95	205
Clonmel,	69	71	140	27	20	47	96	91	187	1	9	10	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	10	12	–	–	–	5	7	12	–	–	–	5	7	12	7	17	24	89	74	163
Cork,	231	248	479	98	73	171	329	321	650	49	45	94	3	1	4	6	1	7	58	47	105	–	–	–	16	26	42	–	1	1	16	27	43	74	74	148	255	247	502
Kilkenny,	84	70	154	15	11	26	99	81	180	5	3	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	5	2	7	11	5	16	88	76	164
Killarney,	119	78	197	28	21	49	147	99	246	6	7	13	3	4	7	1	–	1	10	11	21	–	–	–	10	10	20	–	–	–	10	10	20	20	21	41	127	78	205
Limerick,	189	200	389	40	43	83	229	243	472	14	13	27	1	1	2	1	2	3	16	16	32	–	–	–	11	9	20	–	–	–	11	9	20	27	25	52	202	218	420
Londonderry,	119	110	229	34	29	63	153	139	292	12	15	27	4	8	12	2	–	2	18	23	41	2	–	2	11	6	17	–	1	1	11	7	18	31	30	61	122	109	231
Maryborough,	97	90	187	21	29	50	118	119	237	6	12	18	–	4	4	2	1	3	8	17	25	2	–	2	11	8	19	–	–	–	11	8	19	21	25	46	97	94	191
Mullingar,	130	148	278	34	33	67	164	181	345	26	25	51	2	–	2	2	–	2	30	25	55	–	–	–	7	9	16	1	–	1	8	9	17	38	34	72	126	147	273
Omagh,	157	144	301	80	40	120	237	184	421	28	31	59	5	2	7	10	3	13	43	36	79	–	–	–	16	16	32	–	–	–	16	16	32	59	52	111	178	132	310
Richmond,	306	370	676	73	85	158	379	455	834	33	34	67	7	7	14	7	–	7	47	41	88	–	1	1	25	39	64	2	1	3	27	40	67	74	82	156	305	373	678
Sligo,	95	90	185	42	29	71	137	119	256	25	22	47	2	1	3	1	–	1	28	23	51	–	–	–	11	12	23	–	–	–	11	12	23	39	35	74	98	84	182
Waterford,	70	65	135	16	23	39	86	88	174	7	12	19	5	6	11	1	3	4	13	21	34	–	–	–	7	3	10	–	–	–	7	3	10	20	24	44	66	64	130
Total,	2,216	2,172	4,388	625	546	1,171	2,841	2,718	5,559	266	288	554	41	44	85	35	11	46	342	343	685	6	1	7	171	183	354	3	4	7	174	187	361	522	531	1,053	2,319	2,187	4,506

No. 2.—TABLE showing the Ages of Patients Admitted, and of those Discharged Recovered, during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

ASYLUMS.	ADMITTED.																											DISCHARGED RECOVERED.																											
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20.			20 to 30.			30 to 40.			40 to 50.			50 to 60.			60 and upwards.			Age not specified.			Total Admitted.			Under 10 years.			10 to 20.			20 to 30.			30 to 40.			40 to 50.			50 to 60.			60 and upwards.			Age not specified.			Total Discharged Recovered.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	12	2	3	5	1	3	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	8	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	2	4	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	5	2	7	12	8	20	8	9	17	5	3	8	3	2	5	–	–	–	6	6	12	39	30	69	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	–	3	–	1	1	1	3	4	13	11	24
Belfast,	–	–	–	1	3	4	17	22	39	10	11	21	8	4	12	5	6	11	2	3	5	–	–	–	43	49	92	–	–	–	2	3	5	9	12	21	4	10	14	5	6	11	3	2	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	23	34	57
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	4	4	9	6	15	8	4	12	2	6	8	1	3	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	21	23	44	–	–	–	2	1	3	5	3	8	3	4	7	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	11	24
Clonmel,	–	–	–	3	3	6	6	4	10	5	5	10	3	4	7	8	4	12	2	–	2	–	–	–	27	20	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	10
Cork,	–	–	–	8	7	15	40	28	68	20	16	36	18	13	31	7	6	13	4	2	6	1	1	2	98	73	171	–	–	–	3	5	8	14	19	33	14	6	20	9	8	17	8	4	12	1	3	4	–	–	–	49	45	94
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	1	2	3	6	3	9	3	1	4	4	3	7	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	11	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	–	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8
Killarney,	–	–	–	7	3	10	10	7	17	7	5	12	1	1	2	2	4	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	28	21	49	–	–	–	–	3	3	4	3	7	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	13
Limerick,	–	–	–	3	12	15	13	10	23	12	5	17	8	6	14	4	8	12	–	2	2	–	–	–	40	43	83	–	–	–	1	4	5	5	5	10	4	–	4	3	3	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	13	27
Londonderry,	–	–	–	2	3	5	14	9	23	5	2	7	12	8	20	–	6	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	34	29	63	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	4	10	–	4	4	2	2	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	12	15	27
Maryborough,	–	–	–	1	1	2	11	11	22	4	6	10	2	6	8	2	4	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	21	29	50	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	7	3	5	8	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	12	18
Mullingar,	–	–	–	6	5	11	12	7	19	7	12	19	4	5	9	2	2	4	–	–	–	3	2	5	34	33	67	–	–	–	5	5	10	11	3	14	2	7	9	5	6	11	1	1	2	–	1	1	2	2	4	26	25	51
Omagh,	–	–	–	3	2	5	22	14	36	16	9	25	10	8	18	17	2	19	12	5	17	–	–	–	80	40	120	–	–	–	2	3	5	5	12	17	7	4	11	5	4	9	4	4	8	5	4	9	–	–	–	28	31	59
Richmond,	–	–	–	3	18	21	22	21	43	17	22	39	12	13	25	13	7	20	5	4	9	1	–	1	73	85	158	–	–	–	2	4	6	10	12	22	6	4	10	7	6	13	8	5	13	–	3	3	–	–	–	33	34	67
Sligo,	–	–	–	2	8	10	16	9	25	10	4	14	5	6	11	3	1	4	6	1	7	–	–	–	42	29	71	–	–	–	2	7	9	12	8	20	5	1	6	2	3	5	2	–	2	2	3	5	–	–	–	25	22	47
Waterford,	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	5	8	4	5	9	4	6	10	1	4	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	16	23	39	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	4	5	3	3	6	1	2	3	–	3	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	12	19
Total,	–	–	–	47	75	122	223	166	389	138	119	257	99	95	194	70	61	131	37	21	58	11	9	20	625	546	1,171	–	–	–	21	41	62	91	94	185	60	60	120	45	47	92	35	24	59	11	17	28	3	5	8	266	288	554

Asylums.	Months.									Years.																							Total Discharged Recovered.		
	Under 3.			3 to 6.			6 to 9.			Under 1.			1 to 2.			2 to 3.			3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 to 10. and upwards.			Not specified.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	5	4	9
Ballinasloe,	8	7	15	2	3	5	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	11	24
Belfast,	15	24	39	5	5	10	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	34	57
Carlow,	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	2	6	–	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	13	11	24
Clonmel,	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	10
Cork,	41	37	78	–	2	2	–	1	1	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	49	45	94
Kilkenny,	4	3	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8
Killarney,	4	7	11	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	13
Limerick,	5	8	13	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	14	13	27
Londonderry,	6	15	21	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	15	27
Maryborough,	2	3	5	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	8	6	12	18
Mullingar,	9	11	20	2	6	8	3	5	8	2	–	2	–	1	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	2	8	26	25	51
Omagh,	10	12	22	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	3	5	6	8	14	28	31	59
Richmond,	11	15	26	5	4	9	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	11	23	33	34	67
Sligo,	15	17	32	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	4	1	5	25	22	47
Waterford,	4	8	12	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	12	19
Total,	138	170	308	31	32	63	13	13	26	15	12	27	5	9	14	12	7	19	5	3	8	2	–	2	–	2	2	4	1	5	3	6	9	38	33	71	266	288	554

No. 4.—Table showing the length of Residence in Asylums of those Discharged Recovered, during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	Months.												Years.																										Total Discharged Recovered.		
	Under 4.			4 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 to 12.			12 to 18.			Under 2.			2 to 3.			3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 7.			7 to 8.			8 to 9.			9 to 10 and upwards.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Ballinasloe,	4	3	7	3	2	5	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	11	24
Belfast,	13	15	28	3	6	9	3	5	8	1	3	4	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	34	57
Carlow,	4	3	7	–	2	2	3	–	3	2	3	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	11	24
Clonmel,	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	9	10
Cork,	21	14	35	6	9	15	5	8	13	3	6	9	5	3	8	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	49	45	94
Kilkenny,	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8
Killarney,	2	5	7	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	13
Limerick,	6	6	12	–	2	2	4	1	5	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	13	27
Londonderry,	1	5	6	6	5	11	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	12	15	27
Maryborough,	2	–	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	12	18
Mullingar,	9	5	14	4	5	9	1	4	5	5	2	7	2	3	5	–	1	1	1	1	4	5	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	25	51
Omagh,	11	7	18	5	5	10	2	2	4	2	5	7	4	4	8	–	4	4	2	1	3	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	28	31	59
Richmond,	10	7	17	5	7	12	4	3	7	4	6	10	–	3	3	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	2	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	33	34	67
Sligo,	11	14	25	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	22	47
Waterford,	4	5	9	2	–	2	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	12	19
Total,	101	93	194	40	51	91	30	33	63	28	34	62	23	21	44	8	15	23	8	21	29	9	6	15	6	1	7	4	1	5	3	4	7	4	1	5	–	2	2	2	5	7	266	288	554

No. 5.—Table showing Authority for Admission of Patients Admitted during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	Ordinary Cases admitted by order of Board.			Cases admitted by Physicians as urgent.			"Dangerous Lunatics" admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics charged with Offences admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics detained in Gaols in default of bail, admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Total admitted during the Year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	2	2	4	3	2	5	9	4	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	8	22
Ballinasloe,	17	15	32	2	–	2	19	15	34	1	–	1	–	–	–	39	30	69
Belfast,	28	25	53	12	19	31*	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	49	92
Carlow,	17	12	29	2	3	5	2	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	23	44
Clonmel,	2	3	5	2	3	5†	21	14	35‡	2	–	2	–	–	–	27	20	47
Cork,	23	28	51	43	23	66	20	18	38	9	4	13	3	–	3	98	73	171
Kilkenny,	1	6	7	3	3	6	10	2	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	15	11	26
Killarney,	13	10	23	7	9	16	8	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	21	49
Limerick,	7	7	14	17	28	45	11	7	18	5	1	6	–	–	–	40	43	83
Londonderry,	23	21	44	–	1	1	11	7	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	29	63
Maryborough,	7	19	26	–	–	–	13	9	22	1	1	2§	–	–	–	21	29	50
Mullingar,	10	19	29	8	6	14	16	8	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	33	67
Omagh,	9	6	15	60	28	88	11	6	17	–	–	1‖	–	–	–	80	40	120
Richmond,	24	34	58	26	21	47	22	28	50	1	2	3	–	–	–	73	85	158
Sligo,	10	2	12	22	21	43	3	4	7	7	2	9	–	–	–	42	29	71
Waterford,	13	17	30	–	–	–	2	5	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	16	23	39
Total,	206	226	432	207	167	374	181	142	323	28	11	39	3	–	3	625	546	1,171

* The urgent cases are admitted into the Belfast Asylum on an order signed by Governors.

† The urgent cases are also admitted into the Clonmel Asylum on the recommendation of two or more Governors.

‡ The large number of admissions from Gaols was owing to the opening of the Clonmel additional Asylum in November, 1862, when nearly all the Lunatics confined in the Gaols of Clonmel and Nenagh were removed to it.

§ These were Criminal Lunatics who became insane subsequently to their conviction, and who had been confined in the Central Asylum, Dundrum, during the period for which they had been sentenced, on the expiration of which they were transferred to the Maryborough Asylum, to the district of which they were chargeable, by order of the Inspectors, acting under Rule XVIII. of the Privy Council Rules, issued on the 16th January, 1862.

‖ Transferred from the Central Asylum, Dundrum, on the expiration of their sentences.

No. 6.—Table showing the Cause of Death of Patients in Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	Abdominal Affections.		Cerebral Affections.		Consumption and Diseases of Lungs.		Disease of Heart and Arteries.		Debility and Old Age.		Other Diseases.		Accident, Violence, or Suicide.		Total Deaths.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	1	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	5	3	8
Ballinasloe,	4	1	11	8	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	15	32
Belfast,	–	1	8	3	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	–	1	9	9	18
Carlow,	1	5	–	1	3	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	10	15
Clonmel,	–	1	2	1	1	4	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	5	7	12
Cork,	4	2	4	4	4	7	–	1	3	10	1	2	–	1	16	27	43
Kilkenny,	1	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7
Killarney,	–	1	6	6	2	1	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	10	10	20
Limerick,	1	1	6	2	1	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	11	9	20
Londonderry,	1	1	3	3	4	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	1	11	7	18
Maryborough,	3	2	3	2	4	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	11	8	19
Mullingar,	–	5	6	1	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	8	9	17
Omagh,	2	3	10	2	1	5	2	–	–	5	1	1	–	–	16	16	32
Richmond,	2	5	8	4	10	20	1	4	3	5	1	1	2	1	27	40	67
Sligo,	–	1	3	–	4	8	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	11	12	23
Waterford,	–	1	2	–	2	–	1	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	7	3	10
Total,	20	32	76	37	41	65	4	6	24	35	6	7	3	5	174	187	361

No. 7.—Table showing the Number of Relapsed Cases admitted during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	In Asylum Once before.			In Asylum Twice before.			In Asylum Three times before.			In Asylum Four times before.			In Asylum Five times before.			In Asylum Six times before.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
Ballinasloe,	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	3	3	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	11
Belfast,	6	5	11	1	5	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	10	20
Carlow,	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8
Clonmel,	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5
Cork,	15	9	24	5	3	8	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	24	13	37
Kilkenny,	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Killarney,	4	3	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Limerick,	7	10	17	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	14	24
Londonderry,	7	4	11	1	3	4	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	12	20
Maryborough,	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6
Mullingar,	3	4	7	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	11
Omagh,	13	8	21	3	–	3	5	1	6	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	24	10	34
Richmond,	14	6	20	2	2	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	9	25
Sligo,	7	5	12	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	14
Waterford,	1	6	7	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	11
Total,	85	68	153	19	26	45	12	12	24	9	4	13	4	–	4	2	1	3	131	111	242

No. 8.—Table showing the Form of Disease in Patients admitted during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, .	13	8	21	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	8	22
Ballinasloe, .	27	20	47	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	7	3	10	–	–	–	5	3	8	39	30	69
Belfast, .	31	38	69	6	3	9	–	2	2	6	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	49	92
Carlow, .	14	12	26	5	7	12	–	1	1	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	23	44
Clonmel, .	10	9	19	3	2	5	4	8	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	6	3	1	4	27	20	47
Cork, . .	69	49	118	12	12	24	9	5	14	2	7	9	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	4	98	73	171
Kilkenny, .	8	5	13	5	4	9	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	15	11	26
Killarney, .	15	15	30	5	2	7	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	28	21	49
Limerick, .	21	24	45	2	6	8	17	11	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	40	43	83
Londonderry,	25	23	48	–	2	2	1	–	1	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	29	63
Maryborough,	15	18	33	4	8	12	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	–	2	21	29	50
Mullingar, .	30	25	55	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	34	33	67
Omagh, .	52	30	82	17	6	23	5	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	2	5	80	40	120
Richmond, .	43	54	97	10	16	26	9	7	16	9	8	17	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	73	85	158
Sligo, . .	18	18	36	13	8	21	1	–	1	5	–	5	2	–	2	2	3	5	1	–	1	42	29	71
Waterford, .	10	12	22	3	8	11	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	16	23	39
Total, .	401	360	761	87	90	177	57	41	98	35	35	70	9	4	13	14	8	22	22	8	30	625	546	1171

No. 9.—Table showing the Form of Disease in those remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, .	47	51	98	7	3	10	11	11	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	6	11	72	71	143
Ballinasloe, .	127	104	231	–	–	–	10	5	15	–	–	–	18	28	46	2	6	8	27	17	44	184	160	344
Belfast, .	144	89	233	25	42	67	4	5	9	16	16	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	13	24	200	165	365
Carlow, .	70	44	114	12	24	36	9	13	22	14	11	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	110	95	205
Clonmel, .	40	47	87	8	4	12	24	9	33	2	1	3	–	–	–	9	5	14	6	8	14	89	74	163
Cork, . .	113	93	206	31	31	62	53	63	116	24	22	46	–	–	–	13	22	35	21	16	37	255	247	502
Kilkenny, .	50	41	91	10	17	27	8	7	15	10	7	17	–	–	–	2	–	2	8	4	12	88	76	164
Killarney, .	62	33	95	11	19	30	47	22	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	127	78	205
Limerick, .	82	82	164	30	42	72	76	71	147	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	9	15	7	14	21	202	218	420
Londonderry,	75	80	155	11	6	17	15	9	24	16	10	26	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	3	8	122	109	231
Maryborough,	64	61	125	11	19	30	2	2	4	–	2	2	3	4	7	2	–	2	15	6	21	97	94	191
Mullingar, .	75	85	160	16	29	45	5	1	6	9	13	22	–	–	–	6	6	12	15	13	28	126	147	273
Omagh, .	108	84	192	28	21	49	12	11	23	1	1	2	–	–	–	13	6	19	16	9	25	178	132	310
Richmond, .	187	229	416	63	81	144	26	34	60	20	22	42	–	–	–	9	7	16	–	–	–	305	373	678
Sligo, . .	40	43	83	18	11	29	17	17	34	6	2	8	5	3	8	3	3	6	9	5	14	98	84	182
Waterford, .	33	28	61	4	13	17	11	16	27	3	2	5	–	–	–	11	3	14	4	2	6	66	64	130
Total, .	1,317	1,194	2,511	285	362	647	330	296	626	122	109	231	26	35	61	78	68	146	161	123	284	2,319	2,187	4,506

No. 10.—Table showing the supposed Cause of Mental Disease of Patients in District Asylums, on 31st December, 1862.

Moral Causes.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Physical Causes.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Poverty and reverse of fortune, . .	99	107	206	Intemperance and irregularity of life, .	191	80	271
Grief, fear, and anxiety, . . .	90	174	264	Cerebral diseases, ...	143	110	253
Love, jealousy, and seduction, . .	38	80	118	Congenital idiocy, &c., ...	28	30	58
Domestic quarrels and afflictions, . .	21	33	54	Febrile affections, ...	19	20	39
Religious excitement, ...	50	74	124	Effects of climate, sunstroke, &c., .	46	15	61
Study and mental excitement, . .	39	11	50	Bodily injuries and disorders, . .	87	95	182
Ill-treatment, ...	1	14	15	Abuse of Medicine, ...	13	–	13
Pride, ...	5	1	6				
Anger, ...	3	5	8	Total Physical Causes, .	527	350	877
Total Moral Causes, . .	346	499	845	Hereditary Predisposition, . . .	257	248	505
				Not known, ...	1,189	1,090	2,279
				Total in District Asylums, .	2,319	2,187	4,506

No. 11.—Class of Life or previous Occupation of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1862.

Class of Life or Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Class of Life or Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Labouring class,	984	300	1,284	Pedlars and Hucksters,	18	46	64
Farming,	210	162	372	Lawyers,	4	–	4
Domestic Servants,	48	589	637	Medical Men,	5	–	5
Clerks,	49	–	49	Members of Religious Communities,	20	5	25
Shopkeepers,	45	25	70	Students and Teachers,	28	30	58
Tailors and Seamstresses,	36	144	180	Soldiers and Pensioners,	96	–	96
Artisans,	64	–	64	Police,	42	–	42
Painters and Glaziers,	17	–	17	Sailors,	36	–	36
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	30	–	30	Publicans,	2	1	3
Masons and Bricklayers,	24	–	24	Mendicants,	8	38	46
Carpenters,	69	–	69	Various Employments,	15	30	45
Weavers,	41	9	50	No occupation, or unknown,	349	795	1,144
Shoemakers,	49	4	53				
Hatters,	4	–	4				
Factory Workers,	3	3	6				
Victuallers,	23	6	29	Total,	2,319	2,187	4,506

No. 12.—Table showing the Social Condition of Patients in District Asylums, on 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	Married.			Single.			Widowed.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	11	17	28	59	51	110	2	3	5	–	–	–	72	71	143
Ballinasloe,	36	42	78	128	89	217	3	19	22	17	10	27	184	160	344
Belfast,	66	43	103	129	109	238	11	13	24	–	–	–	200	165	365
Carlow,	17	23	40	59	31	90	11	21	32	23	20	43	110	95	205
Clonmel,	30	24	54	44	40	84	7	4	11	8	6	14	89	74	163
Cork,	52	48	100	198	177	375	5	22	27	–	–	–	255	247	502
Kilkenny,	9	23	32	78	46	124	1	7	8	–	–	–	88	76	164
Killarney,	26	23	49	97	43	140	2	12	14	2	–	2	127	78	205
Limerick,	35	67	102	162	138	300	5	13	18	–	–	–	202	218	420
Londonderry,	12	28	40	107	73	180	3	8	11	–	–	–	122	109	231
Maryborough,	11	19	30	85	59	144	1	12	13	–	4	4	97	94	191
Mullingar,	17	36	53	98	95	193	–	8	8	11	8	19	126	147	273
Omagh,	34	31	65	137	89	226	7	12	19	–	–	–	178	132	310
Richmond,	60	87	147	227	223	450	3	20	23	15	43	58	305	373	678
Sligo,	25	17	42	72	57	129	1	10	11	–	–	–	98	84	182
Waterford,	13	16	29	51	38	89	2	10	12	–	–	–	66	64	130
Total,	448	544	992	1,731	1,358	3,089	64	194	258	76	91	167	2,319	2,187	4,506

No. 13.—Table showing the Educational Condition of Patients in District Asylums, on 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	Well Educated.			Can Read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Cannot Read.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	3	4	7	8	4	12	21	10	31	16	24	40	12	29	41	12	–	12	72	71	143
Ballinasloe,	12	8	20	12	10	22	56	29	85	20	16	36	78	86	164	6	11	17	184	160	344
Belfast,	8	5	13	18	8	26	92	47	139	42	74	116	40	31	71	–	–	–	200	165	365
Carlow,	9	4	13	19	14	33	24	18	42	21	25	46	14	14	28	23	20	43	110	95	205
Clonmel,	5	6	11	9	8	17	12	9	21	14	6	20	–	–	–	49	45	94	89	74	163
Cork,	22	18	40	47	23	70	85	34	119	11	47	58	75	85	160	15	40	55	255	247	502
Kilkenny,	8	5	13	24	7	31	22	16	38	13	15	28	21	33	54	–	–	–	88	76	164
Killarney,	17	8	25	15	10	25	12	7	19	33	12	45	45	41	86	5	–	5	127	78	205
Limerick,	24	16	40	16	15	31	65	64	129	45	30	75	36	73	109	16	20	36	202	218	420
Londonderry,	6	3	9	15	10	25	26	9	35	20	25	45	53	62	115	2	–	2	122	109	231
Maryborough,	3	–	3	16	6	22	21	23	44	22	29	51	26	26	52	9	10	19	97	94	191
Mullingar,	4	4	8	33	18	51	27	23	50	31	28	59	22	54	76	9	20	29	126	147	273
Omagh,	15	6	21	13	13	26	69	15	84	33	46	79	47	52	99	1	–	1	178	132	310
Richmond,	67	36	103	62	46	108	53	73	126	39	109	148	52	46	98	32	63	95	305	373	678
Sligo,	2	2	4	6	5	11	35	9	44	20	21	41	35	47	82	–	–	–	98	84	182
Waterford,	5	4	9	10	6	22	14	10	24	8	9	17	23	35	58	–	–	–	66	64	130
Total,	210	129	339	329	203	532	634	396	1,030	388	516	904	579	714	1,293	179	229	408	2,319	2,187	4,506

No. 14.—Classification of Patients in District Asylums, on 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	Convalescent.			Quiet and Orderly, but Insane.			Moderately Tranquil.			Noisy and Refractory.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	4	2	6	31	24	55	15	7	22	22	38	60	72	71	143
Ballinasloe,	5	4	9	47	38	85	61	50	111	71	68	139	184	160	344
Belfast,	45	33	78	60	43	103	66	47	113	29	42	71	200	165	365
Carlow,	4	9	13	32	19	51	43	23	66	31	44	75	110	95	205
Clonmel,	12	9	21	50	36	86	11	18	29	16	11	27	89	74	163
Cork,	22	13	35	116	86	202	68	88	156	49	60	109	255	247	502
Kilkenny,	3	2	5	30	26	56	44	38	82	11	10	21	88	76	164
Killarney,	5	3	8	98	50	148	20	23	43	4	2	6	127	78	205
Limerick,	12	15	27	80	56	136	61	60	121	49	87	136	202	218	420
Londonderry,	8	10	18	53	42	95	37	37	74	24	20	44	122	109	231
Maryborough,	7	7	14	44	36	80	33	34	67	13	17	30	97	94	191
Mullingar,	8	11	19	59	53	112	36	35	71	23	48	71	126	147	273
Omagh,	8	6	14	105	63	168	35	33	68	30	30	60	178	132	310
Richmond,	9	11	20	152	162	314	115	147	262	29	53	82	305	373	678
Sligo,	1	2	3	50	47	97	35	24	59	12	11	23	98	84	182
Waterford,	2	3	5	42	44	86	16	10	26	6	7	13	66	64	130
Total,	155	140	295	1,049	825	1,874	696	674	1,370	419	548	967	2,319	2,187	4,506

No. 15.—State as to Probability of Recovery of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	Probably Curable.			Probably Incurable.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	18	8	26	54	63	117	72	71	143
Ballinasloe,	28	23	51	156	137	293	184	160	344
Belfast,	54	45	99	146	120	266	200	165	365
Carlow,	33	36	69	77	59	136	110	95	205
Clonmel,	17	15	32	72	59	131	89	74	163
Cork,	132	132	264	123	115	238	255	247	502
Kilkenny,	10	9	19	78	67	145	88	76	164
Killarney,	28	14	42	99	64	163	127	78	205
Limerick,	36	41	77	166	177	343	202	218	420
Londonderry,	17	10	27	105	99	204	122	109	231
Maryborough,	29	29	58	68	65	133	97	94	191
Mullingar,	37	40	77	89	107	196	126	147	273
Omagh,	56	31	87	122	101	223	178	132	310
Richmond,	45	52	97	260	321	581	305	373	678
Sligo,	26	18	44	72	66	138	98	84	182
Waterford,	31	35	66	35	29	64	66	64	130
Total,	597	538	1,135	1,722	1,649	3,371	2,319	2,187	4,506

No. 16.—Table showing the Relationship to each other of Patients who were treated in District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1862, as far as can be accurately gathered.

Asylums.	Degree of Relationship.																		Patients who had Relatives in Asylums prior to the period of these Returns.		
	Parents and their Children.			Brothers and Sisters.			Uncles and Aunts, Nephews and Nieces.			First Cousins.			Second Cousins.			Other degrees of Relationship.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	3	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cork,	–	2	2	5	3	8	–	–		–	3	3	4	5	9	–	–	–	3	–	3
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	4	5
Killarney,	3	2	5	5	3	8	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	19	–	–	–
Limerick,	2	–	2	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	1	1	2	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	–	–	4	2	6	1	3	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	18
Richmond,	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	1	1	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7
Waterford,	–	2	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	10	15	25	37	19	56	12	13	25	17	13	30	11	6	17	12	7	19	16	18	34
	Total Number having Relationship, 172.																				

No. 17.—Table showing the Number of Paying Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	Number of Patients.			Class of Life.														Total Amount payable Annually.		
				Farming.		Trading.		Artisans.		Professional.		Educational.		Public Service.		No Occupation.				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
Armagh,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	18	5	0
Ballinasloe,	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	4	86	14	6
Belfast,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		
Carlow,	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	38	5	0
Clonmel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		
Cork,	4	1	5	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	73	12	11
Kilkenny,	6	6	12	3	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	163	7	6
Killarney,	6	2	8	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	155	0	0
Limerick,	4	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	55	10	8
Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		
Maryborough,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	12	3	4
Mullingar,	1	1	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	0	0
Omagh,	10	2	12	1	1	4	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	130	5	0
Richmond,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	9	7	6
Sligo,	5	2	7	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	105	0	0
Waterford,	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	0	0
Total,	45	20	65	12	5	8	6	2	–	1	–	3	–	16	2	3	7	890	11	5

No. 18.—Table showing the number of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1862, who are known or supposed to have Means, but who contribute nothing towards their Maintenance.

Asylums.	Total Patients.			Class of Life.														Respectable without Occupation.	
				Farming.		Trading.		Artizans.		Professional.		Educational.		Public Service.		Other Pursuits.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh,	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel,	2	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Cork,	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	3	4	7	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	2	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Sligo,	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	17	13	30	8	3	1	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	6

No. 19.—Table showing the Daily Average of Patients Employed, and how Employed, during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	Males.											Females.										Total.	
	Garden and Farm Labour.	Basket-making.	Pumping Water.	Weaving.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.	Carpentry Work.	Painting.	Assisting Servants to clean House.	Miscellaneous Employment.	Total employed daily.	Spinning and Carding Flax.	Needlework.	Knitting.	Quilting.	Fancy Needlework.	Assisting in Laundry.	Making and Repairing Clothing and Bedding.	Assisting Servants to clean House.	Miscellaneous Employments.	Total employed daily.	Daily average employed.	Daily average unemployed.
Armagh,	16	–	8	–	–	–	2	–	15	–	41	–	–	6	–	–	6	18	12	–	42	83	61
Ballinasloe,	12	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	20	9	45	–	18	9	–	–	19	–	15	–	61	106	227
Belfast,	87	2	–	8	3	3	–	–	14	14	131	20	–	18	2	1	25	24	12	–	102	233	130
Carlow,	32	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	56	8	20	–	–	–	12	–	16	8	64	120	84
Clonmel,	35	–	4	–	1	2	2	–	10	6	60	–	18	–	2	–	14	–	15	–	49	109	27
Cork,	59	–	–	–	4	6	2	–	26	38	135	–	40	47	–	–	19	–	27	17	150	285	206
Kilkenny,	19	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	14	1	35	–	13	9	–	–	17	–	14	–	53	88	67
Killarney,	22	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	7	18	49	–	14	9	–	–	9	–	5	3	40	89	113
Limerick,	33	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	13	3	50	–	31	28	–	–	17	–	20	22	118	168	237
Londonderry,	43	–	–	5	–	3	1	–	8	40	100	21	23	15	1	5	5	–	11	14	95	195	35
Maryborough,	23	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	9	17	53	1	21	21	2	–	17	–	9	7	78	131	61
Mullingar,	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	48	19	18	–	–	–	17	–	27	–	81	129	146
Omagh,	21	–	16	1	–	–	1	–	9	14	62	3	17	20	–	1	8	–	15	4	68	130	175
Richmond,	88	–	–	–	15	12	7	–	38	20	180	–	105	–	1	1	47	–	48	3	205	385	292
Sligo,	21	–	–	–	3	3	3	–	13	13	56	–	14	9	–	–	8	–	17	10	58	114	66
Waterford,	9	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	5	20	1	5	13	–	–	3	–	5	7	34	54	80
Total,	547	2	32	14	34	36	19	–	229	208	1,121	73	357	204	8	8	243	42	268	95	1,298	2,419	2,007

No. 20.—Return of Escapes, or Attempts at Escape, from District Asylums, during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	Number of Attempts.			Number of Attempts Successful.			Asylums.	Number of Attempts.			Number of Attempts Successful.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Londonderry,	3	–	3	2	–	2
Ballinasloe,	3	4	7	–	–	–	Maryborough,	4	–	4	2	–	2
Belfast,	10	–	10	–	–	–	Mullingar,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Carlow,	3	–	3	2	–	2	Omagh,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Clonmel,	1	–	1	–	–	–	Richmond,	11	1	12	–	1	1
Cork,	5	–	5	–	–	–	Sligo,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	1	2	3	–	–	–	Waterford,	7	1	8	1	–	1
Killarney,	1	–	1	–	–	–							
Limerick,	2	2	4	–	–	–	Total,	61	13	74	7	1	8

No. 21.—Table showing the Outlay on and Produce of Asylum Farms and Gardens, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Asylums.	Quantity of Land Cultivated.									Amount.								
	By Spade.			By Plough.			Grass.			Total.			Outlay.			Produce.			Net Profit.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Armagh,	4	0	24		—		4	2	12	8	2	36	37	9	5	50	10	0	13	0	7
Ballinasloe,	6	1	12	17	1	26	12	1	30	36	0	28	234	17	9	342	7	8	107	9	11
Belfast,	27	1	0		—		14	0	0	41	1	0	50	16	7	340	5	7	289	9	0
Carlow,	6	2	0		—		3	3	0	10	1	0	27	0	8	105	19	6	78	18	10
Clonmel,	19	1	30		—		6	2	0	25	3	30	92	18	0	258	2	0	165	4	0
Cork,	4	0	0	23	0	0	4	0	0	31	0	0	289	19	1	422	17	9	132	18	8
Kilkenny,	8	0	0		—		7	0	0	15	0	0	35	17	9	170	13	5	134	15	8
Killarney,	2	0	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	17	0	0	122	16	8	212	6	11	89	10	3
Limerick,	3	2	0	7	0	20	5	0	0	15	2	20	72	17	10	242	18	3	170	0	5
Londonderry,	19	2	0		—		0	2	0	20	0	0	91	4	6	187	3	5	95	18	11
Maryborough,	12	3	9		—		7	3	8	20	2	17	75	18	7	154	1	2	78	2	7
Mullingar,	6	2	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	52	2	6	88	16	9	36	14	3
Omagh,	12	0	0		—		8	3	32	20	3	32	312	9	2	436	1	4	123	12	2
Richmond,	6	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	27	0	0	290	0	9	484	17	7	194	16	10
Sligo,	8	2	0	12	0	0	1	2	30	22	0	30	219	19	1	346	13	4	126	14	3
Waterford,	7	1	0	1	0	28	2	0	0	10	1	28	46	14	8	108	18	7	62	3	11
Total,	153	2	35	87	0	34	95	0	32	336	0	21	2,053	3	0	3,952	13	3	1,899	10	0

No. 22.—Return of Receipts and Expenditure for

Asylums.	RECEIPTS. Balance on hands on 31st December, 1861.	Treasury Advances.	Received for Pay Patients.	Received for Farm and Garden Produce.	Received for Offal, Old Stores, &c.	Received from Insurance Offices, for Loss by Fire.	Received from Miscellaneous Sources.	Total Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	385 4 2	3,420 0 0	18 5 0	2 6 6	2 14 8	—	2 14 4	3,831 4 8
Ballinasloe,	887 2 10	6,413 9 3	68 14 11	64 6 9	10 3 0	—	11 5 1	7,455 1 10
Belfast,	515 19 4	6,575 3 9	—	112 15 9	16 13 0	—	28 17 7	7,249 9 5
Carlow,	61 7 6	3,900 0 0	32 9 7	14 10 8	—	—	5 12 0	4,013 19 9
Clonmel,	122 10 9	4,319 12 6	—	188 2 1	—	—	35 12 3½	4,665 17 7½
Cork,	154 2 10	8,900 0 0	72 9 11	107 19 2	2 2 1	—	7 3 10	9,243 17 10
Kilkenny,	162 19 8	2,900 0 0	135 16 9	60 3 3	6 2 11	—	1 10 5	3,266 13 0
Killarney,	—	4,333 6 1	188 0 0	46 15 0	0 3 0	—	184 2 2*	4,752 6 3
Limerick,	602 4 11	7,591 0 5	68 15 7	54 7 11	25 3 9½	—	2 7 2	8,343 19 9½
Londonderry,	714 18 3	5,150 0 0	9 2 6	53 13 11	2 19 1	—	10 3 3	5,940 17 0
Maryborough,	539 3 4	3,792 11 1	12 3 4	78 14 8	0 6 6	—	13 14 9	4,436 13 8
Mullingar,	460 10 7	6,560 3 0	30 0 0	13 11 4	4 0 0	—	0 16 8	7,069 1 7
Omagh,	648 3 3	5,900 0 0	117 7 6	103 11 6	37 12 6	—	6 5 9	6,813 0 6
Richmond,	297 4 2	17,611 10 7	9 7 6	165 3 4	53 7 4	—	13 0 10	18,149 13 9
Sligo,	893 0 6	3,882 3 4	101 1 3	29 15 11	—	—	28 7 7	4,934 8 7
Waterford,	174 16 9	2,910 17 8	34 17 4	17 15 7	11 11 4	—	0 5 5	3,150 4 1
General Total,	6,619 8 10	94,159 17 8	898 11 2	1,113 13 4	172 19 2½	—	351 19 1½	103,316 9 4

Asylums.	EXPENDITURE—(*continued.*) Bedding and Furniture.	Repairs and Alterations.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Rent, Rent-charge, Taxes, and Insurance.	Printing and Stationery.	Medicines and Medical Diet.	Wine, Beer, and Whisky.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	179 16 0	74 12 5	37 9 5	31 12 6	26 13 1	41 3 4	3 12 2
Ballinasloe,	356 7 8	468 9 0	112 19 6	5 8 6	40 9 9	20 18 2	32 2 7
Belfast,	438 5 6	316 19 4	50 16 7	26 16 2	36 6 4	67 4 8	10 12 0
Carlow,	154 4 10	103 19 5	27 0 8	23 6 8	24 14 5	132 12 3	12 18 1
Clonmel,	232 12 8	128 5 3½	92 18 0	2 17 6	28 16 2	52 7 0	15 0 0
Cork,	314 8 8	604 5 6	289 19 9	32 9 0	58 5 8	294 5 0	40 7 3
Kilkenny,	66 9 7	66 7 8	35 17 9	12 9 11	29 13 4	220 6 5	19 2 9
Killarney,	175 14 3½	274 17 7	122 16 8	18 5 0	35 7 5	120 0 5	82 3 4
Limerick,	322 13 9	743 14 6	43 2 2	25 13 10	28 8 0	145 11 10½	15 7 0
Londonderry,	193 8 9	633 2 0	91 4 6	3 15 0	35 14 6	16 9 7	43 6 9
Maryborough,	213 15 10	112 17 7	75 18 7	7 6 3	40 9 3	96 0 8	46 11 10
Mullingar,	259 6 7	662 3 10	52 2 6	18 15 0	50 6 8	102 7 2	2 17 8
Omagh,	262 11 3	295 1 3†	81 8 8	10 11 6	47 10 3	220 13 3	52 15 10
Richmond,	988 17 5	1,536 10 11	290 0 9	26 17 3	142 6 9	475 8 2	123 7 1
Sligo,	73 13 6	413 19 10	38 16 7	15 16 1	31 10 6	110 12 3	8 8 0
Waterford,	179 12 1	158 6 2	33 14 8	5 0 0	24 16 9	53 4 9	22 19 3
General Total,	4,411 18 4½	6,593 12 3½	1,476 6 9	267 0 2	681 8 10	2,169 4 11½	531 11 7

* Overdrawn from Bank to meet excess of Expenditure over Receipts. † Including £261 6*s.* 7*d.* paid for a Cooking Apparatus.

the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

EXPENDITURE.

Provisions, including Groceries.	Clothing. Patients.	Clothing. Servants.	Fuel and Light.	Washing.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Servants.	Asylums.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1,240 8 0	305 8 0	3 11 6	212 2 9	30 14 4	435 0 0	214 7 4	Armagh.
2,918 8 7	450 6 0	60 12 5	381 13 4	169 14 6	721 0 0	492 14 5	Ballinasloe.
3,226 9 0	832 15 8	80 0 0	350 10 10	126 7 4	650 0 0	494 0 0	Belfast.
1,564 1 10	352 1 4	56 4 9	396 9 10	54 3 1	620 0 0	264 14 2	Carlow.
1,384 14 8	126 5 5	36 3 6	323 13 4½	68 7 2	657 17 10	279 12 5	Clonmel.
3,375 3 6	489 19 10	158 16 11	565 0 6	117 11 3	974 13 7	596 12 7	Cork.
1,087 11 7	208 7 6	50 1 4	236 17 1	37 10 8	640 0 0	251 17 7	Kilkenny.
1,841 14 3	322 15 2½	52 4 6	420 10 6	83 4 3	655 0 0	344 16 2	Killarney.
3,753 3 8½	505 18 7	27 3 0	200 18 2	88 2 1	785 0 0	549 3 0	Limerick.
2,082 5 2	412 8 8	73 10 4	236 4 0	98 3 4	585 0 0	308 7 0	Londonderry.
1,596 5 5	259 8 10	97 5 9	344 18 6	57 12 7	571 15 10	264 19 9	Maryborough.
2,928 11 9	458 7 4	43 2 0	546 11 2	91 11 6	647 5 7	405 17 5	Mullingar.
2,317 12 1	385 0 6	99 15 5	408 17 9	64 6 6	665 0 0	456 0 8	Omagh.
7,795 2 10	1,250 19 4	260 19 10	988 6 5	209 6 9	1,635 11 5	1,249 0 5	Richmond.
1,560 10 2	296 16 0	57 17 7	358 10 7*	36 7 3	630 0 0	305 8 7	Sligo.
1,151 13 8	179 7 6	46 0 6	100 14 11	39 4 11	540 0 0	253 14 4	Waterford.
39,823 16 2½	6,936 5 8½	1,203 9 4	6,071 19 8½	1,372 7 6	11,413 4 3	6,731 5 10	General Total.

EXPENDITURE—(*continued.*)

Tobacco and Snuff.	Incidental Expenses.	Superannuation Pensions.	Total Outlay.	Balance on hands on 31st December, 1862.	Daily Average Number of Patients maintained.	Average rate of Expenditure per head.	Asylums.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
19 12 3	20 17 4	429 7 4	3,306 7 9	524 16 11	144	22 19 2	Armagh.
38 13 1	53 14 7	323 10 8	6,647 2 9	807 19 1	333	19 8 7	Ballinasloe.
3 19 7	74 10 10	32 3 1	6,817 16 11	431 12 6	363	18 15 10	Belfast.
—	76 19 2	38 11 8	3,902 2 2	111 17 7	204	19 2 6	Carlow.
9 11 6	†484 1 6½	96 0 7	4,019 4 7½	646 13 0	136	26 6 6	Clonmel.
77 1 11	315 3 6	6 14 8	8,310 19 1	932 18 9	491	16 18 6	Cork.
—	46 18 5	—	3,009 11 7	257 1 5	155	19 7 1	Kilkenny.
48 12 10	154 3 10	—	4,752 6 3	—	202	23 0 5	Killarney.
49 0 8	21 6 2½	16 19 0	7,321 5 6½	1,022 14 3	405	18 1 6	Limerick.
49 8 10	71 18 2	191 3 4	5,125 9 11	815 7 1	230	22 5 8	Londonderry.
2 5 3	32 13 0	75 0 0	3,895 4 11	541 8 9	192	20 5 9	Maryborough.
22 1 6	241 10 9	—	6,532 18 5	536 3 2	275	23 15 1	Mullingar.
39 7 7	82 3 1	—	5,488 15 7	1,324 4 11	305	17 18 0	Omagh.
108 6 8	314 10 6	518 16 11	17,914 9 5	235 4 4	677	26 9 3	Richmond.
5 2 8	101 10 7	—	4,145 0 2	789 8 5	180	22 19 5	Sligo.
18 17 1	30 9 2	8 12 1	2,846 7 10	303 16 3	134	21 4 10	Waterford.
492 1 5	2,122 10 8	1,736 19 4	94,035 2 11	9,281 6 5	4,426	21 2 8	General Total.

* This includes a sum of £438 18*s.* 9*d.*, expended on account of Auxiliary Asylum, which sum is not taken into consideration in calculating the Average Expenditure per head per annum.

† Including the cost of a quantity of coals purchased in June last, sufficient for a year's consumption.

No. 23.—RETURN showing the Contract Prices of the undermentioned Articles of Provisions, &c., for District Asylums, on 31st December, 1862.

ASYLUMS.	1. Bread, per 4lb. Loaf.	2. Beef, per lb.	3. Mutton, per lb.	4. Milk, per Gallon.	5. Oatmeal, per Stone.	6. Rice, per Stone.	7. Butter, per lb.	8. Tea, per lb.	9. Brown Sugar, per lb.	10. Cocoa, per Stone.	11. Coals, per Ton.	12. Straw, per cwt.
	d. *d.*	*d.*	*s.* *d.*	*d.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Armagh, . .	– 6	4½	0 4¼	– 8	*–	*–	*–	3 4	0 4½	*–	19 6	1 9
Ballinasloe, .	5¾ & 4½	4½	0 4	– 8	1 10½	2 7½	1 0	3 4	0 4½	2 6	–	–
Belfast, . .	– 6	3½	0 3½	– 9	1 9	5 0	1 2	3 4	0 4½	–	10 9	2 6
Carlow, . .	– 5½	4½	0 5½	– 6	1 8	2 4	1 0	3 0	0 4	2 4	21 8	1 10
Clonmel, . .	– 5¾	4¼	0 4½	– 9	*–	2 4½	*–	3 4	0 4⅝	–	18 6	2 0
Cork, . .	– 4¾	3¼	0 4½	– † 3	1 8 1/40	2 4	1 1	3 0	0 4	1 9	15 8	–
Kilkenny, . .	– 5½	3¼	0 3¼	– 7	1 11½	2 1½	0 11½	3 4	0 4½	*–	21 0	*–
Killarney, . .	5¼ & 6	4½	*–	†5½ & 7½	1 7 1/16	2 7½	–	3 3	0 5	–	21 5	–
Limerick, . .	– 5	3 3/16	0 3 3/16	– 8	*–	4 0	1 2	3 3	0 4½	–	23 0	1 10
Londonderry, .	– 6½	4	*–	– 6¼	1 7	2 6	*–	3 6	0 4½	*–	13 9	2 0
Maryborough, .	– 6	4	0 4½	– 4½	1 10½	*–	*–	3 4	0 4¼	*–	20 4	1 5
Mullingar, .	– 7	5	0 5	– 6½	2 0⅜	2 11	1 1	3 6	0 5	2 11	19 6	2 0
Omagh, . .	– 5¾	3½	0 5	– 7	1 6⅝	2 4	*–	3 4	0 4½	0 4¼	17 4½	1 4
Richmond, . .	– 5¾	5½	0 5½	– 6	1 10	2 4	0 11½	3 1	0 4½	3 10	14 8	*–
Sligo, . .	– 6	5½	0 5½	– 7	1 7½	2 2¼	1 1	3 4	0 4½	4 1	16 4	1 0
Waterford, .	– 5¼	3¼	0 3¼	– 7	1 10½	1 9½	*–	3 3	0 4½	3 4	15 10	*–

* No Contract. † Skim milk.

No. 24.—TABLE showing the Total Quantities of the following Articles consumed in each of the several District Asylums, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1862.

ASYLUMS.	Average No. of Inmates.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Rice.	Beef.	Mutton.	Ox-heads.	Newmilk.	Butter-milk.	Tea.	Cocoa.	Sugar.	Pork.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Pints.	Pints.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Armagh, . .	144	68,524	18,997	24,640	7	7,560	–	208	95,768	–	112	–	406	–
Ballinasloe, .	333	148,807	129,304	40,320	88	34,363	–	48	117,560	39,648	372	168	6,000	–
Belfast, . .	363	113,895	84,014	91,896	448	39,588	–	1,402	232,816	–	977	–	3,920	–
Carlow, . .	204	104,960	8,400	31,360	1,805	12,170	1,870	470	110,480	–	360	3,276	4,740	–
Clonmel, . .	136	75,661	–	17,593	2,576	19,580	–	–	70,416	–	352	–	2,750	–
Cork, . .	491	223,200	159,982	53,760	28	43,763	6,714	–	337,214	–	808	5,432	10,814	666
Kilkenny, . .	155	79,515	9,520	16,121	2,423	14,404	876	–	99,139	–	366	–	1,678	–
Killarney, . .	202	107,511	11,676	32,480	3,136	22,230	49	–	134,813	–	570	–	4,700	–
Limerick, . .	405	211,611	28,784	*56,112	48	57,256	3,020	614	279,960	–	740	2	4,760	–
Londonderry, .	230	84,959	12,805	63,284	2,690	16,055	45	385	157,018	–	535	–	2,131	–
Maryborough, .	192	103,762	11,353	20,160	504	14,946	219	204	150,032	–	194	409	2,221	–
Mullingar, .	275	136,266	9,408	34,244	40	24,668	7,300	111	165,272	–	688	4,392	7,417	–
Omagh, . .	305	104,008	92,816	70,144	5,409	29,525	5,261	†–	124,252	–	547	1,382	4,240	–
Richmond, .	677	399,885	58,996	18,928	6,451	128,773	‡–	–	147,542	13,128	3,572	7,300	20,886	–
Sligo, . .	180	77,665	119,143	29,820	3,176	15,905	28	626	82,404	1,464	321	93	1,717	–
Waterford, .	134	73,829	54,320	9,968	1,092	11,091	3,375	306	81,808	–	353	1,247	3,160	–

* Indian Meal. † 1,800 lbs. of meat bones used for making soup. ‡ Mutton included in Beef Return.

No. 25.—TABLE showing the Superannuation Allowances granted to Officers and Servants of District Asylums, under the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 99, from the 31st December, 1861, to 31st December, 1862 (*in continuation of Table* 24, *App. B., Inspectors' Eleventh Report*, 1862, p. 37.)

ASYLUM.	Name of Person Superannuated.	Office.	Annual Salary on Retirement.	Estimated Annual Value of Emoluments.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Amount of Superannuation granted.	Date of Retirement.	Observations.
			£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	Years.	Years.	£ *s.* *d.*		
Clonmel, .	Mary Doyle, .	Nurse,	10 0 0	16 0 0	63	22	9 3 6	August, 1862.	The superannuation of Mary Doyle has not yet been sanctioned by the Inspectors.
Richmond, .	Eliza Williams,	Nurse,	8 0 0	28 0 0	42	24	15 2 4	6 Feb. 1862,	Ill health.

No. 26.—Table showing the Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, in Asylums on 31st Dec., 1862.

Asylums.	Male Side.						Female Side.						Total Male and Female Accommodation.
	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Male Accommodation.	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Female Accommodation.	
Armagh,	6	3	8	31	41	72	6	3	8	31	41	72	144
	1	11					1	11					
	1	2					1	2					
	4	7					2	7					
Ballinasloe,	11	6	23	119	65	184	8	6	20	93	69	162	346
	1	4					1	4					
	7	3					9	3					
	9	11					1	15					
	–	–					3	12					
	1	7					3	10					
Belfast,	1	6	25	159	37	*196	2	7	20	131	35	166	362
	6	4					6	4					
	7	3					2	3					
	1	2					3	2					
Carlow,	1	23	8	66	45	111	1	20	8	51	44	95	206
	1	19					1	7					
	6	4					6	4					
Clonmel,†	1	22	6	54	16	70	1	22	6	54	16	70	140
	2	8					2	8					
	2	6					2	6					
	1	4					1	4					
Cork,	5	12	29	205	64	269	2	10	29	183	69	252	521
	1	11					3	9					
	2	9					2	8					
	–	–					4	7					
	4	7					6	6					
	7	6					8	5					
	6	5					4	4					
	4	4					–	–					
Kilkenny,	6	8	9	72	14	86	6	8	9	72	14	86	172
	2	7					2	7					
	1	10					1	10					
Killarney,	2	8	15	90	39	129	3	8	12	75	33	108	237
	7	7					5	7					
	2	5					2	5					
	3	4					1	4					
	1	3					1	2					
Limerick,	1	16	16	138	68	206	1	16	22	152	66	218	424
	1	15					3	15					
	2	14					3	14					
	3	13					1	10					
	1	9					1	7					
	1	8					6	3					
	6	3					7	2					
	1	5					–	–					
Londonderry,	7	4	11	76	44	120	5	4	9	68	42	110	230
	2	6					2	6					
	2	18					2	18					
	1	17					1	17					
Maryborough,	2	8	9	57	42	99	2	7	9	55	44	99	198
	6	4					6	4					
Mullingar,	2	10	12	91	43	134	2	12	13	105	43	148	282
	3	9					4	10					
	1	8					2	8					
	6	6					5	5					
Omagh,	2	14	15	121	57	178	2	13	15	111	54	165	343
	5	10					5	9					
	6	6					3	6					
	1	4					3	5					
	1	3					1	4					
	–	–					1	3					
	1	14					3	12					
	2	11					3	11					
	4	10					1	10					
	2	9					1	9					
	2	8					8	8					
Richmond,	2	7	44	252	58	310	3	7	58	315	55	370	680
	6	6					3	6					
	8	5					4	5					
	3	4					10	4					
	12	3					20	3					
	2	2					2	2					
Sligo,	2	10	19	96	38	134	2	10	19	96	38	134	268
	2	8					2	8					
	7	5					7	5					
	7	3					7	3					
	1	4					1	4					
Waterford,	1	15	8	53	12	65	1	15	8	53	11	64	129
	1	14					1	14					
	–	–					6	4					
	6	4					–	–					
Total Accommodation,													4,682

* There is also a bed in each of the male attendant's rooms for a patient to sleep in.

† At the date of these Returns the internal arrangements of the Clonmel Additional Asylum had not been definitely arranged, but the Establishment is capable of accommodating 200 patients.

No. 27.—TABLE showing the Names and Salaries, &c., of the principal Officers of District Asylums, 31st December, 1862.

ASYLUMS.	Extent of Accommodation.	Consulting and Visiting Physicians.	Salary.	Resident Medical Superintendents and Managers.	Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Matrons, &c.	Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.
	Beds.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1. Armagh, .	144	Thos. Cuming, M.D.,	100 0 0	R. M'Kinstry, M.D.,	260 0 0	Apartments, servant, fuel, light, washing, and vegetables.	100 0 0	Susan Smith, . .	75 0 0	Apartments, fuel, light, servant, washing, and vegetables.	100 0 0
2. Ballinasloe, .	346	Thos. Dillon, M.D.,	125 0 0	Richard Eaton, M.D.,	320 0 0	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, servant, and keep of cow and horse.	150 0 0	Rose O'Callaghan, .	80 0 0	Apartments, servant, fuel, light, and washing.	90 0 0
3. Belfast, .	362	H. M'Cormac, M.D.,	100 0 0	Robt. Stewart, M.D.,	330 0 0	Apartments, rations, washing, keep of a horse and cow, &c.	172 0 0	M. F. Stewart, .	120 0 0	Apartments; same rations as Resident Physician.	80 0 0
4. Carlow, .	206	Thos. O'Meara, M.D.,	100 0 0	M. E. White, M.D.,	300 0 0	Apartments, washing, fuel, light, milk, vegetables, and servant.	140 0 0	L. Parsons, . .	100 0 0	Apartments; same as Resident Physician.	60 0 0
5. Clonmel (Parent Asylum).	140	W. J. Sheill, M.D., .	100 0 0	James Flynn, M.D.,	300 0 0	Apartments, servant, milk, vegetables, fuel, and light.	80 0 0	Frances C. Bell, .	70 0 0	Apartments; same as Resident Physician.	50 0 0
6. Clonmel (Auxiliary Asylum).	200	W. J. Sheill, M.D., .	60 0 0	Thos. C. Burton, M.D.,	200 0 0	Residence and fuel, and £35 in lieu of other allowances.	60 0 0	Susan O'Brien, .	60 0 0	Ditto, ...	50 0 0
7 Cork, . .	521	Saml. Hobart, M.D.,	100 0 0	Thos. Power, M.D.,	430 0 0	Fuel, light, garden, washing, and apartments.	100 0 0	Martha Clifton, .	60 0 0	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and apartments.	35 0 0
8. Kilkenny, .	172	L. C. Kinchela, M.D.,	100 0 0	Barry Delany, M.D.,	260 0 0	Apartments, light, fuel, washing, and vegetables.	100 0 0	Joanna Ryan, . .	90 0 0	Apartments; same as Resident Physician.	50 0 0
9. Killarney, .	237	W. W. Murphy, M.D.,	100 0 0	M. S. Lawlor, M.D.,	300 0 0	Fuel, light, washing, and apartments.	50 0 0	M. A. Falvey, .	80 0 0	Apartments, fuel, light, and washing, and £5 for servant's wages.	25 0 0
10. Limerick, .	424	R. R. Gelston, M.D.,	125 0 0	R. Fitzgerald, M.D.,	320 0 0	Bread, milk, coals, candles, washing, servant, and vegetables.	85 0 0	Maria Raleigh, .	90 0 0	Same as Resident Physician, .	60 0 0
11. Londonderry,	230	B. White, M.D., .	100 0 0	W. F. Rogan, M.D.,	260 0 0	House, coals, candles, attendance, washing, vegetables, and keep of cow.	140 0 0	Eliza Grant, . .	70 0 0	Ditto, ...	50 0 0
12. Maryboro', .	198	John Jacob, M.D., .	100 0 0	Thos. W. Sheill, M.D.,	250 0 0	House, coals, candles, vegetables, washing, garden, &c.	100 0 0	Jane J. Farrell, .	85 0 0	Same nature as Resident Physician.	43 12 0
13. Mullingar, .	282	J. Ferguson, M.D., .	100 0 0	H. Berkeley, M.D., .	300 0 0	Apartments, fuel, servant, and rations.	100 8 10	Catherine Costello, .	75 0 0	Rations and apartments, . .	70 8 10
14. Omagh, .	343	H. Thompson, M.D.,	100 0 0	Frs. J. West, M.D.,	300 0 0	Vegetables, milk, fuel, light, and apartments.	120 0 0	Hannah Hudson, .	75 0 0	Vegetables, fuel, light, milk, and apartments.	60 0 0
15. Richmond, .	680	R. Tuohill, M.D., .	168 9 4	Joseph Lalor, M.D.,	440 0 0	Fuel, light, vegetables, washing, and apartments.	76 8 9	M. Magrane, Matron,	90 0 0	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, and washing.	100 5 2
		J. T. Banks, M.D., .	150 0 0					E. Blundell, Assistant Matron, .	50 0 0	Ditto, ...	86 11 9
		J. Hughes, Surgeon,	150 0 0					E. Norton, Infirmary Matron,	30 0 0	Rations, fuel, light, and apartments.	83 18 9
								T. Shannon, Deputy Assistant Matron,	24 0 0	Ditto, ...	62 7 6
								M. Martin, Schoolmistress, . .	30 0 0	Ditto, and clothing, .	47 14 7
								J. Mooney, Schoolmistress, . .	20 0 0	Ditto, ...	47 14 7
								T. Morran, Schoolmr.	36 0 0	Ditto, ...	45 7 7
								G. Lennon, Schoolm.	30 0 0	Ditto, ...	45 7 7
16. Sligo, . . .	268	Wm. S. Little, M.D.,	100 0 0	John M'Munn, M.D.,	300 0 0	Ditto, ...	100 0 0	Margaret Benson, .	75 0 0	Rations, fuel, light, and washing,	80 0 0
17. Waterford, .	129	P. R. Connolly, M.D.,	100 0 0	Capt. John Dobbs, Manager.	200 0 0	Ditto, ...	112 0 0	K. P. Ronayne, .	70 0 0	Same nature as Manager, .	67 14 8

No. 27.—Table showing the Names and Salaries, &c., of the principal Officers of District Asylums, 31st December, 1862—*continued*.

Asylums.	Extent of Accommodation.	Protestant Chaplains.	Salary.	Roman Catholic Chaplains.	Salary.	Apothecaries.	Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Clerks and Storekeepers, &c.	Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.
	Beds.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1. Armagh, .	144	Rev. J. Walton Murray	*—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sam. Parks, Storekeeper,	30 0 0	Apartments, rations, washing, vegetables.	23 15 6
2. Ballinasloe, .	346	Rev. J. C. Walker,	40 0 0	Rev. J. Kirwan, .	40 0 0	J. E. Poyntz, .	50 0 0	No allowances,	—	Michael Barrett, Clerk,	36 0 0	No allowances, . .	—
										Bartholomew Rock, Storekeeper.	30 0 0	Apartments, washing, and rations.	30 0 0
3. Belfast, .	362	—	—	—	—	James Moore, .	50 0 0	Ditto, .	—	George H. Whiteside,	50 0 0	Apartments, rations, and washing.	50 0 0
4. Carlow, .	206	Rev. Wm. Purdon,	25 0 0	Rev. Patk. Boland,	25 0 0	Alfred Shaw, .	30 0 0	Ditto, .	—	Timothy Brenan, .	40 0 0	Apartments, washing, fuel, light, rations, clothing, &c.	46 0 0
5. Clonmel (Parent Asylum),	140	Rev. D. F. Brady, (for both Asylums).	40 0 0	Rev. Mr. Crotty (for both Asylums).	65 0 0	Richd. Graham (for both Asylums).	50 0 0	Ditto, .	—	Edward O'Neill, .	65 0 0	No allowance, . .	—
6. Clonmel (Auxiliary Asylum),	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	John O'Connor, . .	60 0 0	Commuted allowance,	30 0 0
7. Cork, . .	521	Rev. Dr. Neligan, .	50 0 0	Rev. F. L. Casey,	50 0 0	Wm. Thos. Jones,	75 0 0	Ditto, .	—	Wm. Connell, Clerk, .	75 0 0	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.	25 0 0
										Wm. Rennick, Steward,	80 0 0	Ditto, . .	40 0 0
										J. P. Duggan, Storekeep.	30 0 0	Ditto, . .	25 0 0
										George Crofts, Land Steward.	30 0 0	Ditto, . .	25 0 0
8. Kilkenny, .	172	Rev. W. C. Gorman,	30 0 0	Rev. E. Larkin, .	35 0 0	Henry Fitzsimons,	45 0 0	Ditto, .	—	Michael Curran, .	80 0 0	Washing, . . .	2 0 0
9. Killarney, .	237	Rev. G. T. Coffey, .	25 0 0	Rev. A. S. Griffin,	50 0 0	Richard Linnegar,	30 0 0	Ditto, .	—	J. Wallace, . .	70 0 0	Fuel, light, washing, and rations.	32 0 0
10. Limerick, .	424	Rev. Benj. Jacob, .	50 0 0	Rev. M. Malone, .	50 0 0	John B. Bouchier,	50 0 0	Ditto, .	—	James Bodkin, . .	100 0 0	No allowances, . .	—
11. Londonderry,	230	Rev. W. Craig, Episcopalian Chaplain.	25 0 0	Rev. D. Magee, .	25 0 0	W. J. Eames, .	30 0 0	Ditto, .	—	Thomas Colhoun, .	50 0 0	Apartments, coal, candles, rations, washing, and vegetables.	50 0 0
		Rev. J. Denham, Presbyterian Chaplain.	25 0 0										
12. Maryborough,	198	Rev. D. Magee, .	25 0 0	Rev. Jas. Carpenter,	25 0 0	Thomas Pilsworth,	30 0 0	Ditto, .	—	Thomas C. Molloy, .	50 0 0	No allowances, . .	—
13. Mullingar, .	282	Rev. John Hopkins,	35 0 0	Rev. Jas. Moran,	50 0 0	W. Middleton, M.D.,	35 0 0	Ditto, .	—	John Newburn, . .	50 0 0	Apartments, light, fuel, and rations, . .	50 0 0
		Rev. W. Murphy, Presbyterian Chaplain.	15 0 0										
14. Omagh, .	343	Rev. R. Swift, .	30 0 0	Rev. D. O'Doherty,	30 0 0	Francis Trenor, .	35 0 0	Ditto, .	—	George Quaile, . .	65 0 0	Rations, fuel, and light,	50 0 0
		Rev. J. Mitchell, Presbyterian Chaplain.	30 0 0										
15. Richmond, .	680	Rev. A. Leeper, .	80 0 0	Rev. A. Murphy,	100 0 0	William Daxon, Surgeon.	100 0 0	Apartments, Fuel, light, vegetables, & washing.	30 0 0	J. Nunn, Accountant.	100 0 0	No allowances, . .	—
										J. Fitzsimons, Clerk and Storekeeper.	80 0 0	Ditto, . .	—
										M. C. Shannon, Assistant Storekeeper,	36 0 0	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, & washing.	45 7 7
16. Sligo, . .	268	Rev. Edward Day, .	30 0 0	Rev. John Morris,	40 0 0	John Lougheed, .	35 0 0	No allowances,	—	Robert Browne, . .	50 0 0	Ditto, . .	40 0 0
17. Waterford, .	129	Venerable Robt. Bell,	25 0 0	Rev. E. J. Browne,	35 0 0	John Mackesy, .	30 0 0	Ditto, .	—	Thomas Keary, . .	80 0 0	No allowances, . .	—

* The salary of the Protestant Chaplain had been heretofore paid by the late Lord Primate. At present there is no provision for his payment.

No. 28.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1862.

Asylum.	No. of each Class.	Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £ s. d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £ s. d.	Nature of Allowances.
Armagh,	1	Male Attendant and Gardener,	20 0 0	23 15 6	Fuel, Light, Clothing, Apartments,
	3	Male Attendants,	12 0 0	23 15 6	Ditto. [Rations.
	1	Wardman,	12 0 0	20 10 0	Fuel, Light, Rations, Apartment.
	1	Nurse,	12 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
	3	Nurses,	9 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Assistant Nurse,	6 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
	3	Ditto,	5 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Cook,	10 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Gatekeeper,	6 6 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Laundress,	9 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Assistant ditto,	6 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Resident Physician's Servant,	8 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Matron's Servant,	8 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Hall Porter,	10 0 0	23 15 0	Fuel, Light, Rations, Apartments, [Clothing.
Ballinasloe,	1	Steward and Gardener,	20 0 0	20 0 0	House, Rations, Light, Fuel.
	1	Head Male Attendant,	20 0 0	20 0 0	Residence, Clothes, Rations.
	1	Infirmary Attendant,	17 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Male Attendant,	16 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	4	Ditto,	14 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	7	Ditto,	12 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	2	Gate Porters,	14 0 0	24 0 0	House, Rations, Clothes, Light, and
	1	Hall Porter,	12 0 0	15 0 0	Residence, Clothes, Rations. [Fuel.
	1	General Workman,	15 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Resident Medical Superintendent's Servant,	10 0 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Matron's Servant and Hall Maid,	8 15 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Head Nurse,	17 15 0	15 0 0	Residence and Rations.
	1	Head Laundress,	13 15 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Assistant ditto,	9 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	7 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Cook,	11 15 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Kitchen Maid,	6 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Female Infirmary Attendant,	11 15 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	3	Female Attendants,	9 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	8 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
	2	Ditto,	7 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
	9	Ditto,	6 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Shoemaker,	18 0 0	12 10 0	Rations.
Belfast,	1	Head Male Attendant and Gardener,	28 0 0	22 4 0	Rations, Clothing.
	2	Male Attendants,	21 0 0	22 4 0	Ditto.
	8	Ditto,	16 0 0	22 4 0	Ditto.
	1	Hall Porter,	15 0 0	22 4 0	Ditto.
	1	Head Female Attendant,	20 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Reader and Night Nurse,	16 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Cook (Female),	14 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto (Assistant),	10 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Laundress,	14 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto (Assistant),	10 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Hospital Nurse (Male side),	10 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto (Female side),	10 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
	9	Female Attendants,	10 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
	2	Ditto Assistants,	9 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
	7	Ditto,	8 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	13 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
Carlow,	1	Gardener,	18 0 0	20 17 1	Apartments, Rations, Fuel, Gas, a Suit of Clothes, Premium.
	1	Warder,	14 12 0	21 17 1	Ditto.
	3	Ditto,	12 12 0	20 17 1	Ditto.
	3	Deputy Warders,	10 10 0	20 17 1	Ditto.
	1	Yard Porter, &c.,	12 12 0	20 17 1	Ditto.
	1	Gatekeeper,	9 0 0	20 17 1	Ditto.
	1	Cook (Female),	10 0 0	16 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Kitchen-maid,	5 5 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Laundress,	9 0 0	16 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Assistant ditto,	6 5 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	5 5 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
	4	Nurses,	8 8 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
	6	Deputy Nurses,	5 5 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
	1	Board-room maid,	6 6 0	15 15 0	Ditto.
Clonmel,	1	Gardener,	30 0 0	16 16 0	Support; no Clothing.
	1	Head Keeper,	24 0 0	21 0 0	Support and Clothing.
	2	Keepers,	18 0 0	21 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	13 13 0	21 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Watchman,	18 0 0	12 0 0	Support; no Clothing.
	2	Wardsmen,	10 0 0	18 18 0	Support and Clothing.
	1	Ditto,	9 0 0	18 18 0	Ditto.
	2	Ditto,	8 8 0	18 18 0	Ditto.
	1	Surgery Attendant,	12 0 0	18 18 0	Ditto.
	1	Nurse,	12 0 0	16 16 0	Support and one Gown yearly.
	1	Ditto,	9 0 0	16 16 0	Ditto.
	2	Ditto,	8 8 0	16 16 0	Ditto.

No. 28.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1862—*continued.*

Asylum.	No. of each Class.	Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £ s. d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £ s. d.	Nature of Allowances.
Clonmel—*con.*	1	Deputy Nurse,	7 10 0	16 16 0	Support and one Gown yearly.
	4	Ditto,	6 6 0	16 16 0	Ditto.
	1	Laundress,	10 0 0	16 16 0	Ditto.
	1	Assistant ditto,	6 6 0	16 16 0	Ditto.
	1	Cook,	10 0 0	16 16 0	Ditto.
	1	House-maid,	10 0 0	16 16 0	Office abolished under new Rules.
	1	Hall Porter,	8 8 0	16 16 0	Support and Clothing.
	1	Gate ditto,	13 4 0	21 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Fiddler,	6 6 0	—	—
Additional Asylum,	1	Gate Porter,	25 4 0	—	Residence, Diet, and Clothing.
	1	Engineman,	24 0 0	—	—
	1	Landsman,	21 0 0	21 0 0	Residence, Diet, and Clothing.
	3	Keepers,	15 0 0	21 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Inner Porter,	10 0 0	21 0 0	Ditto.
	4	Deputy Keepers,	8 8 0	18 18 0	Ditto.
	1	Cook,	10 0 0	16 16 0	Ditto.
	4	Nurses,	10 0 0	16 16 0	Ditto.
	1	Hall-maid,	8 8 0	16 16 0	Ditto.
	8	Deputy Nurses,	6 6 0	16 16 0	Ditto.
Cork,	1	Gate Keeper,	52 0 0	5 0 0	Fuel and Light.
	1	Watchman,	27 7 6	—	No Allowances.
	1	Furnaceman,	24 6 8	15 0 0	Fuel, Light, and Washing.
	4	Attendants,	14 8 0	20 0 0	Rations, Clothing, Fuel, Light, and [Washing.
	15	Assistant ditto,	10 16 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Tailor,	15 12 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Shoemaker,	15 12 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Infirmary Nurse,	14 8 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	3	Female Attendants,	10 16 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	18	Nurses,	6 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Head Laundress,	12 19 2	15 0 0	Ditto.
	2	Assistant ditto,	6 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Board-room Servant,	7 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Kitchen ditto,	7 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Male Cook,	14 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Male Assistant Cook,	6 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Messenger,	7 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Whitewasher,	7 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Sweeper,	8 8 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Barber,	8 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
Kilkenny,	1	Gardener,	27 7 6	—	—
	1	Gatekeeper,	18 0 0	10 0 0	£1 Premium, Clothes, Fuel, and Light.
	1	Wardsman,	12 0 0	18 0 0	£2 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
	1	Male Attendant,	12 0 0	20 0 0	£4 yearly Premium (if merited), Clothes, and Rations.
	2	Ditto,	12 0 0	17 0 0	£1 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
	1	Ditto,	11 0 0	20 0 0	£4 Premium, ditto.
	1	Ditto,	10 0 0	17 0 0	£1 Premium, ditto.
	1	Ditto,	9 0 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
	2	Ditto,	9 2 6	13 0 0	Rations.
	1	Hall Porter,	12 0 0	17 0 0	£1 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
	1	Nurse,	11 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	2	Nurses,	9 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	3	Ditto,	7 10 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Wardsman,	8 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Cook,	10 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Laundress,	9 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Hall-maid,	6 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Kitchen-maid,	5 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
Killarney,	1	Head Attendant,	30 0 0	18 0 0	Rations and Clothing.
	1	Stoker,	26 0 0	—	—
	1	Hall Porter,	24 14 0	3 0 0	Clothing.
	1	Attendant,	15 0 0	15 0 0	Rations and Clothing.
	2	Ditto,	13 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	4	Ditto,	11 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	9 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Deputy Matron,	16 0 0	13 0 0	Rations.
	3	Nurses,	10 0 0	12 5 0	Rations and Clothing.
	1	Ditto,	9 0 0	12 5 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	8 0 0	12 5 0	Ditto.
	4	Ditto,	6 0 0	12 5 0	Ditto.
	1	Agriculturist,	15 0 0	12 0 0	Rations.
	1	Ploughman,	16 18 0	5 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Guide,	15 12 0	—	—
	1	Gate Portress,	10 0 0	12 5 0	Rations and Clothing.
	1	Cook,	10 0 0	12 5 0	Ditto.
	1	Laundress,	7 0 0	12 5 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	6 0 0	12 5 0	Ditto.
	1	House-maid,	5 0 0	12 5 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	4 0 0	12 5 0	Ditto.

No. 28.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1862—*continued.*

Asylum.	No. of each Class.	Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £ s. d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £ s. d.	Nature of Allowances.
Limerick,	1	Steward and Gardener,	30 0 0	—	—
	1	Carpenter,	26 16 0	12 8 7	Rations.
	1	Gatekeeper,	25 0 0	3 0 0	Suit of Clothes.
	1	Ditto at Back Lodge,	20 0 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Hall Porter,	12 12 0	15 11 7	Rations and a Suit of Clothes.
	1	Stoker,	16 16 0	12 8 7	Rations.
	11	Male Attendants,	16 16 0	15 11 7	Rations and Clothing.
	1	Cook,	10 0 0	13 3 7	Rations and a Dress.
	1	Laundress,	10 0 0	13 3 7	Ditto.
	4	Assistant Laundresses,	6 6 0	12 8 7	Rations.
	7	Nurses,	8 8 0	13 3 7	Diet and Clothing.
	9	Assistant Nurses,	6 6 0	12 8 7	Ditto.
	1	Manager's Servant,	8 8 0	13 3 7	Rations and a Dress.
	1	Matron's ditto,	6 6 0	13 3 7	Rations.
	1	Hall-maid,	6 6 0	13 3 7	Rations and a Dress.
	1	Head Ward-woman,	8 8 0	13 3 7	Ditto.
	9	Assistant ditto,	6 6 0	12 8 7	Rations.
Londonderry,	1	Gatekeeper,	9 0 0	21 2 10	Rations, Clothes, &c.
	1	Gardener,	18 3 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
	1	Hall Porter,	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
	1	Weaver,	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
	1	Shoemaker,	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
	1	Farm Manager,	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
	2	Keepers,	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
	1	Keeper,	13 13 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
	1	Female Nurses,	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
	1	Hospital Nurse,	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
	1	Night Nurse,	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
	13	Assistant Nurses,	5 5 0	18 14 7	Ditto.
	1	Cook,	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
	1	Laundress,	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
	2	Assistant ditto,	5 5 0	18 14 7	Ditto.
	1	Office-maid,	5 5 0	18 14 7	Ditto.
	1	Physician's Servant,	6 6 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
	1	Farm Gatekeeper,	4 0 0	4 0 0	Free house.
Maryborough	1	Gardener,	40 0 0	—	—
	1	Gatekeeper,	10 0 0	15 0 0	Rations and Residence.
	1	Porter,	14 1 0	18 13 0	Clothing and Rations.
	1	Keeper,	14 1 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
	3	Ditto,	13 0 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
	7	Assistant Keepers,	9 17 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
	3	Ditto,	8 16 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
	1	Nurse,	9 0 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
	2	Ditto,	7 7 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
	2	Ditto,	6 6 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
	4	Deputy Nurses,	5 5 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
	2	Ditto,	4 4 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
	1	Laundress,	7 7 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
	1	Laundry-maid,	4 4 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	4 0 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
	1	Cook,	7 7 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
	1	House-servant,	5 5 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
	1	Tailor,	12 3 4	18 5 0	Ditto.
Mullingar,	1	Gatekeeper, &c.,	42 0 0	8 0 0	Residence.
	1	Keeper and Shoemaker,	35 0 0	18 8 10	Rations and Clothing.
	1	Keeper,	16 0 0	18 8 10	Ditto.
	8	Ditto, each,	14 0 0	18 8 10	Ditto.
	1	Porter,	14 0 0	18 8 10	Ditto.
	1	Stoker,	18 0 0	18 0 10	Ditto.
	1	Messenger,	6 0 0	18 8 10	Ditto.
	1	Head Nurse,	22 0 0	17 8 10	Ditto.
	10	Nurses, each,	8 0 0	17 8 10	Ditto.
	1	Cook,	10 10 0	17 8 10	Ditto.
	1	Laundress,	10 10 0	17 8 10	Ditto.
	1	Assistant ditto,	6 6 0	17 8 10	Ditto.
	1	Hall-maid,	7 0 0	17 8 10	Ditto.
	1	Kitchen-maid,	4 4 0	17 8 10	Ditto.
	1	Manager's servant,	15 0 0	15 8 10	Rations.
Omagh,	1	Land Steward,	30 0 0	15 7 3	Rations, Fuel, and Light.
	1	Gatekeeper,	18 5 0	6 4 7	Clothes, and 1lb. of Bread daily.
	1	House Steward,	25 0 0	15 3 1	Rations and Clothes.
	1	Attendant,	30 0 0	15 3 1	Ditto.
	4	Attendants (1 a Carpenter),	16 0 0	15 3 1	Ditto.
	5	Ditto,	14 0 0	15 3 1	Ditto.
	1	Hall Porter,	14 0 0	15 3 1	Ditto.
	1	Fireman,	7 0 0	15 3 1	Ditto.
	3	Nurses,	12 0 0	12 12 11	Ditto.

No. 28.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1862—*continued.*

Asylum.	No. of each Class.	Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £ s. d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £ s. d.	Nature of Allowances.
Omagh—*con.*	1	Nurse,	11 0 0	12 12 11	Rations and Clothes.
	5	Ditto,	10 0 0	12 12 11	Ditto.
	1	Cook,	12 0 0	12 12 11	Ditto.
	1	Laundress,	12 0 0	12 12 11	Ditto.
	1	Kitchen-maid,	7 0 0	12 10 7	Ditto.
	1	Laundry-maid,	7 0 0	12 10 7	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	6 0 0	12 5 1	Ditto.
	9	Housemaids,	6 0 0	12 5 1	Ditto.
	1	Post-boy,	2 0 0	14 1 11	Ditto.
Richmond,	1	Male Attendant,	21 0 0	33 5 5	Clothing, Rations, Fuel, Light, and
	9	Ditto,	18 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto. [Washing.
	10	Ditto,	16 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
	5	Ditto,	14 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
	1	Hall Porter,	18 18 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	16 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
	1	Gatekeeper,	18 18 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	16 14 7	33 5 5	Ditto.
	1	Carter,	16 14 7	33 5 5	Ditto.
	2	Male Servants in kitchen,	16 14 7	33 5 5	Ditto.
	1	Gardener,	30 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
	1	Messenger,	16 14 7	33 5 5	Ditto.
	1	Tailor,	24 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
	1	Shoemaker,	24 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
	1	Carpenter,	30 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
	1	Plumber,	35 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
	1	Engineman,	35 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
	1	Band Master,	26 0 0	—	—
	6	Nurses,	12 0 0	28 0 0	Clothing, Rations, Fuel, Light, and
	20	Deputy Nurses,	10 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto. [Washing.
	10	Ditto,	8 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Cook,	20 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	12 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
	2	Hall-maids,	6 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Laundress,	14 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
	2	Laundry-maids,	10 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Store-maid,	6 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
	2	Kitchen-maids,	6 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
Sligo,	1	Steward and Gardener	30 0 0	30 0 0	Fuel, Light, Board, and Washing.
	1	Gate Porter,	31 4 0	15 0 0	Clothing, Fuel, and Light.
	1	Hall Porter and Painter,	20 0 0	26 0 0	Board, Washing, Clothing, Fuel,
	1	Attendant and Shoemaker,	20 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto. [and Light.
	1	Male Attendants,	15 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	14 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	12 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	10 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Cook,	12 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Laundress,	12 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto Assistant,	7 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
	2	Female Attendants,	10 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
	3	Ditto (1 a deputy),	8 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	7 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
	2	Ditto,	6 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Hall-maid,	6 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
	1	Scullery-maid,	6 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
Waterford,	1	Gardener,	25 0 0	18 18 5	Residence, Clothing, and Rations.
	2	Gatekeeper,	15 0 0	18 18 5	Ditto.
	1	Hall Porter,	12 0 0	18 18 5	Ditto.
	1	Attendant,	20 0 0	18 18 5	Ditto.
	1	Ditto,	15 0 0	18 18 5	Ditto.
	1	Ditto and Shoemaker,	16 0 0	18 18 5	Ditto.
	2	Ditto,	12 0 0	18 18 5	Ditto.
	1	Watchman,	15 0 0	18 18 5	Ditto.
	1	Nurse,	8 8 0	17 8 5	Ditto.
	3	Ditto,	6 6 0	17 8 5	Ditto.
	6	Assistant Nurses,	4 4 0	17 8 5	Ditto.
	1	Cook,	7 7 0	17 8 5	Ditto.
	1	Laundress,	7 7 0	17 8 5	Ditto.
	1	Assistant Laundress,	4 4 0	17 8 5	Ditto.

No. 29.—Table showing the Number of Board Meetings held during the Year ending 31st December, 1862, and the attendance of Governors thereat.

Asylums.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total Number of Meetings held during the year.	Average Number of Governors at each Meeting.
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.		
Armagh,	1	7	2	6, 5	2	5, 5	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	6	2	6, 5	1	7	15	5
Ballinasloe,	1	8	1	7	1	3	1	6	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	6	1	4	2	8, 7	1	4	1	3	13	5
Belfast,	1	6	1	6	2	7, 6	–	–	1	5	1	6	1	9	1	10	1	8	1	6	1	7	1	7	12	7
Carlow,	1	3	1	4	1	6	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	6	1	3	12	4
Clonmel,	1	2	1	5	1	3	1	5	1	9	1	6	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	8	1	7	2	7, 8	13	5
Cork,	2	7, 8	1	10	3	4, 9, 4	2	8, 6	1	5	2	7, 8	1	7	1	6	2	8, 5	1	11	1	9	1	10	18	7
Kilkenny,	1	3	1	4	1	3	2	4, 6	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	6	1	8	1	3	1	5	1	8	13	5
Killarney,	1	4	1	6	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	6	1	4	1	4	12	5
Limerick,	1	11	1	6	1	4	1	9	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	7	1	5	1	9	12	6
Londonderry,	1	7	2	10, 6	1	4	1	6	1	6	1	13	1	3	1	3	1	8	1	10	1	5	1	5	13	6
Maryborough,	1	5	1	5	1	6	1	5	1	8	1	5	1	6	1	5	1	10	1	3	1	6	1	5	12	6
Mullingar,	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	6	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	7	1	4	1	4	1	6	1	3	12	4
Omagh,	1	7	1	6	1	3	1	7	1	8	1	6	1	3	1	3	1	6	1	10	1	6	1	9	12	6
Richmond,	2	5, 3	2	3, 6	2	3, 5	2	4, 5	3	2, 4, 3	2	5, 6	2	5, 3	2	4, 4	2	3, 3	2	6, 4	2	3, 5	2	5, 4	25	4
Sligo,	1	6	1	9	2	4, 6	1	8	2	4, 4	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	8	14	5
Waterford,	2	15, 10	2	8, 5	2	7, 8	2	4, 5	1	5	1	3	2	4, 4	1	3	1	5	2	7, 3	2	6, 3	2	4, 2	20	5

No. 30.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended by each during the Year ended 31st December, 1862.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Armagh.		
The Lord Primate,	1862,	–
Earl of Gosford,	1845,	4
Sir J. M. Stronge, Bart.	1841,	1
Right Hon. E. Lucas,	1841,	–
Rev. J. Jones,	1831,	8
W. Paton, Esq., J.P.	1841,	13
Sir W. Verner, Bart.	1845,	–
Hon. J. P. Maxwell,	1845,	–
E. P. Shirley, M.P.	1845,	–
Colonel Leslie, M.P.	1845,	–
Sir J. Young, Bart.	1845,	–
Rev. Alexander Irwin,	1850,	14
Thomas Dobbin, Esq., J.P.	1851,	8
M. Cross, Esq., D.L.	1851,	8
Right Rev. Dr. Dixon,	1854,	2
Right Rev. Dr. MacNally,	1855,	2
M. J. Anketell, Esq., D.L.	1855,	–
William Forster, Esq., D.L.	1855,	–
R. H. Dolling, Esq., J.P.	1855,	–
Major Caulfield, J.P.	1861,	8
Hugh Boyle, Esq., J.P.	1861,	7
Ballinasloe.		
Right Hon. Earl of Clancarty,	Aug. 15, 1833,	3
Right Hon. Lord Crofton,	,,	1
Hon. Robert Le Poer Trench,	July 16, 1844,	11
Denis H. Kelly, Esq., D.L.	,,	6
James Bell, Esq., J.P.	,,	4
H. J. Gascoigne, Esq., J.P.	,,	2
Right Rev. Dr. Derry,	Sept. 13, 1844,	1
John D'Arcy, Esq., J.P.	Feb. 15, 1855,	10
H. T. Potts, Esq., J.P.	,,	2
Viscount Dunlo,	Nov. 19, 1860,	4
Andrew Comyn, Esq., J.P.	Mar. 20, 1861,	3
J. J. O'Shaughnessy, J.P.	Jan. 1862,	10
Rev. J. Whigham,	June, 1862,	7
S. J. Cowen, Esq., J.P.	Mar. 29, 1862,	2
Belfast.		
Lord Bishop of Down and Connor,	April, 1850,	7
Marquis of Donegall,	March, 1829,	–
Marquis of Downshire,	Nov. 1847,	–
Lord Dufferin,	Dec. 1855,	–
Mayor of Belfast,	March, 1829,	–
Rev. Thomas Hincks, A.M.	,,	–
Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.	June 28, 1829,	–
William M'Cance, Esq., J.P.	Jan. 1836,	–
Robert J. Tennent, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Denvir,	Oct. 1836,	6
Rev. John Edgar, D.D.	,,	8
Rev. H. Montgomery, D.D.	,,	7
Very Rev. Dean Stannus,	April 1842,	–
Rev. H. Cooke, D.D., LL.D.	,,	2
Rev. J. B. Monsell,	July, 1842,	–
C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., J.P.	Oct. 1846,	11
John Clarke, Esq., J.P.	Sept. 1847,	8
Robert Jordan, Esq., D.L.	Nov. 1847,	–
Robert Batt, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Major Crawford, J.P.	,,	7
William Dunville, Esq., J.P.	May, 1851,	1
Rev. T. F. Miller, D.D.	Dec. 1851,	7
A. J. Macrory, Esq.	June, 1852,	7
Thomas M'Clure, Esq., J.P.	Jan. 1856,	9
Colonel Forde, M.P.	March, 1862,	3
Carlow.		
The Marquis of Kildare,	Dec. 21, 1853,	–
Samuel Haughton, Esq.	Dec. 1, 1831,	12
Right Hon. Lord Downes,	July 21, 1834,	–
Rev. John Bonham,	,,	–
George Evans, Esq., J.P.	Aug. 19, 1836,	–
Rev. James Maher, P.P.	Nov. 2, 1837,	3
Horace Rochfort, Esq., D.L.	May 5, 1843,	7
Thomas Braddell, Esq., J.P.	Apr. 24, 1845,	–
Robert Clayton Browne, Esq., D.L.	Feb. 15, 1847,	9
Sir James Power, Bart.	,,	–
P. W. Redmond, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Charles A. Walker, Esq., V.L.	,,	–
Rev. J. T. Taylor, D.D.	Oct. 19, 1848.	–
John Nolan, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Hugh Blackney, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
William F. Burton, Esq.	Mar. 7, 1850,	–
Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P.	Dec. 21, 1853,	2
Right Rev. Dr. Walshe, D.D.	,,	–
William Duckett, Esq., J.P.	,,	2
P. J. Newton, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Colonel R. Owen, J.P.	Sept. 24, 1855,	–
J. H. Nangle, Esq., J.P.	Jan. 29, 1856,	–
Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Very Rev. J. Dunne, D.D.	Sept. 1859,	11
Clonmel.		
Right Hon. Lord Gough,	1834,	–
Right Hon. Earl of Donoughmore,	1849,	–
Lord Dunally, D.L.	1841,	–
J. Bagwell, Esq., M.P.	1834,	5
William Perry, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
George Ryan, Esq, D.L.	,,	–
Rev. W. Gyles, Clerk,	1835,	2
Rev. Dr. Burke, V.G.	1836,	6
Rev. J. Baldwin, P.P.	,,	11
S. O'Meagher, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
D. Phelan, Esq., M.D.	1838,	–
C. Bianconi, Esq., J.P.	1841,	6
James Scully, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Edward Phelan, Esq., M.D.	,,	5
Rev. J. B. Palliser,	1842,	–
W. B. Riall, Esq., J.P.	1842,	8
Rev. J. Dill,	1843,	2
Thomas Lalor, Esq., D.L.	1849,	–
Joseph Grubb, Esq.	1849,	12
J. Kenny, Esq., J.P.	1856,	11
R. U. Bailey, Esq., J.P.	1859,	1
B. W. Holmes, Esq., J.P.	1859,	–
James P. Lalor, Esq., D.L.	1859,	–
Sir J. C. Carden, Bart., J.P.	1859,	–
Joshua R. Minnett, Esq., J.P.	1859,	–
James Lanigan, Esq., D.L.	1859,	–
Laurence Waldron, Esq., M.P., D.L.	1859,	–
Cork.		
The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross,	July 29, 1862,	–
Earl of Bandon, D.L.	Oct. 4, 1845,	–
Earl of Mountcashel, D.L.	,,	1
Earl of Bantry, D.L.	,,	–
Hon. W. H. W. Hedges, D.L.	,,	–
Sir D. J. Norreys, Bart., D.L.	,,	10
Lord Viscount Doneraile, D.L.	,,	–
Thomas G. French, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
G. S. Barry, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Horatio Townsend, Esq., D.L.	,,	13
F. B. Beamish, M.P., D.L.	,,	1
Captain R. Tonson Rye, J.P.	,,	–
James Morrogh, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
J. S. Murphy, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Delany,	Mar. 13, 1848,	–
The Archdeacon of Cork,	,,	9
The Recorder of Cork,	,,	3
William J. Sheehy, Esq., J.P.	,,	11
D. Leahy Arthur, Esq., J.P.	,,	5
Andrew T. Roche, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
D. W. J. Norreys, Esq., J.P.	June 17, 1850,	16
Members of Parliament for Co. of Cork,	Feb. 18, 1853,	–
Do. Do. for City of Cork,	,,	–
Do. Do. for Bandon,	,,	–
Do. Do. for Kinsale,	,,	3
Do. Do. for Mallow,	,,	–
Do. Do. for Youghal,	,,	–
Mayor of Cork,	,,	3
High Sheriff of County of Cork,	,,	–
High Sheriff of City of Cork,	,,	8
Hon. Robert Hare, J.P.	,,	6
Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq., D.L.	,,	9
William Lumley Perrier, Esq., J.P.	,,	11
Sir Thomas Tobin, D.L.	,,	5
S. T. W. French, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
R. Goold Adams, Esq., J.P.	,,	
Henry Winthrop O'Donovan, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
B. S. Wood, Esq., J.P.	,,	5
R. De la Cour Beamish, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
William R. Meade, Esq., J.P.	,,	
Noble Johnson, Esq.	Sept. 22, 1859,	13
Kilkenny.		
The Lord Bishop of Ossory and Ferns,	1852,	–
The Right Hon. the Earl of Desart,	,,	5
The Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough,	1862,	4
Col. the Right Hon. W. F. F. Tighe, V.L.	1852,	3
George Bryan, Esq., D.L., J.P.	,,	–
John Greene, Esq., M.P., *ex-officio*.	,,	–
Michael Sullivan, Esq., M.P., *ex-officio*,	,,	2
Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, R.C. Bishop,	,,	–
Sir John Power, Bart., D.L.	,,	–
Sir John Blunden, Bart., D.L.	,,	–
John H. Jones, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Thomas Lalor, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
William H. Flood, Esq., D.L.	,,	3
John De Montmorency, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Thomas Neville, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
James S. Lane, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Captain J. N. Greene, J.P.	,,	4

No. 30.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended by each during the Year ended 31st December, 1862—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Kilkenny—*continued.*		
Edmond Smithwick, Esq., J.P.	1852,	–
P. Connellan, Esq., D.L.	,,	3
J. K. Aylward, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Lord James Butler, J.P.	1855,	–
J. M. Tidmarsh, Esq., J.P.	1856,	11
Hon. L. A. Ellis, M.P., *ex-officio*,	1857,	–
Major W. V. Stuart, D.L.	1858,	–
John Walsh, Esq., J.P.	,,	3
John Power, Esq., J.P.	1861,	13
Captain T. H. Ponsonby,	,,	6
H. Meredyth, Esq., J.P., High Sheriff, *ex-officio*,	1862,	–
Alexander Colles, Esq., Mayor, *ex-officio*,	,,	4
Killarney.		
The Lord Ventry,	Apr. 26, 1852,	–
The Right Hon. Visct. Castlerosse, M.P.	,,	–
The Right Hon. Colonel Herbert, M.P.	,,	5
Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P.	,,	–
The M'Gillicuddy of the Reeks, D.L.	,,	–
St. John Blacker, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
James F. Bland, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
William Talbot Crosbie, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Stephen Colles, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Daniel Cronin Coltsmann, Esq., D.L.	,,	7
William Denny, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Sir William D. Godfrey, Bart., D.L.	,,	–
Thomas Gallwey, Esq., J.P.	,,	7
Wilson Gun, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Major Murray Home, J.P.	,,	–
The Knight of Kerry, D.L.	,,	–
John Leahy, Esq., J.P.	,,	2
Denis Shine Lawlor, Esq., J.P.	,,	8
Daniel Mahony, Esq., J.P.	,,	6
John Mahony, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
James O'Connell, Esq., J.P.	,,	10
M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Thomas Sandes, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty,	Nov. 13, 1854,	5
John Morrogh Bernard, Esq., D.L.	Sept. 22, 1859,	1
Henry Leahy, Esq., J.P.	,,	5
Limerick.		
The Lord Bishop of Limerick, *ex-officio*,	–	–
The Earl of Clare,	1822,	–
Lord Monteagle,	,,	–
Lord Gort,	1839,	–
The Mayor, *ex-officio*,	–	2
The Dean of Limerick, *ex-officio*,	–	1
The Archdeacon of Limerick, *ex-officio*,	–	2
William Howley, Esq., D.L.	1827,	4
Joseph Gabbett, Esq.	1833,	–
Henry Maunsell, Esq., J.P.	1833,	4
John W. Mahony, Esq., J.P.	1833,	2
David J. Wilson, Esq.	1836,	–
John Singleton, Esq., J.P.	1836,	1
Sir D. Roche, Bart.	1839,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Ryan,	1839,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Butler,	1862,	5
Sir Hugh D. Massy, Bart.	1845,	–
Michael Furnell, Esq., D.L.	1845,	–
Sir Vere de Vere, Bart.	1847,	1
Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.	1847,	3
Sir William Barrington, Bart.	1847,	2
Richard Russell, Esq., J.P.	1847,	–
John Low, Esq., D.L.	1847,	–
William Hartigan, Esq., J.P.	1847,	1
Thomas Kelly, Esq.	1847,	–
Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, M.P.	1848,	–
William J. Geary, Esq., M.D.	1850,	–
Thomas Boyse, Esq., J.P.	1850,	4
Michael R. Ryan, Esq., J.P.	1859,	11
William Spaight, Esq., J.P.	1860,	4
H. Considine, Esq., J.P.	1860,	5
Stephen E. De Vere, Esq., J.P.	1861,	9
Captain M. Gavin, J.P.	1861,	8
John T. M'Sheehy, Esq., J.P.	1862,	5
Londonderry.		
Lord Bishop of Derry,	1854,	6
Thomas Scott, Esq., D.L.	1829,	11
W. Fenwick, Esq., J.P.	1829,	5
W. H. Ash, Esq., D.L.	1830,	10
Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey, J.P.	1832,	6
Sir R. Bateson, Bart., D.L.	1836,	9
Sir J. Stewart, Bart., D.L.	1836,	2
J. B. Beresford, D.L.	1839,	4
Rev. W. M'Clure,	1845,	10
A. Babington, Esq., J.P.	1852,	1
H. Nicholson, Esq., J.P.	1853,	1
J. G. Bowen, Esq., J.P.	1855,	1
Londonderry—*continued.*		
T. Batt, Esq., J.P.	1855,	1
F. Mansfield, Esq., D.L.	1856,	2
J. Ferguson, Esq., J.P.	1856,	2
Sir F. Heygate, Bart., M.P.	1859,	4
Mayor of Derry,	1859,	2
A. Lyle, Esq., Lieutenant, and C.R.	1860,	5
Dean of Derry,	1860,	4
Archdeacon of Derry,	1860,	1
Rev. W. Edwards,	1860,	3
W. Green, Esq., J.P.	1860,	1
Maryborough.		
Viscount De Vesci,	April, 1833,	2
Rev. T. Harpur,	,,	9
George Adair, Esq., J.P.	Mar. 24, 1835,	1
R. M. Alloway, Esq., J.P.	,,	1
R. S. Hawksworth, Esq., J.P.	Apr. 12, 1846,	6
Rev. J. T. Moore,	Aug. 7, 1848,	–
Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, Lt. & C.R.	Feb. 9, 1850,	–
Thomas Kemmis, Esq., J.P.	Nov. 10, 1850,	1
Rev. Dr. Taylor, P.P.	May 26, 1855,	10
D. Thompson, Esq., J.P.	Apr. 6, 1856,	5
George Garvey, Esq., J.P.	Sept. 22, 1857,	6
Thomas Hackett, Esq., J.P.	,,	4
T. W. Trench, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
M. J. Sweetman, Esq., J.P.	Sept. 22, 1859,	5
Michael Dunne, Esq., M.P.	Jan. 11, 1860,	7
Hon. A. Bury,	Mar. 26, 1862,	1
Edmund Dease, Esq., J.P.	,,	4
J. T. Rolleston, Esq., J.P.	,,	3
J. F. Hutchinson, Esq., J.P.	,,	3
H. F. Spunner, Esq., J.P.	,,	1
Mullingar.		
Lord Bishop of Meath,	July 8, 1854,	–
Marquis of Headfort,	,,	–
Earl of Fingall,	,,	–
Earl of Mayo,	,,	–
Earl of Granard,	June 24, 1857,	–
Marquis of Westmeath,	July 8, 1854,	–
Lord Kilmaine,	,,	–
Lord Castlemaine,	,,	–
Lord Vaux of Harrowden,	,,	–
Right Hon. Baron Hughes,	,,	–
Right Hon. Sir W. Somerville, Bt., M.P.	,,	–
M. E. Corbally, M.P.	,,	–
J. W. L. Naper, D.L.	,,	–
Robert Fowler, D.L.	,,	–
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bart.	,,	
Samuel Winter, D.L.	,,	–
Richard Bolton, D.L.	,,	–
Edward M'Evoy, M.P.	,,	–
John Farrell, jun., D.L.	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell,	,,	4
Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.	,,	–
Sir R. Levinge, Bart., M.P.	,,	1
William Pollard Urquhart, M.P.	,,	6
Sir Benjamin Chapman, Bart.	,,	–
John C. Lyons, D.L.	,,	1
George A. Boyd, D.L.	,,	–
Colonel Caulfield, J.P.	,,	10
Hon. L. King Harman,	,,	–
Anthony Lefroy, M.P.	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Kilduffe,	,,	–
Rev. Essex Edgeworth,	,,	4
Colonel F. Greville, M.P.	,,	1
John L. O'Farrell, D.L.	,,	–
Colonel Henry Musters, D.L.	,,	–
John Thompson, D.L.	,,	–
Philip O'Reilly, D.L.	,,	6
Frederick Jessop, Esq.	,,	–
John Shouldham, Esq.	,,	–
George Eivers, Esq.	,,	–
Willoughby Bond, D.L.	,,	2
Robert Smyth, D.L.	June 24, 1857,	10
Thomas J. Smyth, Esq.	,,	7
Major J. L. Naper, D.L.	May 1, 1856,	–
Omagh.		
Marquis of Abercorn,	Sept. 10, 1852,	–
Earl of Charlemont,	,,	–
Right Hon. Earl of Erne,	,,	–
Right Hon. Earl of Enniskillen,	,,	–
Rev. Lord A. Loftus,	,,	–
Earl of Belmore,	Sept. 28, 1857,	1
Lord C. Hamilton, M.P.	Sept. 10, 1852,	1
Right Hon. H. Corry, M.P.	,,	1
Hon. William S. Knox, M.P.	,,	–
Sir James Stronge, Bart.	,,	–
Sir T. Staples, Bart.	,,	–
R. W. Lowry, Esq., J.P.	Dec. 11, 1852,	–

No. 30.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended by each during the Year ended 31st December, 1862—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Omagh—*continued.*		
J. F. Lowry, Esq., J.P.	Sept. 10, 1852,	–
Thomas R. Browne, Esq.	Dec. 11, 1852,	1
Samuel Galbraith, Esq., J.P.	Sept. 10, 1852,	7
Francis J. Gervais, Esq., J.P.	,,	6
Charles Eccles, Esq., J.P.	,,	4
Major Ellis, J.P.	,,	11
William Ogilby, Esq., J.P.,	Dec. 11, 1852,	–
William Verner, jun., Esq., D.L.	Sept. 10, 1852,	–
Rev. H. Tottenham,	Oct. 14, 1852,	1
Samuel Vesey, Esq., D.L.	Sept. 10, 1852,	7
H. L. Prentice, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
John Humphreys, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
William R. S. Brady, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Robert Evans, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Charles R. Scott, Esq., J.P.	,,	2
Captain Archdall, M.P.	,,	–
Rev. J. G. Porter,	,,	6
H. M. D. Irvine, Esq.	,,	–
William H. Archdall, Esq., J.P.	,,	2
H. M. Richardson, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Charles Ovendon, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
George F. Brooke, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
James Lendrum, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
J. Grey V. Porter, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Robert Archdall, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
William Patterson, Esq., J.P.	,,	1
Hon. A. G. Stuart, D.L.	May 24, 1855,	–
A. Moutray, Esq.	Dec. 10, 1855,	–
William F. Black, Esq., J.P.	Sept. 28, 1857,	9
Sir J. M. Stewart, Bart.	Sept. 18, 1859,	6
M. C. Maude, Esq., J.P.	Sept. 22, 1859,	–
Captain A. F. Knox, J.P.	Jan. 28, 1860,	2
Captain M'Clintock, J.P.	April 24, 1862,	2
George C. Brackenridge, Esq., J.P.	July 29, 1862,	4
Ex-officio.		
The Members of Parliament and High Sheriffs for Tyrone and Fermanagh,	–	–
Richmond.		
The Lord Archbishop of Dublin,	Sept. 8, 1830,	–
Right Hon. the Earl of Meath,	Sept. 6, 1830,	3
The Right Hon. Frederick Shaw,	Sept. 8, 1830,	7
The Right Hon. the Earl of Fingall,	Dec. 1, 1831,	–
Viscount Gormanstown,	Oct. 19, 1848,	–
John Ennis, Esq., M.P.	Feb. 24, 1844,	–
Sir Edward Borough, Bart.	,,	–
The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's,	,,	4
Sir George Hodson, Bart.	Feb. 15, 1847,	15
Michael Staunton, Esq.	,,	25
Very Rev. Dr. Yore,	,,	16
G. A. Hamilton, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
John Lentaigne, Esq., D.L.	,,	9
Sir H. Meredyth, Bart.	Oct. 19, 1848,	–
L. Waldron, Esq., M.P.	Aug. 2, 1856,	15
Thomas Lee Norman, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
G. Lindsay, Esq., D.L.	Feb. 21, 1860,	9
Sligo.		
The Right Hon. the Earl of Leitrim,	Sept. 10, 1852,	–
The Right Hon. the Earl of Granard,	Mar. 26, 1862,	–
Right Hon. John Wynne,	Sept. 10, 1852,	11
High Sheriff for the County of Sligo,	,,	7
Sligo—*continued.*		
High Sheriff for the County of Leitrim,	Sept. 10, 1852,	–
Sir Robert Gore Booth, M.P.	,,	1
George Armstrong, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Colonel Barrett,	,,	6
Richard Brinkley, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
E. J. Cooper, Esq.	,,	–
C. W. Cooper O'Hara, Esq., M.P.	,,	–
B. O. Cogan, Esq., J.P.	,,	3
Major Ffolliott,	,,	1
J. A. Holmes, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
J. W. King, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
F. M. Olpherts, Esq., J.P.	,,	11
Peter O'Connor, Esq., J.P.	,,	14
Edward Smyth, Esq.	,,	5
H. L. Montgomery, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
William Johnston, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
F. A. Latouche, Esq., J.P.	,,	1
C. M. St. George, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Colonel Whyte, D.L.	,,	1
P. Simpson, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
J. H. Peyton, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
J. R. Godley, Esq.	,,	–
J. R. Dickson, Esq, J.P.	,,	–
F. N. Cullen, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Lieutenant-Colonel Cox,	,,	–
William Phibbs, Esq.	Sept. 29, 1852,	7
Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly,	Nov. 19, 1860,	4
Joshua Kell, Esq., J.P.	May 29, 1861,	3
J. Johnston, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
J. O'Donnell, Esq., J.P.	,,	1
H. O'Beirne, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Jemmett Duke, Esq., J.P.	June 24, 1862,	2
Waterford.		
Right Hon. Lord Stuart de Decies,	Oct. 31, 1834,	–
Right Hon. the Earl of Huntingdon,	Mar. 29, 1862,	1
William Christmas, Esq., D.L.	Oct. 31, 1834,	2
John Congreve, Esq.	,,	–
Nicholas Power, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Thomas Sheppard, Esq.	Aug. 13, 1836,	–
Sir H. W. Barron, Bart.	,,	–
Henry Denny, Esq.	,,	1
Captain Doyle,	,,	3
Thomas Meagher, Esq.	Aug. 18, 1841,	–
Sir Benjamin Morris, Knt.	,,	2
James Keating, Esq., J.P.	Oct. 19, 1848,	6
Very Rev. E. N. Hoare, D.D.	Dec. 8, 1851,	15
Edward Roberts, Esq.	,,	10
John Power, Esq., J.P.	,,	6
Charles Newport, Esq., J.P.	Aug. 1, 1853,	1
Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts,	,,	12
Rev. M. Flynn,	June 19, 1854,	10
Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien,	Apr. 22, 1856,	–
Sir Robert Paul, Bart.	Dec. 24, 1861,	9
Hon. D. F. Fortescue, M.P.	,,	4
Robert T. Carew, Esq., J.P.	,,	6
Ex-officio.		
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Cashel, &c., &c.	–	2
Members of Parliament for County and City,	–	19
High Sheriffs for County and City,	–	–
The Mayor,	–	2

No. 31.—Dietary in use in District Asylums, Ireland, on 31st December, 1862.

Armagh District Asylum.

Ordinary.—Breakfast—males, 1 quart stirabout, $\frac{3}{8}$ quart new milk; females, 1 pint stirabout, $\frac{3}{8}$ quart new milk. Dinner (six days in the week)—males, 1 quart soup, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. best bread; females, 1 pint soup, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. best bread; (5 oz. beef, including bone, to each quart of soup.) On Friday, $\frac{3}{8}$ quart new milk and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread each for dinner. Supper—males, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. best bread, $\frac{3}{8}$ quart new milk; females, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. best bread, $\frac{3}{8}$ quart new milk.

Extra.—Breakfast—tea, bread. Dinner—bread and beer.

Hospital diet.—Wine, brandy, beer, eggs, and tea, when ordered.

Ballinasloe District Asylum.

Ordinary.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, $\frac{1}{3}$ quart mixed milk; ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread is added to this dietary for the working patients). Dinner—$\frac{1}{4}$ stone potatoes, $\frac{1}{3}$ quart mixed milk, on three days of the week; 1 quart soup (consisting of 6 oz. of beef, thickened with Scotch barley and vegetables), $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, on four days of the week. Supper—1 pint cocoa, 6 oz. bread.

Extra.—Breakfast—8 oz. bread, 1 pint tea. Dinner, four days—8 oz. beef, 4 oz. bread, 1 lb. of potatoes; three days, 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{3}$ quart of sweet milk. Supper—1 pint cocoa, 6 oz. bread.

Hospital diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{3}$ quart sweet milk. Dinner—do. Supper—1 pint cocoa, 6 oz. bread.

Belfast District Asylum.

Breakfast—males, 1 quart stirabout (made with 8 oz. fine, or 7 oz. coarse meal), and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint mixed milk; females, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint mixed milk.

Dinner—males and females, three days a week, ½ lb. loaf bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, 6 oz. solid meat, and 1 pint soup. Males, ½ lb. loaf bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, and 1 quart soup (made with ox-heads and bones cut out of meat, vegetables, oatmeal, barley, pease, &c.); females, ½ lb. loaf bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, and 1½ pint soup, three days a week. Males, ¾ lb. loaf bread, or 3½ lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint mixed milk; females, ½ lb. loaf bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint mixed milk, one day a week. Supper—males, ½ lb. loaf bread and ¾ of a pint of new milk; females, ½ lb. loaf bread and 1½ pint new milk, during six summer months. Males, 1 quart stirabout and ¾ of a pint new milk; females, 1½ pint stirabout and ½ pint new milk, during six winter months.

Patients who are actively employed are allowed a portion of meat, in addition to the soup, five instead of three days in the week. When the state of the patient's health requires it, the diet is changed accordingly, and any other substituted that may be considered requisite by the Medical Officers.

Carlow District Asylum.

Breakfast—8 oz. of meal made into 1 quart of stirabout, with ⅓ of a quart of new milk. Dinner—for males, 11 oz. of bread; for females, 8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of mixed milk, on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, a quart of good soup (made of ox-heads, vegetables, and good beef, at the rate of ¼ lb. per head), instead of the milk. Bread the same. Supper—½ lb. of bread, with 1 pint of cocoa.

N.B.—The above quantities are increased from time to time, as occasion requires, and tea, wine, porter, and other extra articles of diet, are directed for individual cases, when the state of health demands them.

Clonmel District Asylum.

Breakfast—8 oz. of cutlins made into stirabout, or 8 oz. of best bread for those whom stirabout will not agree with; ½ pint of new milk to each patient.—This is the daily ordinary breakfast. Dinner (three days in the week—Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays)—12 oz. bread to working men, 8 oz. bread to idle men and women, 1 pint new milk gruel to each man and woman. Four days in the week, prime beef, at the rate of 56 lbs. per 100 patients, is boiled into soup, with peas, rice, and other vegetables, according to the season; 1 imperial pint of this soup is given to each patient, with the usual quantity of bread. The meat is distributed amongst the working patients, male and female. Supper—8 oz. bread to working men, 6 oz. bread to idle men and to women, ½ pint of new milk all round.

N.B.—Medical dietary is regulated daily for the sick, by the Medical Officers.

Cork District Asylum.

Breakfast—7 oz. of best oatmeal, in stirabout, and 1 pint of skimmed boiling milk. Dinner—on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, ¾ lb. of bread for males and ½ lb. for females, and 1½ pint of soup, made out of 6 oz. of beef, without bone, cut small, and vegetable seasoning. On Mondays and Wednesdays, ¾ lb. of bread for males, and ½ lb. for females, and 1 pint of skimmed boiling milk for males and females, except the farm men, who are allowed ¾ lb. of pork in lieu of milk. On Fridays 3½ lbs. of potatoes for males, and 3 lbs. for females, and 1 pint of skimmed boiling milk. Supper—6 oz. of bread and 1 pint of skimmed boiling milk.

Extras are allowed by the Resident Medical Superintendent.

Hospital diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. bread and 1 pint of tea or cocoa. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and 8 oz. of meat. Supper—6 oz. of bread and 1 pint of tea or cocoa.

Kilkenny District Asylum.

Ordinary.—Breakfast—6½ oz. oatmeal and 1 oz. rice made into stirabout, and ⅔ of a pint of new milk, for six days; 8 oz. bread and ⅔ pint new milk on Sundays. Dinner—8 oz. bread and ⅔ pint new milk on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, at the rate of 40 lbs. beef per 100 patients, with oatmeal and vegetables, to be boiled into soup; 1 pint of this soup to be given to each patient, with the usual quantity of bread. Supper—6 oz. bread and ⅔ pint of new milk.

Extra.—Breakfast—same as ordinary. Dinner—12 oz. bread and 1 pint milk on four days, and soup, as above, on other three days. Supper—8 oz. bread and ⅔ pint new milk.

Hospital diet.—1st—low fever diet—4 oz. bread and 3 pints whey daily. 2nd—bread diet—breakfast, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk; dinner, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk; supper, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. 3rd—tea diet—breakfast, 6 oz. bread, 1 pint tea; dinner, ordinary; supper, ordinary. 4th—rice diet—breakfast, 4 oz. bread, 1 pint milk; dinner, 4 oz. bread, 2 oz. rice, 1 pint milk; supper, 4 oz. bread, 1 pint milk. 5th—meat diet—breakfast, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint tea; dinner, 8 oz. bread, 8 oz. meat; supper, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint milk. 6th—full bread diet—breakfast, 12 oz. bread, 1 pint tea; dinner, 12 oz. bread, 1 pint milk; supper, 12 oz. bread, 1 pint milk.

Killarney District Asylum.

Ordinary.—Breakfast—males and females, 8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, or ½ lb. second quality bread and ¾ pint of skim-milk. Dinner—males, 10 oz. beef (free from bone), and ½ lb. second quality bread; females, 8 oz. beef (free from bone), and ½ lb. second quality bread, one day in the week; males and females, 1 quart beef soup (made of about 25 lbs. of beef, with a sufficient quantity of rice, oatmeal, vegetables, &c., for every 100 patients), and ½ lb. second quality bread, three days in the week; males and females, 1 pint skim-milk and ½ lb. second quality bread, three days in the week. Supper—males, ½ pint skim-milk and ½ lb. second quality bread; females, ½ pint skim-milk and ¼ lb. second quality bread.

Extra.—Male patients, who are actively employed are allowed an extra quantity of oatmeal or bread for breakfast or dinner.

Limerick District Asylum.

Ordinary.—Breakfast—7 oz. of Indian meal made into stirabout, or 12 oz. of bread for the male and 8 oz. of bread for female patients, new milk and tea. Dinner—12 oz. of beef and 12 oz. of bread or 3 lbs. of potatoes for males, and 2½ lbs. of potatoes, or 8 oz. bread for females; milk. Supper—6 oz. of bread and ½ pint of new milk for male and female patients.

Extra.—Breakfast—Tea, butter. Dinner—roast beef and mutton.

Hospital diet.—Wine, porter, spirits, eggs, butter, tea.

Londonderry District Asylum.

Ordinary.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal made into porridge, and ⅓ quart new milk. Dinner—Sundays and Thursdays—males, 1 quart soup and 12 oz. bread; females, 1 quart soup and 8 oz. bread. Tuesdays and Saturdays—males, 1 quart ox-head soup and 12 oz. bread; females, 1 quart ox-head soup and 8 oz. bread. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—males, 1 quart vegetable soup and 12 oz. bread; females, 1 quart vegetable soup and 8 oz. bread. Supper—5 oz. meal made into porridge, with ⅓ quart new milk.

Hospital diet.—1 lb. 8 oz. bread and 1 quart new milk daily.

The soup allowed on Sunday and Thursday is made from 40 lbs. of beef, without bone, for 100 quarts; and that used on Tuesday and Saturday, from ox-heads, 1 to 25 quarts. The soup contains meal, rice, peas, and garden vegetables. Any extra articles of diet thought necessary for the sick or delicate are furnished by order of the physicians.

Maryborough District Asylum.

Ordinary.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, ⅓ quart of new milk. Dinner (four days)—males, 12 oz. bread, or 4 lbs. potatoes; females, 10 oz. bread, or 3½ lbs. potatoes, milk; (three days)—males, 12 oz. bread, or 3½ lbs. potatoes, ½ lb. beef in soup; females, 10 oz.

bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, and ½ lb. of beef in soup. Supper—6 oz. bread, ⅓ quart new milk.

Extra.—Males, 10 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk; females, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

Hospital diet.—No definite diet for the sick. Gruel, broth, arrow-root, eggs, spirits, wine, tea, as the physicians prescribe.

Mullingar District Asylum.

Ordinary.—Breakfast (six days in the week), 8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, 1 pint new milk. (One day), 8 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Dinner (four days in the week), 8 oz. bread, 8 oz. meat; (three days in the week), 10 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—males, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint cocoa, daily; females, 6 oz. bread, 1 pint cocoa, daily.

Extra.—Breakfast—males and females, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint of tea, or new milk.

Omagh District Asylum.

Ordinary.—Breakfast—9 oz. meal made into stirabout, and ½ quart sweet milk. Dinner—Sundays, Mondays, and Saturdays—males, ⅛ stone potatoes, and 8 oz. beef; females, 6 oz. Tuesdays—4 oz. rice and 4 oz. bread. Wednesdays and Thursdays—⅛ stone potatoes, and 1 pint soup (1¾ oz. meat to the pint, with seasoning). Fridays—males, 1 pint sweet milk and 12 oz. bread; females, 8 oz. Supper—7 oz. meal, made into stirabout, and ½ quart sweet milk.

Extra.—Breakfast—males—No. 1, ¼ oz. tea, ⅝ oz. sugar, ½ nag. sweet milk, 8 oz. bread; females, 6 oz. No. 2, ¾ oz. cocoa, sugar, milk, and bread, as above. No. 3, ¼ oz. coffee, sugar, milk, and bread as in No. 1. No. 4, 1 pint milk, and bread as in No. 1. Dinner—No. 1, 10 oz. mutton chop, ⅛ stone potatoes. Males—No. 2, 1 pint milk, and 12 oz. bread; females, 8 oz. No. 3, 4 oz. rice and 4 oz. bread. Supper—Same as breakfast.

Hospital diet.—Regulated according to circumstances of the case.

Richmond District Asylum.

Ordinary.—Breakfast—1 quart stirabout and 1 pint milk, or 1 pint tea and 8 oz. bread—(5 oz. oatmeal and 1½ oz. rice to each quart stirabout); 1 oz. tea and 3½ oz. sugar to seven patients. Dinner (six days in the week)—½ lb. meat, 1 pint soup, 10 oz. bread, for males and females. Fridays—males, 10 oz., females, 8 oz. bread and 1 pint milk. Fast-days, Roman Catholics—males, 10 oz.; females, 8 oz. bread, and ½ lb. ling, with butter sauce. Potatoes, when in season, are substituted for dinner-bread, 2 lbs. to each patient; other vegetables, about ½ lb. to each patient, are given about four times weekly. Supper—½ lb. bread, and 1 pint cocoa.

Extra.—Eggs at breakfast. Dinner—1 pint beer or porter, ½ lb. mutton chop, half chicken, ½ lb. rice, or 1 pint beef-tea (4 lbs. beef to every 6 pints). Supper—1 pint of tea, as ordered by the Medical Officers.

Hospital diet.—Beef-tea, chops, eggs, porter, wine, whisky, rice, tea, extra milk, arrow-root, as ordered by the Medical Officers.

Sligo District Asylum.

Ordinary.—Breakfast—1 quart stirabout, ⅓ quart new milk. Dinner—Sundays—Irish stew. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—1 quart of meat soup, with vegetables, &c., and 12 oz. bread for working men, and 8 oz. bread for women and idle men. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—1 quart rice-milk, and 12 oz. bread for working men; 1 quart rice-milk and 8 oz. bread for women and idle men. Supper—1 pint milk, porridge, or cocoa, and ½ lb. bread, working men; 1 pint milk, porridge, or cocoa, and 6 oz. bread for women and idle men.

Extra.—Breakfast—½ lb. bread, with 1 pint of tea, milk, or coffee. Dinner—½ lb. bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, with ½ lb. chop or steak, or ½ lb. bread, with 1 pint of milk, beef-tea, or rice-milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, with 1 pint tea or milk.

Hospital diet.—Whey, arrow-root, beef, tea, wine, porter, or other medical comforts, as may be ordered by the Medical Officers, with or without any of the foregoing diets.

6 oz. oatmeal, 1½ oz. rice, to 1 quart stirabout. 7 oz. meat in Irish stew, with 3 lbs. potatoes, &c., for each patient. Meat soup in proportion of an ox-head, 6 lbs. beef, 3 lbs. split peas or oatmeal, with vegetables, for 32 patients. 2 oz. rice, ⅜ oz. flour, and ½ pint milk for each pint rice milk. 1½ oz. oatmeal, ¼ oz. flour, and 1 naggin milk to 1 pint of porridge.

Waterford District Asylum.

Ordinary.—Breakfast—6½ oz. oatmeal and rice in 1 quart stirabout (or 8 oz. bread for males, and 7 oz. for females), and ⅔ pint new milk. Dinner—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays—males, 10 oz. of bread; females, 7 oz., and 1 pint skim-milk. Sundays—males, 12 oz. beef, and females 10 oz., in 1 quart soup, with the usual bread. Tuesdays and Thursdays—ox-head and hough-meat soup (8 oz. to a pint), 1 pint, and usual bread.

Extra.—Breakfast—Bread, butter, eggs, tea, and sugar. Dinner—mutton, new milk. Supper—new milk and tea.

Hospital diet.—New milk, wine, spirits, porter, and ale.

APPENDIX D.

No. 1.—Return of all Persons in custody in Gaols during the Year ending 31st December, 1862, who were Acquitted of Offences on the ground of Insanity.

Gaol.	Total.			Nature of Offence.																	Discharged.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Died.			Remaining in Gaol.		
				Homicide.			Felony.			Assault.			Burglary.			Minor Offences.																	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Belfast,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Carrick-on-Shannon,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cork County,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drogheda,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galway County,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Galway Town,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilmainham,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lifford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Longford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Naas,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Richmond Bridewell,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tullamore,	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Wicklow,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total,	16	4	20	2	1	3	3	2	5	6	1	7	1	–	1	4	–	4	2	2	4	9	–	9	–	–	–	5	2	7

No. 2.—Return of all Persons confined in Gaols during the Year ending 31st December, 1862, who were found to be Insane on Arraignment, and incapable of pleading.

Gaol.	Total.			Nature of Offence.													Discharged.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Died.			Remaining in Gaol.		
				Homicide.			Felony.			Assault.			Larceny.															
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Clonmel,	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cork County,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilmainham,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Longford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond Bridewell,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trim,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	13	2	15	3	–	3	2	–	2	7	2	9	1	–	1	–	1	1	9	–	9	1	–	1	3	1	4

No. 3.—Return of all Persons under Sentence of Imprisonment or Transportation in Gaols, who became Insane during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Gaol.	Total.			Nature of Offence.												Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Died.			Remaining in Gaol.		
				Homicide.			Felony.			Assault.			Larceny.												
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Downpatrick,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dundalk,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Lifford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Limerick,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond Bridewell,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Sligo,	4	3	7	–	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	–	1	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	9	3	12	–	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	5	3	–	3	5	3	8	1	–	1	3	–	3

No. 4.—Return of Persons committed to Gaols in default of Surety to keep the Peace, during the Year ending 31st December, 1862, who were Insane at the time of committal, or became Insane subsequent thereto.

Gaol.	Total.			Insane on Committal.			Became Insane subsequent to Committal.			Discharged.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Remaining in Gaol.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Cavan,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cork County,	7	4	11	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	–	–	–
Cork City,	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Limerick County,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Mullingar,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Naas,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	6	–	6	6	–	6	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Tullamore,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Waterford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	22	6	28	19	6	25	3	–	3	6	–	6	12	5	17	4	1	5

No. 5.—Return of Persons committed to Gaols, under the Vagrancy Act, during the Year ending 31st December, 1862, who were Insane on Committal, or who became Insane while in Gaol.

Gaol.	Total.			Insane on Committal.			Became Insane in Gaol.			Discharged.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Died.			Remaining in Gaol.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Richmond Bridewell,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Sligo,	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1

No. 6.—Return of all persons Committed as "*Dangerous Lunatics*," discharged, &c., during the year ending 31st December, 1862.

Gaols.	Remaining in Custody on 31st Dec., 1861.			Committed during the Year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged, by Committing Magistrates on Medical Certificates.			Otherwise Discharged.			Died.			Total Removed to Asylums, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1862.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	5	7	12	19	8	27	24	15	39	2	1	3	11	10	21	–	–	–	1	–	1	14	11	25	10	4	14
Belfast,	5	–	5	22	3	26	28	3	31	2	2	4	22	–	22	–	–	–	1	1	2	25	3	28	3	–	3
Carlow,	1	–	1	2	1	3	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	–	2
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2
Castlebar,	8	11	19	16	19	35	24	30	54	8	11	19	8	4	12	–	–	–	1	2	3	17	17	34	7	13	20
Cavan,	6	7	13	18	7	25	24	14	38	3	4	7	8	1	9	–	1	1	2	1	3	13	7	20	11	7	18
Clonmel,	17	5	22	14	8	22	31	13	44	20	7	27	7	6	13	–	–	–	4	–	4	31	13	44	–	–	–
Cork County,	–	1	1	20	17	37	20	18	38	19	18	37	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	20	18	38	–	–	–
Cork City,	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	14	7	21	21	9	30	35	16	51	4	7	11	7	2	9	–	–	–	3	–	3	14	9	23	21	7	28
Drogheda,	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–
Dundalk,	1	3	4	10	5	15	11	8	19	5	6	11	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	7	17	1	1	2
Ennis,	–	–	–	6	3	9	6	3	9	5	3	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–
Enniskillen,	1	–	1	9	5	14	10	5	15	10	5	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	5	15	–	–	–
Galway County,	6	1	7	19	8	27	25	9	34	5	4	9	11	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	7	23	9	2	11
Galway Town,	1	–	1	4	5	9	5	5	10	2	1	3	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	2	1	3
Grangegorman,	–	44	44	–	55	55	–	99	99	–	7	7	–	35	35	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	49	49	–	50	50
Kilkenny,	1	–	1	10	4	14	11	4	15	8	2	10	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	11	3	14	–	1	1
Kilmainham,	9	8	17	17	7	24	26	15	41	9	8	17	6	4	10	–	1	1	2	–	2	17	13	30	9	2	11
Lifford,	20	7	27	30	16	46	50	23	73	4	7	11	14	7	21	3	–	3	1	–	1	22	14	36	28	9	37
Limerick City,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick County,	1	–	1	7	7	14	8	7	15	6	5	11	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	14	–	1	1
Londonderry,	5	1	6	17	4	21	22	5	27	6	1	7	9	1	10	1	–	1	1	–	1	17	2	19	5	3	8
Longford,	–	–	–	6	1	7	6	1	7	4	1	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–
Maryborough,	3	1	4	3	3	6	6	4	10	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	1	–	1
Monaghan,	9	6	15	8	3	11	17	9	26	3	–	3	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	3	14	6	6	12
Mullingar,	1	–	1	5	4	9	6	4	10	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	1	1
Naas,	3	–	3	8	2	10	11	2	13	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	8	1	9
Nenagh,	13	5	18	8	11	19	21	16	37	–	2	2	5	4	9	–	–	–	2	1	3	7	7	14	14	9	23
Omagh,	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1
Richmond Bridewell,	32	–	32	48	–	48	80	–	80	8	–	8	22	–	22	–	–	–	3	–	3	33	–	33	47	–	47
Roscommon,	3	1	4	9	8	17	12	9	21	2	–	2	5	3	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	3	11	4	6	10
Sligo,	–	–	–	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–
Tralee,	–	–	–	9	1	10	9	1	10	8	1	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	10	–	–	–
Trim,	–	–	–	7	5	12	7	5	12	6	3	9	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	5	11	1	–	1
Tullamore,	2	–	2	7	4	11	9	4	13	2	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	2	–	2
Waterford,	–	–	–	2	6	8	2	6	8	2	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	8	–	–	–
Wexford,	28	–	28	13	8	21	41	8	49	1	6	7	5	2	7	2	–	2	2	–	2	10	8	18	31	–	31
Wicklow,	4	7	11	6	5	11	10	12	22	–	5	5	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	9	13	6	3	9
Total,	199	122	321	414	258	672	613	380	993	180	142	322	168	95	263	9	3	12	25	13	38	382	253	635	231	127	358

No. 7.—Summary of the foregoing Tables, for Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Classification of Lunatics.	Remaining in Custody on 31st Dec., 1861.			Committed or Certified during year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st Dec., 1862.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity,	8	3	11	8	1	9	16	4	20	9	–	9	2	2	4	–	–	–	11	2	13	5	2	7
Persons found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading,	6	1	7	7	1	8	13	2	15	9	–	9	–	1	1	1	–	1	10	1	11	3	1	4
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who became insane in gaol,	–	–	–	9	3	12	9	3	12	5	3	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	3	9	3	–	3
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on committal, or who became insane subsequent thereto,	–	–	–	22	6	28	22	6	28	12	5	17	6	–	6	–	–	–	18	5	23	4	1	5
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on committal, or who became insane subsequent thereto,	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1
Persons committed as dangerous lunatics,	199	122	321	414	258	672	613	380	993	180	142	322	177	98	275	25	13	38	382	253	635	231	127	358
Total,	213	126	339	463	269	732	676	395	1071	217	150	367	185	101	286	27	13	40	429	264	693	247	131	378

APPENDIX E.

Return of all Persons confined in Government Prisons, under Sentence of Penal Servitude or Transportation, who were certified as being Insane, during the Year ending 31st December, 1862, and how they were disposed of.

Prisons.	Total.			Nature of Offence.										Removed to Asylums by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant, &c., during the year.			Died.			Given over to their Friends on completion of Sentence.			Remaining in Prisons on 31st December, 1862.		
				Burglary and Robbery.		Larceny.		Larceny from the Person.		Subsequent Felony.		Arson.													
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Philipstown,*	6	–	6	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Spike Island,	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mountjoy Male,	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1†
Mountjoy Female,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	8	3	11	5	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	5	3	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2

* Philipstown was the depot for weak-minded and invalid prisoners.

† This convict became convalescent, and was removed to Spike Island.

APPENDIX F.

Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.

No. 1.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., during the Year ended 31st December, 1862.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1861,	91	40	131
Admitted to 31st December, 1862,	17	3	20
Total,	108	43	151
Discharged during the Year:			
Recovered,	1	2	3
Improved,	4	1	5
Incurable,*	9	2	11
Total Discharged,	14	5	19
Deaths (from Natural Causes),	4	–	4
Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year,	18	5	23
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1862,	90	38	128

* Removed to District Asylums on the termination of their sentences.

No. 2.—Form of Disease in those remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1862.

Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania,	37	19	56
Melancholia,	21	3	24
Moral Insanity,	2	4	6
Imbecility,	10	9	19
Epileptic (with recurrent Mania),	7	1	8
Convalescent,	13	2	15
Total,	90	38	128

No. 3.—Classification of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1862.

Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convalescent,	13	2	15
Quiet and Orderly, but Insane,	13	10	23
Moderately tranquil,	43	16	59
Noisy and Refractory,	21	10	31
Total,	90	38	128
Imbecile and Epileptic,	17	10	27
Suicidal,	4	6	10

No. 4.—Outlay and Produce on Farm and Garden for the Year ended 31st March, 1862.

	£ s. d.	Amount. £ s. d.
Outlay,		254 12 5½
Produce, Cash,	105 15 4	
Produce, Vegetables, &c.,	108 0 0	
Produce, Mangold, &c.,	112 0 0	
Produce, Seed Potatoes sown,	40 0 0	
		365 15 4
Net Profit,		111 2 10½
		A. R. P.
Quantity of Land under Spade Cultivation,		7 3 37
" " Plough "		6 0 21
" " Grass "		8 3 37
" " Buildings, &c.,		6 0 6
Total,		29 0 21

No. 5.—Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1862.

Receipts.	Amount. £ s. d.	Expenditure.	Amount. £ s. d.	Observations.
Balance on hand, 31st Dec., 1861,	631 6 1	Provisions,	1,226 16 11	
Treasury Advances,	3,227 14 9	Clothing of Patients and Servants,	325 18 6	
Received for Sale of Garden and Farm Produce,	105 15 4	Light and Washing,	77 7 6	Fuel supplied by Board of Works.
Casual Receipts,	0 14 7	Salaries of Officers,	741 16 11	
		Wages of Servants,	386 10 9	
		Bedding and Furniture,	12 17 4	
		Repairs and Alterations,	17 5 11	
		Farm, Garden, and Dairy,	254 12 5½	
		Stationery and Printing,	—	Supplied by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
		Medical Comforts, Groceries,	26 0 0	
		Medicines,	22 12 8	
		Wine, Porter, and Spirits,	43 0 0	
		Medical Diet,	60 0 0	
		Tobacco and Snuff,	30 0 0	
		Incidental Expenses,	72 6 3	
		Total Outlay,	3,297 5 2½	
		Balance on hand, 31st Dec., 1862,	668 5 6½	
			3,965 10 9	
		Daily average No. of Patients,	128	
		Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum, on the entire outlay,	£ s. d. 25 15 2	
Total Receipts,	3,965 10 9			

No. 6.—Dietary.

Meals.	Dietary.	No. on each description of Diet. Male.	Female.	Total.	Observations.
	Ordinary.				
Breakfast,	1 pint tea (1 oz. for 7 patients) and 8 oz. bread; ¾ pint milk and 8 oz. bread; or stirabout, 6 oz. for each patient, and ¾ pint of milk.				
Dinner,	17 lbs. beef and 3 ox-heads for about 100 patients; 1 quart soup and 10 oz. bread, 3 days. ½ lb. meat; males 2 lbs., females 1½ lbs. potatoes, and vegetables, 3 days.	85	28	113	When a sufficiency of milk can be supplied from the Asylum dairy, stirabout constitutes the principal article for breakfast.
Supper,	1 pint cocoa (4½ lbs. for about 100) and 10 oz. bread on Fridays. 1 pint tea or cocoa (1 oz. for 7 patients), or ¾ pint milk and 8 oz. bread.				
	Extra.				
Breakfast,	Tea and eggs, with bread and butter,	2	9	11	In quantities as ordered.
Dinner,	Beef tea and chop, with bread or vegetables, and beer or porter,	3	1	4	
		90	30	128	
	Hospital Diet. (*See Extras.*)				

APPENDIX G.

Private Licensed Houses.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Name of Asylum.	Number remaining in Asylum on 31st Dec., 1861.			Admitted to 31st December, 1862.			Total under treatment during the Year.			Discharged. Recovered.			Improved.			Not Improved, or Incurable.			Escaped.			Died.			Total Discharged, Escaped, and Died.			Remaining on 31st December, 1862.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat,	17	16	33	8	3	11	25	19	44	6	1	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	3	9	19	16	35
Bellevue, Co. Dublin,	18	7	25	4	1	5	22	8	30	–	1	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	1	6	17	7	24
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	8	18	26	4	6	10	12	24	36	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4	6	10	20	30
Bushy Park, Co. Limerick,	5	4	9	2	1	3	7	5	12	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	5	4	9
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	13	8	21	12	5	17	25	13	38	3	5	8	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	4	10	6	16	15	7	22
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Farnham House, Co. Dublin,	21	11	32	13	7	20	34	18	52	2	3	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	3	4	6	8	14	28	10	38
Eagle Lodge, do.,	12	12	24	3	–	3	15	12	27	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	1	6	10	11	21
Hartfield House, do.,	30	3	33	6	–	6	36	3	39	4	–	4	2	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	1	9	28	2	30
Hampstead House, do.,	27	1	28	8	–	8	35	1	36	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	8	–	8	27	1	28
Highfield, do.,	–	12	12	–	3	3	–	15	15	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	5	5	–	10	10
Lindville, Co. Cork,	19	12	31	9	8	17	28	20	48	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	13	21	14	35
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	6	6	–	1	1	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
Lucan Spa, do.,	5	10	15	3	4	7	8	14	22	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	12	19
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	10	8	18	2	1	3	12	9	21	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	12	7	19
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin	6	6	12	2	2	4	8	8	16	–	2	2	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	7	3	10
Riversdale Lodge, do.,	–	3	3	–	4	4	–	6	6	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	3	3
St. Patrick's, Dublin,	74	67	141	8	7	15	82	74	156	–	5	5	3	1	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	6	11	77	68	145
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	24	24	–	22	22	–	46	46	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	11	11	–	35	35
Verville, do.,	–	18	18	–	6	6	–	24	24	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	21	21
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	266	249	515	84	82	166	350	331	681	19	28	47	19	15	34	12	15	27	1	–	1	15	11	26	66	69	135	284	262	546

* Captured soon after l is escape.

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

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GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.
1863.

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 31*st January* 1863.

SIR,

Introductory.

We have the honour to lay before you our Fifth Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

It is with regret we announce that during the past year we have been deprived by death of the valuable services of our chairman, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie of Portmore. In every question of difficulty we were greatly indebted to his sound judgment and practical good sense; and on all occasions we derived much assistance from his accurate business habits.

The office of Deputy-Commissioner, vacant by the death of Dr. Cockburn, was, after considerable delay, bestowed on Dr. George Paterson, who has for some time been engaged in the active discharge of its duties.

Changes in the Law.

During the last Session of Parliament, an Act was passed "To "make further provision respecting Lunacy in Scotland." This Act, 25th and 26th Vict. c. 54, modifies in several important particulars the original Lunacy Act, 20th and 21st Vict. c. 71. It extends the definition of the term "lunatic," which it declares shall now embrace every person certified by two medical persons to be "a "lunatic, an insane person, an idiot, or a person of unsound mind." This important change makes the definition of lunacy in the Scotch law identical with that of the English Statute, and will, we believe, tend to the removal of obstacles which hitherto have occasionally

Changes in the Law.

interfered with the prompt and proper treatment of the insane. At the same time, we trust that the declaration required by the Medical certificates, that the patient is "a proper person to be de- "tained under care and treatment," will prevent undue recourse being had to seclusion in asylums.

Another very important alteration is the recognition of lunatic wards in poorhouses as permanent accommodation for pauper lunatics; on conditions, and under restrictions, to which we shall more particularly direct attention in a subsequent portion of this Report.

This Amendment Act further empowers us to grant special licenses to occupiers of private houses for the reception and detention therein of lunatics, not exceeding four in number, without the exaction of any license fee. This power, in connexion with that conferred on us of sanctioning the discharge of patients from asylums, on trial or probation, will, we hope, tend to facilitate the restoration to ordinary life of many patients for whom asylum treatment and discipline are not absolutely required. Further facilities in the disposal of patients are afforded by the authority which this Act confers on us, of granting licenses without fee to charitable institutions, established for the care and training of imbecile children, and supported in whole or in part by private subscriptions; and likewise, by the power it bestows on us of sanctioning the transfer of patients from one asylum to another without the order of the Sheriff.

A further important modification in the manner of disposing of pauper lunatics, introduced by this Act, is the relaxation of the stringent enactment which required District Boards of Lunacy to provide accommodation for their pauper lunatics within their own districts, either in Public or District Asylums. For the future, agreements and arrangements may, with our sanction, be made "for the reception and detention of all or "any of the pauper lunatics of any district, county, or parish, in "any public, private, district, or parochial asylum or hospital, "within or beyond the limits of such district, county, or parish." But while the basis on which accommodation may be provided is thus extended, it is enacted that the Court of Session, in the event of a District Board failing to take such steps as the Home Secretary, on our representation, may consider requisite for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the district, shall, on due cause shown, appoint a person at whose sight and instance the whole powers and duties of such District Board, relative to the providing of accommodation, shall be performed.

Additional security for the proper care of pauper lunatics is provided by the authority now given us, to take whatever steps may be necessary for the removal of such patients to asylums, in case of the refusal or failure of parochial boards to carry out, in this respect, the requirements of the Statute.

The procedure for placing patients in asylums has also in some degree been modified by the recent Act. The petitioner is now

called on to declare the capacity in which he stands to the patient; and the convenience of the public has been consulted by extending the period during which a certificate of emergency is valid, from one to three days. Changes in the Law.

The disposal of dangerous lunatics has been facilitated and rendered less expensive, by authorizing the Sheriff to permit the inspector of poor, within a certain stage of the proceedings, to take charge of the patient, provided such arrangements be made for his safe custody as are satisfactory to the Sheriff.

The spirit of liberal legislation which the foregoing details show to pervade this Act, further appears in a clause which permits persons to place themselves voluntarily under treatment in asylums. Unfortunately, however, the procedure to be followed is too complicated to allow us to hope that the provisions of this clause will be taken advantage of, except on very rare occasions. The remaining clauses refer chiefly to the disposal of criminal lunatics, and do not at present call for special notice.

The increase in the number of pauper lunatics in 1861 is again remarkably small. In 1858 it amounted to 243, in 1859 to 246, in 1860 to 31, and in 1861 to 32. Number and Distribution of the Insane.

The distribution of the insane in Scotland, on 1st January 1862, was as follows:—

In public and district asylums there were 2820 patients, being an increase of 108 since 1st January 1861. Of these patients, 1403 were males, and 1417 females; 800 were supported by private funds, and 2020 by parochial rates. At 1st January 1861, the numbers supported by private funds and parochial rates were respectively 766 and 1946. It thus appears that during 1861 an increase of 34 had taken place in the number of private patients, and one of 74 in that of paupers. In Public and District Asylums.

The number of patients in private asylums or licensed houses amounted to 921, being an increase of 14 in 1861. Of these patients, 397 were males, and 524 females; 231 were supported by private funds, and 690 by parochial rates. On 1st January 1861, the numbers supported by private funds and parochial rates were respectively 224 and 683. It thus appears that during 1861 an increase of 7 had taken place in the number of private patients, and one of 7 in that of paupers. In Private Asylums.

The insane in lunatic wards of poorhouses amounted to 838, being a decrease of 5 during the year. Of these patients, 335 were males, and 503 females, the whole of whom were chargeable to their parishes. In Poorhouses.

The distribution of the patients in the individual asylums and poorhouses is shown by the Table of Appendix B.

The pauper patients placed as single patients amounted to 1741, Single Patients.

Number and Distribution of the Insane.

Single Patients.

being a decrease of 46 since the returns of the previous year. These patients, comprising 769 males, and 972 females, were disposed of in the following manner:—618 males, and 720 females, were living with relatives; 139 males, and 195 females, were placed with strangers; and 12 males, and 57 females, were living alone. Their distribution in the different parishes and counties, as returned by the inspectors of poor, is shown in the Tables of Appendix A.

During our first investigation into the condition of the insane not placed in establishments, we acquired knowledge of the existence in private dwellings of 1887 insane persons—1041 males, and 846 females—supported from private funds. In later inspections, however, we have purposely omitted to make any particular inquiries regarding such patients, as, being for the most part resident with their own families, they are not subject to statutory visitation. At the beginning of 1862, there were only 21 private single patients who, in conformity with the 41st section of the Lunacy Act, were placed, under the order of the Sheriff, in the houses of strangers. From the great uncertainty which, under these circumstances, must accompany any estimate of the number of unreported private patients, we now think it more advisable not to take them into account.

Total Numbers.

The total number of the insane in Scotland, on 1st January 1862, exclusive of the unreported lunatics placed in private dwellings and maintained from private funds, was accordingly 6341, distributed as follows:—

Mode of Distribution.				Private.			Pauper.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Public and District Asylums,	1403	1417	2820	418	382	800	985	1035	2020
„ Private „	397	524	921	93	138	231	304	386	690
„ Poorhouses .	335	503	838	...	...	...	335	503	838
„ Private Dwellings,	777	985	1762	8	13	21	769	972	1741
Total,	2912	3429	6341	519	533	1052	2393	2896	5289

It appears from this Table, that of 6341 insane persons in Scotland, of whom we have official cognizance, 1052 were supported by private funds, and 5289 by parochial rates. At 1st January 1861, the corresponding numbers were 1013 and 5257. There is thus in 1861 an increase of 39 in the number of private patients returned to our Board, and an increase of 32 in that of paupers, making the total increase 71. To what cause this comparatively slow growth of pauper lunacy is to be ascribed, we are not prepared to offer an opinion, but we scarcely venture to hope that the

result of future years will be found as favourable. The amount of pauper and private lunacy on 1st January of each year, since the institution of our Board, is seen in the following Table :— Number and Distribution of the Insane.

Total Numbers.

At 1st January	Number of Pauper Lunatics.		Number of Private Insane.	
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	As Single Patients under the Sheriffs' order.
1858, . .	2953	1784	1012	20
1859, . .	3103	1877	1011	24
1860, . .	3379	1847	971	21
1861, . .	3470	1787	992	22
1862, . .	3548	1741	1031	21

We ascribe the nearly stationary amount of private lunacy principally to the impoverishing operation of mental disease, through which a considerable number of private patients are each year converted into paupers; and the greater growth of pauper lunacy partly to the cause just alluded to, and partly to a diminished mortality from better care and treatment.

An erroneous estimate has been formed of the prevalence of insanity in Scotland, by instituting comparisons between the number of the insane in England and Scotland founded on the official returns of the English and Scotch Boards of Lunacy. But in making these comparisons, it has been overlooked that in the English returns no account is taken of private lunatics, resident with friends and boarded with strangers, who have not been reported to the Commissioners. In our former Reports, we estimated the number of this class in Scotland at 1887. We see no reason to doubt that if similar investigations were undertaken in England, a corresponding increase would take place in the known number of the insane of that country.

In making such comparisons, it is likewise necessary to bear in mind, that in Scotland the visits of the Commissioners are not limited to asylums and poorhouses, but extend to every house, wherever situated, in which a pauper lunatic is placed. Every parish in Scotland is thus visited on an average once a year, either by the Medical Commissioners or Deputy Commissioners; and there is, accordingly, good reason to think that the number of unreported pauper lunatics is much less in Scotland, than in England where no such parochial inspections are undertaken. We are of opinion,

therefore, that any seeming excess of lunacy in Scotland is not so much due to a larger proportion of insane in the population, as to more copious and accurate returns.

Proceedings of District Boards.

PROCEEDINGS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

The position of the District Boards has been greatly modified by the Act of last Session, which largely extends the manner in which pauper lunatics may be disposed of. By the 3d and 4th Sections of the Act, we are authorized, if we shall see fit, to recognise lunatic wards in poorhouses as affording permanent accommodation for the insane poor; and by the 8th Section it is provided that, with our sanction, "agreements and arrangements may be made for the reception and "detention of all or any of the pauper lunatics of any district, "county, or parish in any public, private, district, or parochial "asylum, or hospital, within or beyond the limits of such district, "county, or parish." It thus appears that individual parishes may, with our sanction, enter into agreements with asylums for the reception of their pauper lunatics, without the concurrence of the District Board of the district of which they form a constituent part. As, however, we are of opinion that the frequent or indiscriminate exercise of this power is calculated to lead to the provision of accommodation of a character not well adapted for the proper care and treatment of the insane, especially of those requiring special care, we shall be careful to grant the requisite sanction only under circumstances which fully warrant this course.

We have called on the District Boards which have not as yet taken any steps to erect asylums for themselves, or to enter into agreements with existing establishments for the reception of their pauper lunatics, to state which of these courses they intend to adopt; and we have reason to think, from the answers we have received, that active steps will soon be taken by the whole of these Boards to carry out the requirements of the Statute.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each district placed in asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and of those left in private dwellings, as at 1st January of the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862:—

Proceedings of District Boards.

Names of Districts.	Number of Pauper Lunatics									
	On 1st January 1858.		On 1st January 1859.		On 1st January 1860.		On 1st January 1861.		On 1st January 1862.	
	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
1 Aberdeen,	209	109	224	119	270	117	290	116	308	120
2 Argyll, ...	64	115	84	126	94	126	90	132	89	125
3 Ayr, ...	93	121	94	122	133	127	133	122	125	113
4 Banff, ...	23	57	27	58	35	54	34	53	44	47
5 Bute, ...	10	21	12	18	16	21	20	20	17	20
6 Caithness,	17	55	18	70	26	67	29	70	36	69
7 Dumfries,	130	128	159	125	185	143	197	127	211	120
8 Edinburgh,	525	92	514	102	531	94	542	86	544	81
9 Elgin, ...	34	36	43	31	42	34	54	34	53	32
10 Fife, ...	180	79	203	84	208	83	211	82	192	92
11 Forfar,.....	296	59	305	64	323	67	329	64	352	64
12 Glasgow,...	554	109	549	109	585	108	580	102	603	103
13 Haddington,	51	32	50	39	55	40	63	37	60	37
14 Inverness,	134	312	147	321	168	296	170	304	174	288
15 Kincardine,	44	29	47	33	52	32	53	29	55	27
16 Orkney, ...	17	39	21	37	24	34	16	33	21	36
17 Perth, ...	175	155	191	159	203	155	215	150	221	144
18 Renfrew, ...	153	28	169	36	175	35	153	32	148	31
19 Roxburgh,	76	98	64	107	66	95	79	85	85	82
20 Shetland,	18	24	17	23	19	26	17	26	19	30
21 Stirling, ...	150	86	163	94	169	93	195	83	191	80
Totals,	2953	1784	3101	1877	3379	1847	3470	1787	3548	1741

There has thus in the five years been an increase of 595 in the number of pauper lunatics placed in establishments, and a decrease of 43 in the number of those left in private dwellings.

The present position of the individual districts is as follows:—

District of Aberdeen.

The new asylum for private patients at Elmhill, in connexion with the Royal Asylum at Aberdeen, is now opened for the reception of patients. This house is intended "to accommodate about "60 patients (30 of each sex), of the better class, at rates of board "of from fifty guineas upwards. The accommodation consists of— "A hall for assemblies, etc.; 2 common dining-rooms; 4 common "sitting-rooms; 2 sick-rooms; 2 dormitories for selected patients; "10 private rooms, with attached bed-rooms; 40 separate bed-"rooms; 6 rooms for officials; 1 kitchen; 2 sculleries; 1 servants' "hall or dining-room; 6 bed-rooms and dormitories for servants; "pantries; cellars, etc."

Since the opening of Elmhill House, no pauper lunatic chargeable to the district has been refused admission into the Aberdeen Asylum.

District Argyll.

The Argyllshire district asylum at Lochgilphead is rapidly ap-

Proceedings of District Boards.

proaching completion, and will soon be ready for the reception of patients.

District of Ayr.

We understand that the District Board of Ayrshire have acquired a site for an asylum in the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock, on the estate of the Duke of Portland, but no official intimation to this effect has reached us. In the meantime, such of the pauper lunatics of this district as require asylum treatment are, for the most part, sent to the Royal Asylums of Glasgow and Montrose, the private asylums of Garngad, Longdale, and Millholm, and the lunatic wards of the Abbey and Burgh Poorhouses, Paisley. About 24 patients, who are considered incurable and harmless, are accommodated within the district in the lunatic wards of the Cunninghame Combination Poorhouse.

District of Banff.

Plans for the Banffshire district asylum have been prepared by Messrs. Alexander and William Reid, architects of Elgin and Inverness, and, having received our approval, tenders for the erection of the buildings have been advertised for. The site chosen adjoins the Lady Bridge Station of the Banff, Portsoy, and Strathisla Railway, two miles distant from the county town, and contains about 22 acres.

The asylum will be a plain structure, facing the south, with accommodation for 90 patients. The main or front building will be chiefly two storeys in height. On the ground floor there will be a dining-hall in the centre of the front, with a range of single rooms on each side, entering from a wide corridor which, enlarged by a central projection to the front, serves also as a day-room. In cross wings, at each end of the front building, will be the wards for the infirm patients, and for those requiring more special supervision. A projection at each end, and another behind the range of single rooms on each side, will contain the lavatories, etc., on both floors. In the rear of the dining-hall are the dispensary and waiting-room, and in a lower building, extending backwards, are the kitchen and scullery. A range of buildings at the back, running parallel to the front building, contains the other domestic offices, workshops, etc., with the general entrance to the asylum in the centre. The general bath-rooms are intended to be placed underneath the front day-rooms at each end of the main building, the declivity of the site affording facilities for this purpose. Over the dining-hall are the rooms for the superintendent, and a large workroom for females. Behind these will be the library and matron's sitting-room, with two attic bedrooms over them for the matron and house servants. The remainder of the upper floor, extending over the whole of the front building, will be divided, on each side, into two large dormitories with two single rooms attached. The upper floor of the cross wings will afford additional sleeping accommodation, partly in single rooms, and partly in associated dormitories.

The estimated cost of the buildings, including farm-offices, lodge, and enclosing wall, is £11,755. It is intended to supply the gas for the asylum from the Banff Gas-works.

In the districts of Bute, Caithness, and Dumfries, there has been no change since last Report. Bute continues to send its pauper lunatics to the Royal Asylum at Glasgow. The district of Inverness is, we understand, ready to receive overtures from Caithness for a joint interest in the Inverness Asylum. The asylum at Dumfries continues to provide accommodation for the whole of the pauper lunatics of the three southern counties for whom admission is demanded.

Proceedings of District Boards.

Districts of Bute, Caithness, and Dumfries.

The District Board of Edinburgh have not yet entered into any arrangements with the managers of the Royal Asylum at Morningside for the reception and maintenance of the pauper lunatics of the district. In a letter addressed to us, dated 8th October 1862, the clerk of the District Board inquired what effect the power conferred on us to sanction the reception of pauper lunatics into poorhouses, and also the power given us to grant special licenses for the reception of pauper lunatics into private houses, were likely to have on the number of patients for whom the District Board should have to provide accommodation. In reply, we stated that we had no means of determining the changes which recent legislation might effect on the numbers for which asylum accommodation should be provided which were not equally patent to the District Board.

District of Edinburgh.

We are not aware that the District Board have taken any further steps in the matter. It is, however, extremely desirable that it should immediately adopt some definite course, as the state of uncertainty in which the Royal Asylum is left as to its future position delays the introduction of many desirable improvements, and exercises a prejudicial effect on the interests of the patients. It should, besides, be borne in mind, that the Royal Asylum may, under the recent Act, conclude agreements with other districts for the reception of their pauper lunatics, and thus, in the event of further delay, it may be found impossible to get in the asylum, the amount of accommodation necessary for the wants of the Edinburgh district.

The pauper lunatics chargeable to the district amounted, at 1st January 1862, to 625; of whom 327 were placed in public asylums, 71 in private asylums, 146 in lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 81 in private dwellings. In all probability, the proportion of patients placed in establishments will undergo little change from recent legislation.

Plans for the improvement of the existing asylum at Elgin have been prepared, with the view of its being formally recognised as the asylum of the district. As soon as this is done, it is, we understand, the intention of the District Board to acquire five acres of land adjoining the present grounds, under the provisions of the 11th section of the recent Act.

District of Elgin.

The District Board of Fife have, after prolonged discussion, resolved to erect an asylum for 250 beds, including those of the in-

District of Fife.

Proceedings of District Boards.

firmary wards, and those required for the accommodation of officials and attendants. The number of patients will thus be about 210. We understand that plans are in course of preparation, and that no time will now be lost in proceeding with the erection of the building.

District of Forfar.

We have received intimation that it is intended to increase the ample accommodation already provided in the asylums of Dundee and Montrose for the pauper lunatics of the district of Forfar, by the erection of lunatic wards in connexion with the poorhouses of the parishes of Dundee, and Liff and Benvie. This intention, when realized, will, we fear, operate injuriously on the interests of the asylums, especially on those of the asylum of Dundee. It cannot, however, be denied that the parishes just named have suffered much inconvenience from the difficulty of obtaining admission for recent cases into this asylum, and that its managers have shown no disposition to mitigate the evil, either by requiring the removal of a certain number of the incurable patients to the asylum of Montrose, and of others to the care of friends, or by the erection of such additional accommodation as experience had shown to be necessary.

The asylums of Dundee and Montrose, although generally regarded as district accommodation, are not under any legal obligation to admit the pauper lunatics of the district. Admission, accordingly, cannot be demanded as a right, and, in the case of refusal, the parishes have no alternative but submission. We have pointed out this state of matters to the District Board, and have called attention to the propriety of having it remedied, but hitherto without success. During 1862, 25 pauper lunatics were refused admission into the asylum of Dundee from want of accommodation. Had a contract existed, binding the asylums to receive all the pauper lunatics of the district, the necessity of providing accommodation in lunatic wards of poorhouses would probably not have been felt, and this retrograde measure might then have been avoided. At the asylum of Montrose no pauper lunatic, from any parish, has been refused admission.

District of Glasgow.

The District Board of Glasgow have expressed to us an opinion that the existing accommodation for pauper lunatics in Lanarkshire is sufficient for the wants of the district. This accommodation they reckon as follows :—

	Patients.
In Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, for .	330
,, Glasgow City Poorhouse, . .	150
,, Barony Parish Poorhouse, . .	160
,, Govan Parish Poorhouse, . .	92
,, Private Asylum at Bothwell, . .	130
,, Garngad Private Asylum, . .	80
Total accommodation, . .	942

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District of Glasgow.

This calculation assumes that the whole division for patients at the lowest rate of payment in the East House at Gartnavel, and the whole accommodation in the two private asylums of Bothwell and Garngad, will be available for pauper lunatics, leaving no disposable accommodation for the private insane at parochial rates in Gartnavel, or at any rate of payment in the private asylums. It assumes, moreover, that the private asylums will be recognised as affording permanent district accommodation.

At 1st January 1862, the whole number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Lanarkshire was 706, of whom 193 were in public asylums, 89 in private asylums; 321 in poorhouses; and 103 in private dwellings. As yet, no definite proposal has been submitted to us by the District Board for their accommodation, in accordance with the provisions of the Statute. We trust, however, that in framing any such proposal it will be borne in mind that the existing accommodation in Lanarkshire is very far from being satisfactory in equal degrees, and that the principles on which the treatment of the patients is conducted are very different in different establishments. We could not, therefore, undertake to recognise indiscriminately or unconditionally all the existing houses as affording permanently the amount of accommodation for which they are at present licensed.

District of Haddington.

The District Board of Haddington still delay the erection of a district asylum, in the expectation that the county of Berwick may detach itself from the Roxburgh district and join Haddington in providing a common asylum. Another cause of delay lies in the belief that an efficient asylum might be erected for considerably less money than would be required to carry out the plans already adopted.

District of Inverness.

The district asylum at Inverness will probably be ready for occupation next autumn. On 10th January 1863, Dr. Aitken reports that the "eastern part of the building is in a very advanced state. "In the upper floor of the infirmary refractory ward, and the "second floor of the three-storey building, all the work has been "completed, with the exception of the plumber work and gas-"fittings; and the ground-floor of the parts now mentioned is "ready for the carpenters, who have not completed it, in order "that they might not interfere with the introduction and testing of "the pipes in connexion with the water supply, heating apparatus, etc.

"The centre block of building is not in so advanced a state; the "kitchen, dining-room, chapel, recreation-hall, shoemakers' and "tailors' shop, being only now ready for the plasterers, whilst the "plaster work in the medical assistant, matron, house-steward, and "domestic servants' rooms is in process of completion.

"The western part of the asylum has only lately been roofed in, "and is now ready for the plasterers.

Proceedings of District Boards.

District of Inverness.

" Throughout the whole building all the pipes for the heating, " water supply, carrying off the sewage and gas, have been laid, " and the boilers in connexion with the heating and cooking " apparatus fixed in their places.

" Of the appendages to the asylum, I may state that the medical " superintendent's house, farm-steading, and one of the lodges, have " been finished, that the gas-house is ready for roofing, and the " mason-work of the laundry is nearly completed.

" Throughout the grounds, during the past year, some improve- " ments have been made, and others, more considerable, are in " progress. On the face of the hill rising immediately behind the " asylum, some acres of land are being reclaimed, in preparation " for further improvement by the patients; and the garden, which " it is now proposed to place at the east end of the building, has " been commenced. In order also to facilitate the working of the " farm, a serviceable road has been made through the greater part " of it."

Districts of Kincardine and Orkney.

No change has taken place in the position of the districts of Kincardine and Orkney since our last report.

District of Perth.

The Perthshire District Asylum at Murthly continues to make satisfactory progress. On the 25th December 1862, the architect reported, " That in the course of about six weeks more, should the " weather prove favourable, the whole will be roofed in. The " only part at present unroofed is the central portion, consisting of " the dining-hall, amusement-room, kitchen, and kitchen offices.

" The internal finishing is equally well advanced: the whole of " the east half, or male portion of the building, is all completed, " with the exception of the water-closet and lavatory fittings, " and these are in course of being fitted up. The west half, or " female portion, has got the first coat of plaster, and the second " coat is now being put on. We therefore contemplate, from the " advanced state of the works at the present time, that the whole " buildings will be completely finished and ready for the reception " of patients by August or September 1863."

District of Renfrew.

The District Board of Renfrew are now seriously considering the course which they will pursue to carry into effect the provisions of the Statute. There already exists in the district, in the lunatic wards of the poorhouses of Greenock, and of the Abbey and Burgh parishes, Paisley, sufficient accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district, although not altogether of an appropriate kind. This accommodation, however, and more particularly that afforded by the lunatic wards of the Abbey Poorhouse, is capable of considerable improvement, and by judicious alterations might be made to meet the wants of the district. At a recent meeting of the District Board, we were invited to state our opinion as to the best means of employing the existing houses for the accommodation of

the district; and we expect before long to receive some definite proposal on this subject from the District Board. Proceedings of District Boards.

The District Board of Roxburgh have recently resolved to enter into negotiations with existing establishments for the care and maintenance of such of their pauper lunatics as require asylum treatment. District of Roxburgh.

We have received intimation that the District Board of Stirling have at present under consideration plans for the erection of an asylum on the site which they have acquired near the Larbert station of the Scottish Central Railway. District of Stirling.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics for each of the years 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, was as follows:—

Years.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transfer, etc.	Total.
1858,	£50,425 13 10	*	£10,877 14 2	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 2 0
1859,	40,393 3 9	£14,381 4 2	13,552 9 3	15,054 16 2	4,763 11 10	88,145 5 3
1860,	44,750 16 4	15,001 17 10	14,199 6 4	14,666 10 3	3,899 2 5	92,547 13 2
1861,	48,683 18 7	15,472 7 6	14,340 14 4	14,855 19 11	3,979 11 0	97,332 11 4

There is thus an increase of £4784, 18s. 2d. in the expenditure of 1861 over that of 1860, and of £16,680, 9s. 4d., over that of 1858, the year in which the Board commenced its functions. The increase of expenditure in the course of four years is thus about a fifth; the increase in the number of patients being only about a ninth. The increase in expenditure is thus nearly double what the mere increase in the number of patients should have entailed. But this result is due to the increased proportion of patients now placed in asylums and in lunatic wards of poorhouses. On 1st January 1858, the pauper lunatics so disposed of amounted to 2913; on 1st January 1861 their numbers had risen to 3472.

The average daily rate of maintenance in each of the five years was as follows:—

* Included in Public Asylums.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poor-houses.	In Private Houses.	General Average.	Percentage of Patients.	
						In Establishments.	In Private Houses.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
* 1. Aberdeen, .	1 4¼	1 1	0 10½	0 6	1 1	71·5	28·4
§ 2. Argyll, .	1 8	1 4	1 4	0 6	0 11½	42·4	57·5
§ 3. Ayr, . .	1 5	1 5	0 11¼	0 5¾	0 10¾	53·0	46·9
§ 4. Banff, . .	1 4½	1 3¾	0 10¼	0 6¾	0 11½	44·8	55·1
§ 5. Berwick, .	1 7	1 3½	...	0 9¼	1 2	55·7	44·2
§ 6. Bute, . .	1 6¼	1 5	1 1	0 6¼	0 11½	47·0	52·9
§ 7. Caithness, .	1 5	1 3¾	...	0 4½	0 9¼	32·4	67·5
§ 8. Clackmannan,	1 6	1 3¾	1 2¾	0 6¼	1 1¼	64·9	35·0
§ 9. Dumbarton, .	1 5¾	1 3	1 5	0 6¾	1 2¾	74·0	26·0
*10. Dumfries, .	1 0½	...	...	0 6	0 10¼	68·4	31·6
†11. Edinburgh, .	1 4	1 3¾	0 10¼	0 6¼	1 1½	87·2	12·7
*12. Elgin, . .	1 0	...	...	0 5¾	0 10	61·7	38·2
§13. Fife, . .	1 5¾	1 3½	0 10	0 6	1 1	72·4	27·5
†14. Forfar, . .	1 2¼	0 11	0 10¾	0 5¾	1 0¾	84·6	15·4
§15. Haddington, .	1 5	1 3½	1 2¾	0 7	1 0¾	60·7	39·3
§16. Inverness, .	1 6¾	1 4¾	0 8	0 5½	0 10½	40·6	59·3
*17. Kincardine, .	1 3	1 1	0 11¾	0 6	1 0	66·3	33·6
§18. Kinross, .	1 7½	1 2¾	1 0½	0 5½	1 0½	59·7	40·2
*19. Kirkcudbright,	1 1¼	...	1 0	0 6	0 11½	69·6	30·3
†20. Lanark, .	1 5¼	1 4¾	0 11¾	0 5¾	1 1¼	85·3	14·6
§21. Linlithgow, .	1 7½	1 4¾	0 9¾	0 6¼	0 11¾	75·6	24 3
§22. Nairn, . .	1 6¼	1 4¾	...	0 7¾	1 2¼	64·0	35·9
†23. Orkney, .	1 4	1 4	...	0 4	0 9¾	36·7	63·2
†24. Peebles, .	1 5½	1 2¾	...	0 7½	1 1	62·9	37·0
†25. Perth, . .	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 2½	0 6½	1 0½	60·1	39·8
§26. Renfrew, .	1 5	1 6	1 0¾	0 6¾	1 0¾	80·5	19·4
§27. Ross & Cromarty,	1 7	1 4¾	1 2½	0 5	0 10¼	34·2	65·7
§28. Roxburgh, .	1 4½	1 5¾	...	0 7	1 0¾	49·3	51·6
§29. Selkirk, .	1 7½	1 4¾	...	0 6¾	0 11¾	44·9	55·0
§30. Shetland, .	1 6¼	1 3¾	1 2¾	0 3¼	0 9	35·7	64·2
§31. Stirling, .	1 5	1 4½	1 0	0 7	1 0½	66·0	33·9
§32. Sutherland, .	1 6	1 4	...	0 4½	0 9¾	33·5	66·5
*33. Wigtown, .	1 1½	...	0 5¾	0 5	0 9¼	49·5	50·4
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 3¾	1 4	0 11¼	0 5¾	1 0¼	67·2	32·7

The counties marked * either possess district asylums, or have concluded agreements with existing public asylums to serve as district accommodation. Those marked † are either provided with public asylums, or have a preferential right of admission into the public asylums of other counties, without, however, any arrangement having been concluded with such asylums to constitute district accommodation. Those marked § are dependent for accommodation on public asylums beyond their bounds, and on private asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses, either within or beyond their bounds.

The rate of maintenance in public asylums is lowest in the counties of Elgin, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown; and highest in the counties of Argyll, Berwick, Inverness, Linlithgow, and Kinross, and generally in those which possess no asylum accommodation of their own. The rate of maintenance in private asylums is lowest in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire, but the

private asylum to which this rate refers is the Training School for imbecile children at Baldovan. The lowest rate in poorhouses is in Wigtownshire; and is due to the evasion, in the Rhins of Galloway Combination Poorhouse, of the rules which we have laid down for the proper care and treatment of the patients. Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

Statistics of Insanity.

The following Table shows the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs of the different counties during the year 1862, for authorizing the admission of patients into asylums, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted:—

County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Orders granted for								Total.	
	Public Asylums.		Licensed Houses.		Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses.		Private Houses.			
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1. Aberdeen, ...	25	64	7	...	...	10	...	4	32	78
2. Argyll, ...	1	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	16
3. Ayr, ...	2	2	1	17	...	14	...	2	3	35
4. Banff, ...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	13
5. Berwick, ...	1	1	2	5	...	...	...	2	3	8
6. Bute, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
7. Caithness, ...	3	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	10
8. Clackmannan,	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
9. Dumbarton, ...	6	6	3	7	...	...	...	...	9	13
10. Dumfries, ...	35	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	35
11. Edinburgh, ...	56	141	37	39	...	42	1	2	94	224
12. Elgin, ...	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	18
13. Fife, ...	4	7	4	14	...	4	...	2	8	27
14. Forfar, ...	36	114	1	1	...	...	...	...	37	115
15. Haddington, ...	2	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	2	15
16. Inverness, ...	1	3	1	10	...	...	...	...	2	13
17. Kincardine, ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
18. Kinross, ...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	1
19. Kirkcudbright,	5	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	3
20. Lanark, ...	94	75	21	36	...	187	...	...	115	298
21. Linlithgow, ...	1	6	2	4	...	1	...	...	3	11
22. Nairn, ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
23. Orkney, ...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
24. Peebles, ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
25. Perth, ...	24	36	...	7	...	3	...	5	24	51
26. Renfrew, ...	1	...	1	2	...	77	...	2	2	81
27. Ross, ...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	10
28. Roxburgh, ...	1	5	1	3	...	...	...	1	2	9
29. Selkirk, ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
30. Shetland, ...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
31. Stirling, ...	...	6	...	10	...	5	...	1	...	22
32. Sutherland, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
33. Wigtown, ...	5	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	11
Totals,	324	581	84	193	...	346	1	21	409	1147

Statistics of Insanity.

Although, in 1862, 167 private patients were discharged from asylums not recovered, only one order was granted by the Sheriff during the course of that year for legalizing the detention of such patients with strangers in private dwellings. The number of transfers from one asylum to another granted by the Board, under the provisions of the Act of 1862, amounted, at 31st December, to 24; and the number of sanctions for admission into poorhouses to 19. In comparing the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs in different years, these transfers and sanctions must be added to the orders granted in 1862, to make the basis of comparison alike.

The total number of orders granted since the Lunacy Act came into operation is as follows:—

	For Private Patients.	For Pauper Patients.	Total.
1858, ...	455	1346	1801
1859, ...	414	1304	1718
1860, ...	431	1211	1642
1861, ...	457	1223	1680
1862, ...	*412	†1187	1599

The intimations of pauper lunatics by the inspectors of poor in the four years 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, were as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1858, ...	578	819	1397
1859, ...	558	657	1215
1860, ...	511	629	1140
1861, ...	488	646	1134

These Tables confirm the remarks made in our last Report as to the decrease in the occurrence of pauper lunacy. There is still, however, an increase in the absolute number of the insane poor. The progress of this increase is shown by the following Table:—

* Including 3 transfers granted by the Board.

† Including 21 transfers and 19 sanctions of admission into poorhouses granted by the Board.

Years.	Number of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January.	Increase.
1858, ...	4737	...
1859, ...	4980	243
1860, ...	5226	246
1861, ...	5257	31
1862, ...	5289	32

The increase here shown would have been materially greater but for the withdrawal of a considerable number of patients from the roll of pauper lunatics by their friends, generally for the purpose of removing them from asylums. The numbers thus taken off the poor-roll were :—

In 1858,	.	.	.	45
1859,	.	.	.	72
1860,	.	.	.	106
1861,	.	.	.	68

In connexion with this subject, it is worthy of consideration whether it is politic that the relatives of unrecovered pauper lunatics should be allowed to remove them from asylums by simply withdrawing their names from the poor-roll. The practice at present is, on an intimation to this effect being made to the parochial board, for that body at once to sanction the removal of the patient; and the superintendent of the asylum has then, generally, no alternative but to acquiesce in this decision, however much he may consider removal detrimental to the prospect of recovery, or to the permanent welfare of the patient, as, in the event of his acting on a different view, he would, in all probability, receive immediate intimation from the parochial board that it no longer held itself responsible for the patient's maintenance. In an opinion of counsel, obtained by the Board of Supervision from the late Lord Rutherfurd and the present Lord President of the Court of Session in 1846, it is maintained that it is not competent for a parochial board to remove an insane person from the poor-roll, so as to terminate its own powers and responsibilities with regard to him, unless the burden of his maintenance devolve upon some person in law liable to that burden, and against whom it can be enforced; and unless the manner of maintenance be satisfactory to the parochial board, and to the Board of Supervision, now represented, where lunatics are concerned, by the Board of Lunacy. In such cases, however, great differences of opinion would infallibly occur as to what should be considered proper maintenance; a point, moreover, which must, in a very great degrèe, depend on the mental condition of the lunatic.

Statistics of Insanity.

It might, at first sight, appear harsh and despotic to place impediments in the way of the poor removing their insane relatives from asylums, for the purpose of maintaining them at home, which are not equally applicable to the non-pauper classes. But the main point for consideration here is, whether the relatives of lunatics, by placing them under treatment at the public expense, do not come under a moral obligation to leave them in the asylum so long as well-founded hopes are entertained of their recovery, or of their receiving special benefit from the means of treatment therein employed. A like argument, it will be observed, is not applicable to private patients who have never taken advantage of public relief. The question is not without its difficulties; but, on the whole, our experience would lead us to recommend that the removal of unrecovered pauper lunatics should be made dependent on the concurrence of the medical superintendent of the asylum; or, alternatively, on that of this Board.

We have, in former Reports, called attention to the fact that, judging from the intimations made to us by inspectors of the poor, and also from the returns of asylums, females are considerably more liable to insanity than males. We are, however, very far from considering this point as definitively decided by such data. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that, in the general population of Scotland, the proportion of males to females is as 100 to 111; and, in the second place, that the number of male paupers is very much less than that of female paupers. From the Sixteenth Report of the Board of Supervision, it appears that, on 14th May 1861, the roll of registered paupers comprised 19,741 males, and 58,692 females. These numbers are in the proportion of 100 male to 297 female paupers. But even this difference, great as it is, does not express the total disparity existing between male and female pauperism; for, depending on the registered poor, and thus receiving relief in an indirect manner, there were, in the year named, 38,680 persons, composed of wives, and children under fourteen years of age. It seems, therefore, highly probable that the excess of female pauper lunacy is due, not to any greater disposition of the female sex to insanity, but simply to the larger source from which the supply of female pauper lunatics is derived. When the inquiry is restricted to private patients, this opinion derives considerable support, as it is then found that the proportion of male to female lunatics placed in asylums is as 100 to 106; the proportion of males to females in the general population being, as has just been stated, 100 to 111.

The following Table shows the numbers, in each county of Scotland, of the male and female population, and of the registered poor in 1861; and of the pauper lunatics at 1st January 1862; and also the proportions which the males and females of each of these classes bear to each other. The differences in different counties are very great, and show the necessity for exercising the greatest caution in drawing general conclusions from facts so variable.

COUNTIES.	Population of Counties in 1861.			Registered Paupers on 14th May 1861.			Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1862.			Proportion of Lunatics to every 100 males in general population.	Proportion of paupers to every 100 male paupers.	Proportion of lunatics to every 100 male pauper lunatics.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	221,569	1,390	4,493	5,883	189	239	428	112·1	323·2	126·4
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	79,724	947	2,683	3,630	94	120	214	104·8	283·3	127·6
3. Ayr,	96,994	101,977	198,971	1,250	3,557	4,807	101	137	238	105·1	284·5	135·6
4. Banff,	28,000	31,215	59,215	384	1,254	1,638	33	58	91	111·4	326·5	175·7
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	36,613	286	816	1,102	31	33	64	110·1	385·3	106·4
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	16,331	101	366	467	16	21	37	126·5	362·3	131·2
7. Caithness,	19,352	21,759	41,111	320	1,200	1,520	48	57	105	112·4	375·0	118·7
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	21,450	134	364	498	11	24	35	115·8	271·6	218·2
9. Dumbarton,	25,387	26,647	52,034	276	731	1,007	39	30	69	104·9	264·8	76·9
10. Dumfries,	35,674	40,204	75,878	527	1,337	1,864	83	68	151	112·7	253·7	81·9
11. Edinburgh,	126,390	147,607	273,997	1,860	4,973	6,833	236	370	606	116·7	267·3	156·8
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	42,695	306	1,056	1,362	37	48	85	113·3	345·1	129·7
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	154,770	906	2,539	3,445	132	136	268	113·1	280.2	103·0
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	204,425	1,210	3,031	4,241	186	230	416	121·6	250·5	123·6
15. Haddington,	17,854	19,780	37,634	288	874	1,162	53	44	97	110·7	303·4	83 0
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	88,888	727	2,754	3,481	98	111	209	114·8	379·0	113·2
17. Kincardine,	16,744	17,722	34,466	257	781	1,038	37	45	82	105·8	303·9	121.6
18. Kinross,	3,787	4,190	7,977	44	121	165	9	7	16	110·6	275·0	77·7
19. Kirkcudbright,	19,789	22,706	42,495	308	973	1,281	45	48	93	114·8	315·9	106·6
20. Lanark,	304,151	327,415	631,566	3,399	9,745	13,144	327	379	706	107·6	286·7	115·9
21. Linlithgow,	19,868	18,777	38,645	193	608	801	27	18	45	94·4	315·0	66·6
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	10,065	60	233	293	8	14	22	111·8	388·3	175·0
23. Orkney and Shetland,	27,977	36,088	64,065	265	1,350	1,615	46	60	106	128·9	509·4	130·5
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	11,408	67	173	240	8	11	19	101·6	258·2	137·5
25. Perth,	63,428	70,072	133,500	989	2,833	3,822	178	187	365	110·4	286·4	105·0
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	177,561	1,029	2,924	3,944	63	116	179	112·7	286·6	184·1
27. Ross and Cromarty,	38,023	43,383	81,406	705	2,539	3,244	84	97	181	114·0	360·1	115·4
28. Roxburgh,	26,782	27,337	54,119	313	919	1,232	37	48	85	102·0	293·6	129·7
29. Selkirk,	5.097	5,352	10,449	45	122	167	7	11	18	105·0	271·1	157·1
30. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	91,926	504	1,367	1,871	60	62	122	103·6	271·2	103·3
31. Sutherland,	11,552	13,694	25,246	170	748	918	23	27	50	118·5	440·0	117·4
32. Wigtown,	19,395	22,700	42,095	490	1,228	1,718	47	40	87	107·0	250·6	85·1
Totals and general Proportions,	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	19,741	58,692	78,433	2,393	2,896	5,289	111·2	297·3	121·0

Statistics of Insanity.

The subjoined Table shows the number of patients placed in asylums in each of the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862. As was stated in former Reports, these returns show a remarkable steadiness in the annual production of lunacy; in its relative occurrence among the pauper and non-pauper classes of the community; and in the relative susceptibility of males and females. The numbers placed in seclusion are, however, less in 1862 than during any of the four previous years.

Years.	Numbers placed in Asylums.									Proportion per cent. of private female lunatics to private male lunatics.	Proportion per cent. of pauper female lunatics to pauper male lunatics.	Prop per of fe luna to m luna
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1,042	629	819	1,448	110·3	138·9	13
1859	201	190	391	476	555	1,031	677	745	1,422	94·5	116·6	11
1860	166	215	381	488	573	1,061	654	788	1,442	129·5	117·4	12
1861	220	215	435	475	586	1,061	695	801	1,496	97·7	123·4	11
1862	192	192	384	449	541	990	641	733	1,374	103·7	118·8	11
Average	194·4	205·0	399·4	464·8	572·2	1037·0	659·2	777·2	1436.4	105·4	123·1	11

The three following Tables show the changes in the population of public asylums, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poor-houses, during the five years 1858-62; and the proportions per cent. of admissions, recoveries, and deaths in each class of these establishments in each of these years:—

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,	1253·5	1167·5	449	498	151	201	149	140	109	94	35·8	42·6	33·6	40·3	8·6	8·0
,, 1859,	1307·0	1242·5	463	455	149	186	126	109	107	93	35·9	36·6	32·1	40·8	8·1	7·4
,, 1860,	1351·0	1319·0	442	518	167	208	124	130	139	99	32·7	39·2	37·7	40·1	10·2	7·5
,, 1861,	1374·0	1388·0	489	532	195	219	121	152	120	103	35·6	38·4	39·8	41·1	8·7	7·2
,, 1862,	1405·0	1418·0	435	464	152	197	124	147	147	107	30·9	32·7	35·9	42·4	10·4	7·5
Average of the 5 Years,	1338·1	1307·0	445·6	493·4	162·8	204·2	128·8	135·6	124·5	99·2	34·0	37·7	35·8	41·1	9·3	7·5

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,	355·0	462·0	125	222	48	86	21	35	30	35	35·2	48·0	38·4	38·7	8 4	7·5
,, 1859,	351·5	490·0	113	168	44	66	27	39	38	30	32·1	34·3	38·9	39·3	10·8	6·1
,, 1860,	363·0	515·5	128	177	43	66	36	42	20	42	35·2	34·3	33·6	37·3	5·5	8·1
,, 1861,	388·5	524·0	112	176	30	66	29	76	28	39	28·9	33·5	26·8	37·5	7·2	7·4
,, 1862,	405·0	518·0	117	156	27	56	37	53	42	45	28·8	30·1	23·1	35·9	10·3	8·6
Average of the 5 Years,	372·6	501·9	119·0	179·8	38·4	68·0	30·0	49·0	31·6	38·2	31·9	35·8	32·2	37·8	8·4	7·6

III.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,.....	308·0	438·5	131	201	45	92	28	41	49	53	42·5	45·8	34·3	45·7	15·9	12·0
,, 1859,.....	329·0	493·5	182	222	58	99	34	37	56	36	55·3	44·9	31·8	44·6	17·0	7·3
,, 1860,.....	336·5	498·5	165	174	72	94	31	43	63	49	49·0	34·9	43·6	54·0	18·7	9·8
,, 1861,.....	339 0	495·0	152	189	65	94	31	40	54	45	44·8	38·2	42·7	49·7	15·9	9·1
,, 1862,.....	344·5	505·5	174	192	71	73	64	60	36	59	50·5	37·1	40·8	38·0	10·4	11·6
Average of the 5 Years,	331·4	486·2	160 8	195·6	62·2	90·4	37·6	44·2	51·6	48·4	48·5	40·2	38·6	46·2	15·5	9·9

Statistics of Insanity.

On comparing the results of these Tables, it appears that the portion of admissions, recoveries, and deaths is considerably ater in poorhouses than in public and private asylums. The ess of recoveries in poorhouses will appear all the more remark-e, when it is considered that in a large proportion of these esta-hments only incurable patients are received. We shall have asion to recur to this point in a later portion of this Report. In meantime, it is sufficient to state, that the circumstances in ch the patients, grouped in each Table, are so differ-, and their condition on admission so dissimilar, that no compa-n of any value can be made between them. These Tables , however, acquire value as a standard of comparison with ers of a like nature in future years.

The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums in 1862 were ollows :—

noved from	To Public Asylums.				To Licensed Houses.				To Poorhouses.				Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
ic Asylums,	6	3	13	6	1	2	6	11	...	...	20	26	12	82
ate Asylums,	3	3	2	2	...	1	2	3	...	...	13	9	7	31
houses, ...	...	...	14	11	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	32
Total,	9	6	29	19	1	3	10	15	...	...	36	36	19	145

From Table V., Appendix D, it appears that of the 1124 pauper atics intimated in 1861, 995 were removed to establishments for insane, and 129 left, with our sanction, under the care of rela-es or strangers in private dwellings. The counties in which the novals to establishments are proportionally greatest, are gene-y those within easy reach of such accommodation. Thus, of patients intimated from Forfarshire, all except one were placed establishments; and of the 76 intimated from Renfrewshire, the ole, without a single exception, were similarly disposed of. On other hand, of the 21 cases intimated from Inverness-shire, 9 re left at home; and of 27 intimated from Ross-shire, no less n 15 were similarly disposed of. But, making all due allowance the distance from asylums and the occasional difficulty of obtain-accommodation, the large proportion of the total number of pauper atics intimated to us, placed under care and treatment in asylums d lunatic wards of poorhouses, shows a prevailing wish on the part parochial boards to comply with the requirements of the Statute. In the following Tables we continue to give the progressive tory of patients admitted into asylums in each year since the in-tution of our Board. The most striking features which they pre-nt are the speedy and abrupt decrease in the proportion of re-veries; the slow diminution in the number of patients after the st two years; and the remarkable manner in which the results of e various years coincide with each other :—

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS admitted for the first time into Asylums during 1858.

		Number of Patients under treatment during year.	Number of Recoveries during year.	Number of Discharges not recovered during year.	Number of Deaths during year.	Number of Patients remaining at close of year.
RESULTS OF 1858.						
New Patients admitted during 1858,	1308					
Of these there were re-admitted during the course of the same year,	30	1338	338	68	108	824
RESULTS OF 1859.						
Remaining at 1st January 1859 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	824					
Patients re-admitted during 1859 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	74	898	194	28	77	599
RESULTS OF 1860.						
Remaining at 1st January 1860 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	599					
Patients re-admitted during 1860 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	53	652	36	25	45	546
RESULTS OF 1861.						
Remaining at 1st January 1861 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	546					
Patients re-admitted during 1861 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	37	583	38	28	29	488
RESULTS OF 1862.						
Remaining at 1st January 1862 of the 1308 original						

		Number under Treatment.	Number of Recoveries.	Number of Discharges not Recovered.	Number of Deaths.	Number remaining at close of Year.
Results of 1859.						
New Patients admitted in 1859,	1226					
Of these re-admitted during the course of the same year,	29	1255	302	76	105	772
Results of 1860.						
Remaining at 1st January 1860 of the 1226 original patients admitted during 1859,	772					
Re-admitted during 1860 of the original 1226 patients of 1859,	51	823	183	75	75	490
Results of 1861.						
Remaining at 1st January 1861 of the 1226 original patients of 1859,	490					
Re-admitted during 1861 of the original 1226 patients of 1859,	48	538	44	30	40	424
Results of 1862.						
Remaining at 1st January 1862 of the original 1226 patients of 1859,	424					
Re-admitted during 1862 of the original 1226 patients of 1859,	41	465	23	15	33	394

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS admitted for the first time into Asylums during 1860.

		Number under Treatment.	Number of Recoveries.	Number of Discharges not Recovered.	Number of Deaths.	Number remaining at close of Year.
RESULTS OF 1860.						
New patients admitted in 1860,	1235					
Of these there were re-admitted during the course of the same year,	20	1255	289	85	83	798
RESULTS OF 1861.						
Remaining at 1st January 1861 of the original 1235 patients of 1860,	798					
Re-admitted during 1861 of the original 1235 patients of 1860,	86	884	208	89	77	510
RESULTS OF 1862.						
Remaining at 1st January 1862 of the original 1235 patients of 1860,	510					
Re-admitted during 1862 of the original 1235 patients of 1860,	45	555	29	28	45	453

Results of 1861.		Number under Treatment.	Number of Recoveries.	Number of Discharges not Recovered.	Number of Deaths.	Number Remaining at close of Year.
New patients admitted during 1861,	1214					
Of these there were re-admitted during the course of the same year,	32	1246	311	105		741
Results of 1862.						
Remaining at 1st January 1862 of the 1214 original cases of 1861,	741					
Re-admitted during 1862 of the original 1214 cases of 1861,	63	804	165	73	69	497

Progressive History of Patients admitted into Asylums for the first time during 1862.

Results of 1862.		Number under Treatment.	Number of Recoveries.	Number of Discharges not Recovered.	Number of Deaths.	Number Remaining at close of Year.
New patients admitted during 1862,	1227					
Of these there were re-admitted during the course of the same year,	26	1253	223	104	101	825

Statistics of Insanity.

The following Table shows the changes which have occurred during the year 1861 in the numbers and condition of Pauper Lunatics registered as single Patients.

Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1861.	New Cases Registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by						Total Removals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	Removal from Lunatic-roll.	Cause of removal not stated.	
1787	129	35	1951	28	81	21	39	13	28	210

SINGLE PATIENTS.

During the year 1862 the applications for exemption from re-
)val of pauper lunatics to asylums amounted to only 55, the
imber in the previous year having been 151. This falling off
ses chiefly from the gradual diminution of unreported chronic
ses effected by visitation of patients left in their parishes. After
e inquiry, 46 of these applications were granted, for the most
rt, in the cases of patients who had been idiots from birth, or of
sound mind for many years. Applications were likewise agreed
for the transfer of 30 pauper lunatics from asylums to private
uses, over and above those who were taken home by their
ends after withdrawal of their names from the poor-roll. We
tertain hopes that as the provisions of the recent Amendment Act
facilitating the removal of patients from asylums, by legalizing
eir residence in private dwellings, in numbers not exceeding four,
come known to inspectors of the poor, to clergymen, medical
en, and others, accommodation of a modified description for both
ivate and pauper patients will gradually be provided.

The condition of single patients in Ayrshire, part of Argyll-
ire, and in the shires of Banff, Berwick, Dumbarton, Edinburgh,
gin, Forfar, Lanark, Linlithgow, Nairn, Peebles, Roxburgh,
lkirk, Stirling, and Wigtown, has been investigated during
e past year.

The total number of pauper lunatics visited and reported on was
7, of whom 547 were seen, and 30 reported on without being
en, owing to absence from home or other causes. Reports were
ewise made respecting 282 private patients. The numbers
sited are considerably less than in former years, owing to the
ngth of time which elapsed between the death of Dr. Cockburn
id the appointment of his successor.

The Reports on the single patients continue to afford the most
tisfactory evidence of the zeal and diligence of the Deputy-Com-
issioners, and of the great benefits which result from their inspec-
ons.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients
largeable to each of the statutory districts on 1st January 1862;
ie relative numbers placed in asylums and left in private dwellings;
id the proportion which pauper lunatics bear in the different
stricts to the entire number of paupers, and to the general popu-
tion:—

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Registered Paupers at 14th May 1861.	Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1861.				Proportion per 1000				Percentage of Pauper Lunatics.		
				Total Numbers.	Placed in			Of Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments to Population.	In Asylums.	In Poor-houses.	In Private Houses.
					Public & Private Asylums	Poor-houses.	Private Houses.							
1. Aberdeen,.....	Aberdeen, ...	222,550	5,883	428	257	51	120	26 434	1·923	72·752	1·384	60·05	11·91	28·04
2. Argyll, ...	Argyll, ...	79,587	3,630	214	82	7	125	45 610	2·688	58 953	1·118	38·31	3 27	58·41
3. Ayr, ...	Ayr,.....	199,063	4,807	238	72	53	113	24·148	1·195	49·511	·628	30·25	22·27	47·47
4. Banff, ...	Banff, ...	57,901	1,638	91	43	1	47	28·289	1·571	55·555	·759	47·25	1·09	51 65
5. Bute,.....	Bute, ...	16,331	467	37	13	4	20	28·595	2 265	79·229	1·040	35·13	10·81	54·05
6. Caithness, ...	Caithness	42,200	1,520	105	36	...	69	36 018	2·488	69·079	1·851	34·28	...	65·71
7. Dumfries, ...	Dumfries, ...	75,904	1,864	151	101	...	50	24·557	1·989	81·008	1·330	66·88	...	33·11
	Kirkcudbright, ...	42,495	1,281	93	65	1	27	30·144	2·188	72·599	1·553	69·89	1·07	29·03
	Wigtown,.....	42,095	1,718	87	40	4	43	40 812	2·066	50 646	1·045	45·98	4·59	49·42
8. Edinburgh,...	Edinburgh, ...	274,083	6,833	606	386	146	74	24 930	2·211	88·687	1·911	63·69	24·09	12·21
	Peebles, ...	11,300	240	19	12	...	7	21·239	1·681	79·166	1·062	63·15	...	36·84
9. Elgin, ...	Elgin, ...	43,131	1,362	85	53	...	32	31·550	1·970	62·408	1·228	62·35	...	37·64
10. Fife, ...	Fife,.....	155,021	3,445	268	159	23	86	22·255	1·728	77·681	1·174	59·32	8·58	32 09
	Kinross, ...	7,147	165	16	7	3	6	23·086	2·238	96·969	1·399	43·75	18·75	37 50
11. Forfar, ...	Forfar, ...	204,425	4,241	416	349	3	64	20·746	2 034	98·090	1·721	83·89	·72	15·38
12. Glasgow, ...	Lanark, ...	640,444	13,144	706	282	321	103	20·523	1 102	53·712	·941	39·94	45·46	14·59
13. Haddington,...	Haddington, ...	37,626	1,162	97	59	1	37	30·883	2·578	83·477	1·594	60·82	1 03	38·14
14 Inverness, ...	Inverness, ...	89,174	3,481	209	76	8	125	39·036	2·343	60 040	·941	36·36	3·82	59·80
	Sutherland,.....	24,157	918	50	17	...	33	38·001	2·069	54·466	·703	34 00	...	65·99
	Ross, ...	82,427	3,244	181	57	2	122	39,356	2 185	55 795	·715	31·49	1·10	67·40
	Nairn, ...	8,347	293	22	14	...	8	35·102	2 635	75·085	1 677	63.63	...	36·36
15. Kincardine, ...	Kincardine,..... ...	34,854	1,038	82	50	5	27	29·781	2·352	78·901	1·578	60·97	6·09	32·92
16. Orkney, ...	Orkney, ...	32,395	870	57	21	...	36	26·851	1 760	65 517	·648	36·84	...	63·15
17. Perth, ...	Perth, ...	133,086	3,822	365	216	5	144	28·718	2 750	95·499	1·660	59·17	1·37	39 45
18. Renfrew, ...	Renfrew,.....	168,746	3,944	179	17	131	31	23·372	1·060	45·385	·877	9·44	73·18	17·32
19. Roxburgh, ...	Roxburgh, ...	54.362	1,232	85	42	...	43	22 663	1·560	68 993	·772	49·41	...	50·58
	Berwick,.....	36,488	1,102	64	34	...	30	30·201	1·754	58·076	·931	53·12	...	46·87
	Selkirk, ...	9,770	167	18	9	...	9	17·093	1 842	107·784	·921	50 00	...	50·00
20. Shetland, ...	Shetland,.....	31,670	745	49	18	1	30	23·523	1·547	62·811	.599	36·74	2·04	61·22
21. Stirling, ...	Stirling, ...	88,676	1,871	122	46	34	42	21·099	1·375	65·205	·931	37·70	27·87	34·42
	Dumbarton, ...	54,179	1,007	69	43	8	18	18 586	1·273	63·829	·941	62·32	11 59	26·09
	Linlithgow,.....	39,055	801	45	14	21	10	20 509	1 152	56·179	·896	31·11	46·66	22·22
	Clackmannan, ...	23,605	498	35	20	5	10	21 097	1·480	70·282	1·059	57·14	14·28	28·57

The mortality among the single patients in 1861 was as follows :— Condition of Lunatics. Single Patients.

No. at 1st January. 1861.			Deaths.			Mortality per Cent.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
799	988	1787	34	47	81	4·2	4·7	4·5

In the same year the mortality in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, licensed for the reception of chronic and incurable patients only, was 16·2 per cent. for males, and 11·2 per cent. for females, or 13·2 per cent. for both sexes. The mortality in poorhouses is thus three times greater than in private dwellings, among patients of a like description.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

The following Table shows the changes in the number of patients, and the results of treatment in the public asylums in 1862 :— In Public Asylums.

Public Asylums.		Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	48·0	40.0	13	18	4	9	5	8	3	1	30·76	50·00	6·25	2·50
	Pauper do.,	106·0	128·0	29	28	18	17	3	4	9	7	62·07	60·72	8·49	5·47
	Total,	154·0	168·0	42	46	22	26	8	12	12	8	52·38	56·52	7·79	4·76
2. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	75·5	46·0	28	19	11	7	8	5	3	...	39·28	36.84	3·97	...
	Pauper do.,	130·5	94·0	23	23	12	13	1	3	20	9	52·17	56·52	15·32	9·57
	Total,	206·0	140·0	51	42	23	20	9	8	23	9	45·09	47·62	11·16	6·42
3. Dundee Royal Asylum, ...	Private patients,	27·5	22·5	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	66 66	50·00	7·27	4·44
	Pauper do.,	80·5	72·5	8	6	3	4	...	...	10	1	37·50	66·66	12·42	1·38
	Total,	108·0	95·0	11	8	5	5	2	1	12	2	45·45	62·50	11·11	2·10
4. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	93·0	100·0	41	35	14	10	15	15	12	10	34·14	28·57	12·90	10·00
	Pauper do.,	257·5	232·5	84	86	13	33	28	36	30	22	15 47	38·37	11·65	9·46
	Total,	350·5	332·5	125	121	27	43	43	51	42	32	21·60	35·53	11·98	9·62
5. Elgin Asylum, ...		32·5	33·0	12	13	9	7	1	1	1	5	75·00	53·84	3·08	15·15
6. Glasgow Royal Asylum, ...	Private patients,	87·0	75·5	50	49	19	17	18	20	9	4	38·00	34·69	10·34	5·29
	Pauper do.,	168·0	162·5	42	55	21	21	12	24	13	8	50·00	38·18	7·74	4·92
	Total,	255·0	238·0	92	104	40	38	30	44	22	12	43·48	36·54	8·62	5·04
7. Montrose Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	24.5	45·0	15	17	5	6	6	8	3	3	33·33	35·29	12 24	6·66
	Pauper do.,	183·0	277·0	66	96	18	44	7	12	29	30	27·27	45·83	15·84	10·83
	Total,	207·5	322·0	81	113	23	50	13	20	32	33	28·39	44·24	15.42	10·25
8. Perth Royal Asylum, ...	Private patients,	38·5	34·5	12	6	2	2	7	3	1	3	16·66	33·33	2·59	8·69
	Pauper do.,	53·0	55·0	9	11	1	6	11	7	2	3	11·11	54·54	3·77	5·45
	Total,	91·5	89·5	21	17	3	8	18	10	3	6	14·28	47·06	3·28	6 ·70

Condition of Lunatics.

In Public Asylums.

On comparing this Table with the corresponding Table of 1861, ne following differences appear:—

	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1861,	1021	414	273	223
1862,	899	349	271	254

During the year 1862, 1081 applications were made for the admission of patients into public asylums, of which 182 were refused, s is shown by the following Table. In the preceding year, the number of refusals was 233:—

ASYLUMS.	Refusals of Admission.				Total Refusals.
	For Private Patients.		For Pauper Patients.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . .	1	3	2	7	13
Dumfries Royal Asylum, . .	26	23	14	4	67
Dundee Royal Asylum, . .	2	7	8	17	34
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, .	6	5	...	16	27
Elgin Pauper Asylum, . .	1	...	1	2	4
Glasgow Royal Asylum, . .	3	1	7	6	17
Montrose Royal Asylum, . .	...	...	...	...	...
Perth Royal Asylum, . .	2	1	3	14	20
Totals, .	41	40	35	66	182

The number of patients in public asylums, which, at 1st January 861, was 2712, comprising 766 private patients, and 1946 paupers, ıad increased on 1st January 1862 to 2820, comprising 800 private ›atients and 2020 paupers. The distribution of the patients in the lifferent asylums appears in the following Table; and it will be ›bserved that the increase is greatest in the Montrose Asylum, vhere it is due to the vacant accommodation still afforded by that ·stablishment. The increase in the number of private patients is . feature deserving attention, and is also principally observable in he Montrose Asylum:—

Condition of Lunatics.

Public Asylums.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients									
	On 1st January 1861.					On 1st January 1862.				
	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	52	45	94	122	313	52	49	102	119	322
2. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	82	63	118	78	341	87	57	125	84	353
3. Dundee Royal Asylum, ...	25	22	83	75	205	29	23	83	72	207
4. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	86	99	251	232	668	98	91	246	244	679
5. Elgin Pauper Asylum, ...	5	1	26	30	62	7	3	24	28	62
6. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	85	77	167	173	502	82	78	173	155	488
7. Montrose, Royal Asylum,	18	28	162	210	418	27	44	173	274	518
8. Perth Royal Asylum, ...	38	40	61	64	203	36	37	59	59	191
TOTALS,	391	375	962	984	2712	418	382	985	1035	2820

In former Reports, we have adverted to the general unwillingness of superintendents of asylums to undertake the responsibility of recommending the discharge of patients who, although quiet and manageable while under care and treatment in the asylum, might, it is feared, relapse into a more excited state, if withdrawn from the operation of the restraining influences to which they are therein subjected; and we took occasion to state that, in our opinion, it is an undoubted hardship that such patients should be detained year after year, without their power of self-control being tested by a probationary discharge. It must be kept in mind, however, that the obstacles to the discharge of unrecovered patients are not always due to the scruples of superintendents, but occasionally spring from the reluctance of relatives to undertake the trouble or responsibility of their care at home. But we trust that the power conferred on us by the Amendment Act of last Session, to authorize probationary discharges, and also to grant special licenses for the reception into private dwellings of not more than four patients, will have a considerable influence in facilitating the removal from asylums of the class of patients to which we refer. Under the schedules framed for probationary discharges (Appendix F), patients may be absent from the asylum for any period not exceeding six months; and, in the event of a relapse, they may be re-admitted into the asylum from which they were removed, without either fresh medical certificates or the order of the Sheriff. Their names, in the meantime, remain on the register of the asylum, and hence they are to be regarded as only absent on leave for a certain stipulated period. The power of granting restricted or special licenses to the proprietors of private dwellings, without the exaction of a license fee, is likely, we think,

in conjunction with probationary discharges, gradually to lead to the provision of accommodation for such of the insane as it is found impossible to retain at home with due regard to the comfort and welfare of the other members of their families, but who, nevertheless, do not require the treatment and discipline of regular asylums. Condition of Lunatics. Public Asylums.

At 31st December 1862, we had already granted our sanction to the probationary discharge of 22 patients, of whom as many as 10 were inmates of the Perth Asylum. We declined to accede to 8 applications for placing the patients in the ordinary wards of a poorhouse, as being beyond our powers.

During the past year, a question of considerable importance has arisen, in connexion with a patient in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, concerning the right of patients in public asylums to unrestricted means of communication with the Board of Lunacy. The patient referred to complained that all letters addressed by him to the Board were opened before being forwarded, and also that all letters addressed by the Board to him were opened before being delivered. He at the same time expressed an opinion that such a course was calculated to prevent patients from addressing the Board, especially if the statements they had to make were calculated to inculpate the officers or attendants of the asylum.

On bringing the matter under the notice of the medical superintendent, we were informed by him that the course pursued was in conformity with the rules prepared by the managers for regulating the discipline of the asylum; and although these rules were issued before the institution of the Board of Lunacy, the managers have formally declined to modify them in reference to the correspondence of patients. By the 9th section of the Lunacy Act, our powers as regards public asylums are limited to inspection and visitation, and to the regulation of the registers. Nevertheless, we have considered it proper to send to the medical superintendents of all the public asylums, the following excerpt from the minutes of the Board, in explanation of our views as to the correspondence of patients with the Board:—

"The Board resumed consideration of the question of regulating "the correspondence with patients in asylums, and being of opinion "that, for various reasons, it is desirable that as little restriction as "possible be placed upon the communication of patients with the "Board, Resolved, that a circular be addressed to the medical super- "intendents of asylums, recommending all letters addressed to the "Board to be forwarded unopened, except in those cases in which "the Board, from the reports of the Commissioners, or from the re- "presentations of the superintendents, shall, from time to time, be of "opinion that the effect would be injurious to the patients, or sub- "versive of the discipline of the establishment, and which shall "consequently be excluded from the operation of this recommen- "dation; and further, recommending that all letters addressed to "patients by the Board shall be delivered unopened, except in "those cases in which exemption from this recommendation shall "have been granted on the grounds above specified."

Condition of Lunatics.

In Public Asylums.

We cannot see that, if the views here expressed were acted on in a fair spirit, any evil would result to the patients, or that the discipline of the asylums would be injuriously affected; and we cannot, therefore, but consider it a very strong measure that any body of managers should seek to prevent the free communication of patients with a Board which has been established by the Legislature for the very purpose of affording them protection. The general correspondence of patients is, beyond all doubt, a question falling within the province of the managers or medical superintendents of asylums to regulate; but it appears to us to be assuming a power which is very open to abuse, and which is, moreover, calculated to affect very injuriously the mental condition of many patients, to determine that they shall not be allowed to hold any communication whatever with the outer world, except with the cognizance, and under the supervision, of the asylum authorities.

In the course of the past year, several patients have, at our instance, been discharged from asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses, as of sound mind, in consequence either of complaints of illegal detention made to us by letter, or of personal appeals made to the Visiting Commissioners. In seven instances we called for reports by independent medical men on the mental condition of the patients, in six of which they were declared of sound mind, and accordingly discharged. These patients were for the most part of intemperate habits, and it is therefore extremely doubtful whether their discharge was for their own interest or welfare, but this point the law does not permit us to take into consideration.

Considerable doubt continues to prevail as to the powers possessed by medical superintendents to enforce the return of patients after an escape. The English law limits the period during which recapture is lawful to 14 days, and there has been a disposition in Scotland to follow this precedent. But as the Scotch law is entirely silent on the point, and as in Scotland the Sheriff's order is regarded as a legal warrant for the detention of the patient, it is doubtful whether it can expire by any mere lapse of time. There can be no doubt, however, that the superintendent of an asylum would be extremely unwilling to expose himself to the risk of an action at law by acting on the view that the order is persistent, especially as he comes under no legal obligation to provide for the safe keeping of his patients. Indeed, the power of recapture, after an escape, even within the shortest period, might very possibly be disputed; and it is, therefore, desirable that the question should be authoritatively determined by Statute.

In preceding Reports we have repeatedly directed attention to the great importance of taking efficient measures for securing the services of humane and trustworthy attendants. The comfort and wellbeing of the patients are perhaps more dependent on this element in their treatment than on any other; indeed, it is almost impossible to over-estimate the evils which may result from employing unsuitable persons in this capacity. We are therefore glad to state

that a growing disposition is shown to increase the emoluments of attendants, and to render their position one of sufficient importance not to be forfeited without serious consideration. During the past year the changes among the attendants, both in the public and private asylums, have been very numerous, and frequently due to insubordination, drunkenness, and wilful maltreatment of the patients. In two instances, sufficient grounds existed for bringing their behaviour under the cognizance of the Procurator-Fiscal.

Condition of Lunatics. In Public Asylums.

In Appendix E., we have printed the entries made by the Commissioners in the patients' books of the public asylums. It appears from these reports that there is a general tendency towards improvement, the degree of which, however, varies in the different houses.

In the reports of the Aberdeen Asylum, the general condition of the establishment is favourably commented on, and a hope is expressed that the obstacles which hitherto have tended to retard the development of its resources will now, in a great degree, be removed by the additional accommodation afforded by the new buildings at Elm Hill. Remarks, however, are still made on the large number of patients whose exercise is restricted to the airing-courts, and on the small proportion of those to whom the privilege of exercise in the general grounds, or beyond the premises, is extended. The comparatively small number of patients engaged in active industrial occupations likewise attracted the attention of the Commissioners, in conjunction with the circumscribed use of the existing means of employment and recreation. Several structural alterations which appeared desirable are likewise referred to; and improvements are suggested in the manner of serving the meals of the parochial patients.

Aberdeen Asylum.

The principal points unfavourably commented on in the reports on the Dumfries Asylum, are the bare and comfortless condition of the lower wards of the Crichton Institution, the unsatisfactory manner of serving the meals, the extensive use of canvas stretchers, the absence of proper facilities in both houses for indoor amusement and recreation, and the want of infirmary day-rooms and proper larder accommodation in the Southern Counties Asylum. Commendatory reference is made to the accommodation provided for the higher classes of patients, and also to the large proportion of patients who take exercise in the general grounds and beyond the asylum premises. Both reports concur in regarding the general condition of the asylum as improving, and, considering the difficulties under which the medical officers labour from the want of proper appliances, as highly creditable to these gentlemen.

Dumfries Asylum.

The most striking features in the reports on the Dundee Asylum are the references made to the stationary position of the institution. With the exception of the removal of some of the fire-guards, some much-needed alterations in the lavatory and water-closet accommodation, and a certain amount of improvement in the manner of serving the meals, no changes of any moment have followed the

Dundee Asylum.

Condition of Lunatics. In Public Asylums. Dundee Asylum.

recommendations of the Commissioners. During the past year only 19 patients have been admitted, while no less than 34 have been refused admission. In the same time, the discharges amounted to 13, and the deaths to 14. These figures indicate a very circumscribed field of operation, and show the necessity for seriously considering whether it would not be proper to transfer a certain proportion of the chronic cases to private care. The low mortality affords satisfactory evidence of due attention being paid to sanitary arrangements; but every effort should nevertheless be made to diminish the number patients confined to the airing-courts, who, for the most part, spend their time in listlessness and inactivity. In the pauper department, the furniture continues to be heavy, uncomfortable, and antiquated. Dr. Rorie deserves credit for his attention to medicinal treatment; and the managers for the liberal manner in which they remunerate the attendants.

Edinburgh Asylum.

The reports of the Edinburgh Asylum afford pleasing evidence of steady progress. This improvement is most conspicuous in the female refractory department, into which additional furniture and objects of interest, such as pictures, mirrors, flowers, and pet animals, have been introduced with the happiest effect. The noisy and demonstrative masses formerly concentrated in the day-rooms are now dispersed in comparatively small and tranquil groups. Night nursing continues to be attended with very favourable results, and the number of wet beds has, in consequence, been greatly lessened. The provision of varied means of occupation and recreation likewise occupies much attention, and successful endeavours are being made to reduce the number of patients whose exercise is restricted to the airing-courts. A considerable portion of the patients of both sexes are allowed to go beyond the premises on parole, and many more have the privilege of walking in the general grounds without attendants. The establishment, however, suffers much from overcrowding, and in some wards the day-rooms serve also as dormitories. In the East House, the furniture and general condition of the accommodation are very far from being satisfactory, and are quite unworthy of the metropolitan asylum. In the West House there is much room for improvement in the manner of cooking and serving the food.

Elgin Asylum.

The entries in the register of the Elgin Asylum illustrate the extent to which patients may be employed, not only with advantage to themselves, but with profit to the institution in which they are placed. The land originally belonging to this asylum extends to only about one acre, laid out as airing-courts and garden; but the directors have for some years rented a field of eleven acres, in the neighbourhood of the asylum, for the employment of the patients, and more recently have entered into an agreement with a neighbouring proprietor for the reclamation and occupation of 55 acres of waste land situated about two miles from the house. This land is gradually being brought under cultivation by the labour of the patients. At the first visit in February, of 30 male patients 22

were absent from the asylum, engaged in agricultural operations; and, at the second visit in August, of 34 male patients, 27 were similarly employed. The large amount of liberty thus enjoyed by the patients, and the extent to which useful and healthy labour is provided, form a characteristic feature of this establishment. Condition of Lunatics. In Public Asylums.

Plans are at present under the consideration of the District Board for remedying the objectionable arrangements of the asylum building. The habitual predominance of the female over the male mortality in this asylum is remarkable. Elgin Asylum.

The number of the patients in the Royal Asylum of Glasgow remains steadily at a little above 500. The pauper patients are admitted principally from the district, but a considerable number are also received from Ayrshire, Argyllshire, Renfrewshire, and Buteshire. The general condition of the establishment is very satisfactory. At both visits great tranquillity prevailed within doors, and exercise in the general grounds and beyond the premises was found to be extensively used. The number of patients occupied in the workshops is, however, unusually small, comprising, at the first visit, only one patient with the shoemaker, one with the carpenter, and two with the blacksmith. This state of matters in an asylum receiving most of its inmates from the most industrial district of Scotland is very remarkable. Night-nursing continues to be very successfully employed, and the number of patients who are actually wet or dirty, is, by steady perseverance in the system, greatly restricted. In the West House great advantage has been derived from providing a general dining-hall, in which a considerable portion of the gentlemen take their meals. A pleasant break is thus afforded to the patients, and the food is served with much greater comfort and order. In the pauper department new lavatories have been provided; but there is still a great deficiency in the East House of comfortable furniture, and of objects calculated to interest and amuse the patients. A better supply of gas lights is required in some of the wards. Glasgow Asylum.

The Montrose Asylum ranks next to that of Edinburgh in extent of accommodation. At the first visit in February it contained 519 patients, of whom 208 were males and 311 females. From the rapid increase in the number of inmates the supply of bedsteads was then insufficient, and from 20 to 25 patients slept on mattresses laid on the floor. On 1st January 1862, only 189 of the pauper patients were chargeable to parishes in Forfarshire; and of the admissions during 1862, more than one-half were brought from other counties. Montrose Asylum.

The mortality has been high, a result apparently in a considerable degree dependent on the condition of the patients on admission. Dr. Howden, who for several months was absent from bad health, has again resumed medical charge of the establishment, which, in his absence, devolved on Dr. Douglas and Dr. Fairless. The reports of the Visiting Commissioners speak favourably of the general condition of the asylum, notwithstanding the frequent

Condition of Lunatics.

In Public Asylums.

Montrose Asylum.

changes among the attendants; but they recommend that an endeavour should be made, by holding out adequate inducements, to secure the permanent services, in this capacity, of able and trustworthy persons. In their opinion, a higher standard of order and tidiness might, with more permanent attendance, be readily attained. We regret that the effect of change has not been tried in the case of a patient, M. S., whose condition cannot be considered satisfactory. The means of industrial occupation have been increased by the acquisition of an adjoining farm, and there are various other minor indications of the sound and enlightened views which preside over the management of this institution. Night-nursing continues to be carried out with success. The large preponderance of female admissions is remarkable.

Perth Asylum.

The condition of the Perth Asylum shows steady improvement, although probably in a less degree than would have taken place were no changes expected to follow the opening of the district asylum at Murthly. Until then it will be impossible to determine the future position of the asylum, and this uncertainty necessarily prevents any fundamental changes being at present undertaken. During the past year considerable improvements have, notwithstanding, been made on the lavatory and water-closet accommodation; and the amenity of some of the airing-courts has been increased by laying them down in shrubs and flowers. Much attention is bestowed on extending the means of occupation and recreation, and the whole of the patients, with few exceptions, take exercise beyond the airing-courts.

No diminution has been made in the use of canvas stretchers, and the failure of the system of night-nursing, which is probably to be ascribed to the service being performed in rotation by the ordinary day attendants instead of by persons appointed for this special duty, gives no immediate hope of improvement in this respect. Considerable reforms in the manner of serving the meals are likewise desirable, and more efficient supervision of the patients by the attendants is also called for. The mortality for the past year is, as usual, extremely low, but, like that of the previous year, includes a death from accident. Dr. Lauder Lindsay, who for a considerable time has been absent from ill health, has now resumed his duties as medical superintendent.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

The subjoined Table shows the changes in the population of the private asylums on 1st January 1861 and 1st January 1862. The principal features which it presents are the extinction of Mrs. Brownlee's House, in consequence of her death; the diminution in the number of patients in Eastport House, preparatory to the removal of the establishment to other premises at Kirkintilloch; and the increase in the number of patients in Millholm House Asylum, owing

to extended accommodation. There is a general increase of 14 in the number of the patients in private asylums.

Condition of Lunatics.

Private Asylums.

Asylums.	Number of Patients.					
	At 1st January 1861.			At 1st January 1862.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Baldovan Institution,	14	9	23	19	9	28
Mrs. Brownlee's House,	2	9	11	...	...	...
Campie Lane House,	23	21	44	23	20	43
Eastport House,	15	23	38	13	7	20
Englishtown House,	15	20	35	26	21	47
Garngad House,	27	34	61	27	34	61
Gilmer House,	...	21	21	...	21	21
Hallcross House,	41	40	81	39	45	84
Hawkfield House,	9	14	23	9	14	23
Lilybank House,	33	39	72	34	32	66
Longdale House,	65	63	128	64	61	125
Middlefield House,	4	4	8	4	6	10
Millholm House,	39	77	116	50	101	151
Newbigging House,	36	60	96	35	59	94
Saughton Hall,	25	28	53	23	28	51
Somerside House,	...	22	22	...	23	23
Tranent House,	15	20	35	16	18	34
Whitehouse,	15	25	40	15	25	40
Totals,	378	529	907	397	524	921

The refusals of admission of patients into private asylums in 1861 amounted to 216. By the following Table it appears that the corresponding number in 1862 was only 108 :—

Licensed Houses.	Refusals of Admission of				Total Refusals.
	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Bellfield House,	...	2	2	3	7
Englishtown House,	2	3	4	26	35
Garngad House,	...	2	5	18	25
Hallcross House,	...	...	3	4	7
Lilybank House,	1	...	6	3	10
Longdale House,	2	..	4	1	7
Middlefield House,	1	3	1	0	5
Millholm House,	1	...	9	...	10
Tranent House,	...	...	...	1	1
Whitehouse,	...	1	...	...	1
Totals,	7	11	34	56	108

The results of treatment during 1862 are shown in the following Table. The proportion of recoveries is somewhat lower, and that of the mortality somewhat higher than in the preceding year :—

LICENSED HOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Baldovan Institution,.....	21.0	9.0	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	.00	.00	.00	.00
2. Bellfield House,.....	13.5	3.0	6	...	1	...	3	5	1	...	16.66	.00	7.40	.00
3. Campie Lane House, ...	23.5	23.0	10	10	2	2	1	2	6	1	20.00	20.00	25.53	4.35
4. Englishtown House, ...	29.5	24.0	11	5	2	...	...	1	2	1	18.18	.00	6.77	4.17
5. Garngad House,.....	32.0	32.0	22	16	6	4	8	7	4	3	27.27	25.00	12.50	9.37
6. Gilmer House,.....	...	21.0	...	5	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	80.00	...	.00
7. Hallcross House,.....	38.0	45.0	9	11	3	6	1	5	5	...	33.33	54.54	13.16	.00
8. Hawkfield House, ...	9.0	11.5	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	1	.00	.00	.00	8.69
9. Lilybank House,.....	30.5	27.0	3	4	...	2	8	6	2	6	.00	50.00	6.55	22 22
10. Longdale House,.....	63.5	63.0	14	24	3	12	5	5	7	3	21.43	50.00	11.02	4.76
11. Middlefield House,.....	3.0	5.5	2	5	2	5	...	1	2	...	100.00	100.00	66.66	.00
12. Millholm House,.....	54.5	102.0	18	37	2	11	4	5	2	19	11.11	29.73	3.67	18.62
13. Newbigging House, ...	32.5	58.0	7	15	2	3	3	5	7	7	28 57	20.00	21.53	12.07
14. Saughtonhall,.....	24.0	28.5	9	9	2	2	2	4	3	2	22.22	22.22	12.50	7.02
15. Somerside House, ...	...	22.0	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	75.00	...	.00
16. Tranent House, ...	16.0	19.5	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	.00	.00	6.25	.00
17. Whitehouse,.....	14.5	24.0	3	5	2	2	2	3	...	2	66.66	40.00	.00	8.33
General Results,.....	405.0	518.0	117	156	27	56	37	53	42	45	23.08	35.89	10.37	8.69

Condition of Lunatics.

In Idiot Schools.

The only institution for the training of idiot and imbecile children at present in operation is that of Baldovan; but considerable progress has been made by the Society for the Education of Imbecile Children, in the erection of their Training School in the vicinity of the Larbert Station of the Scottish Central Railway. This Society deserves much credit and the grateful thanks of the community for their arduous and successful labours in providing additional means of education in Scotland for children whose mental condition renders them generally incapable of profiting from the educational resources of common schools. The new establishment, for which the plans have been furnished by Frederick T. Pilkington, Esq., promises to be a handsome building, and is destined for the accommodation of "about 50 cases, including separate apartments "for the better class of children. The rates of board have not yet "been fixed, but it is not likely that the lowest rate will be less "than £30. This sum, considering the great expense of attend- "ance, nutritious diet, and otherwise, is considered sufficient to "meet the outlay. The cost of the whole building now in course "of erection will be about £4000; but the plans embrace buildings "with accommodation for 200 cases, at a total cost of £10,000. "The greater part of the £4000 has already been subscribed, but "the Society is without the means of furnishing the building when "completed, and the annual subscriptions promised are as yet "totally inadequate to the contemplated outlay."

Baldovan Institution.

The institution at Baldovan continues to be carried on in a spirit of Christian philanthropy, and in a manner which influences beneficially the mental and bodily functions of the children. Unfortunately, however, their organization is frequently of too low a type to allow them to profit to the full extent from the training to which they are subjected, and hence a distrust in the beneficial operations of such institutions has arisen. It would therefore greatly conduce to the success of the exertions now being made for the extension of idiot education, were evidence brought forward that the training at Baldovan has had a permanent effect in improving the mental and bodily functions of the children; in rendering them wholly or partially self-supporting; or even in making them persistently attentive to the calls of nature.

On the whole, the condition of the private asylums continues to improve. The progress made is perhaps but little apparent from year to year, but it becomes clear and well marked when the present state of the private asylums is contrasted with that recorded in the Report of the Royal Commissioners. The reports made by the Commissioners in the patients' books of the different asylums are printed in the Appendix, and we shall here accordingly confine ourselves to a few general remarks on the condition of each house.

Bellfield House.

Bellfield House, in the neighbourhood of Kirkintilloch, has been fitted up for the reception of patients, by Mr. Scott, formerly pro-

Condition of Lunatics. In Private Asylums.

prietor of the private asylum of Eastport House at Musselburgh. The house and grounds possess considerable capabilities for the care and treatment of the insane, but it remains to be seen to what extent they will be properly turned to account.

Campie Lane House.

The condition of Campie Lane Asylum has in some degree improved during the past year, but it is still far from being satisfactory. The frequent changes of attendants cannot but exercise an injurious influence on the patients.

Englishtown House.

Englishtown Asylum continues to afford considerable relief to the northern counties. However, in the course of 1862, no less than 35 patients were refused from want of accommodation. Almost the whole of those admitted were already incurable. In many respects this asylum deserves commendation. The patients enjoy a large share of liberty, and are well provided with the means of occupation. At the statutory inspections, the clothing and dietary were found satisfactory, but the bed coverings were considered insufficient for winter, and the manner of serving the meals was censured.

Garngad House.

We are in hopes that the future reports on Garngad Asylum may afford decided evidence of improvement; but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to show to what extent the changes recently adopted in the management of the establishment will affect the condition of the patients.

Gilmer House.

Finding it impossible to introduce a better system of management into Gilmer House, we have been reluctantly obliged to intimate to the proprietor that we should grant our license only until Whitsunday. When last visited, the stench in the wet dormitory was so overpowering, that it was impossible to remain in the room.

Hallcross House.

The Asylum of Hallcross still suffers from the want of adequate means of occupation and recreation, and the patients are consequently listless and lethargic. More attention to the state of the bedding is necessary. The changes among the attendants are unsatisfactorily frequent, and mechanical restraint is too frequently resorted to. The furniture in the day-rooms is scanty and uncomfortable, and the tables at meals are overcrowded. A disposition is, however, shown to carry out the recommendations made by the Commissioners.

Hawkfield House.

The general condition of the patients in Hawkfield Asylum is on the whole satisfactory, but greater exertions might fitly be made to counteract lethargic and degraded habits by more frequent and more general exercise beyond the asylum grounds, and by providing more diversified means of occupation and recreation.

Lilybank House.

On the whole, the patients in Lilybank Asylum are tolerably well cared for, but their comfort would be promoted by removing such of the bedsteads as are too short to allow full extension of the limbs,

and by supplying a fuller and better assortment of bed coverings. All double beds should be abolished, and proper means of bathing introduced. Cleanliness should be attained by less questionable means than indiscriminately cropping the hair of the females. There is a deficiency of day-room accommodation for the male patients. Condition of Lunatics. In Private Asylums.

Some improvements have recently been made in Longdale Asylum. A chaplain has been appointed, and the bed coverings have been increased. Some of the walls have been papered, and a few much-needed structural changes carried out. The means of bathing and washing, however, are extremely deficient, and the privies are still objectionable. No exercise is ever taken beyond the asylum bounds, and scarcely anything is done for the amusement and recreation of the patients. The leading principle which directs industrial occupation is the interest of the proprietor. The diet appears sufficient, but the manner in which the meals are served might be greatly improved. Longdale House.

The desire to consult the wishes of the patients leads Dr. Poole to overlook a certain degree of disorder and discomfort in his asylum. The patients are generally affected with chronic forms of insanity. Middlefield House.

The spirit in which Millholm Asylum is conducted continues to afford us much satisfaction. Every endeavour is made to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners, and the efforts to afford increased means of manual and mental occupation, and to augment the comforts and pleasures of the patients, are extremely creditable to all concerned. Millholm House.

We regret that we cannot report favourably on Newbigging House. The means of occupation and recreation continue extremely deficient, and there is a lack of energy in the management which neutralizes all the recommendations made for the improvement of the establishment. Partly from these causes, partly from ignorance, and partly from the want of a sufficient staff of trained attendants, mechanical restraint is frequently used. The supply of blankets was found insufficient; show-mattresses were placed on the beds of the dirty patients; and the manner of serving the meals is described as rude and dirty. Newbigging House.

The asylum of Saughton Hall continues to be conducted in a spirit of much liberality, and affords accommodation of a very superior description. It may not always be possible to treat the patients with the deference they consider their due, and which their social position entitles them to expect, but at our last visit no complaints were made on this head, and there was manifested an increased disposition to prevent the necessary degree of restraint from irritating the feelings of the patients. Saughton Hall.

Condition of Lunatics.

In Private Asylums.

Somerside House.

The accommodation of Somerside Asylum is adapted only for quiet patients. One or two unsuitable cases, in which mechanical restraint is habitually used, we have been unable to remove, from the want of authority to procure their admission elsewhere. The patients are treated with kindness, but a great deal more should be done to provide them with suitable means of occupation and recreation. The furniture and the bed-coverings are scanty.

Tranent House.

Tranent Asylum affords homely accommodation for 35 patients, for whose treatment and comfort the proprietor provides according to the best of his knowledge and ability.

Whitehouse.

The patients in Whitehouse Asylum continue to be treated with much kindness and consideration, and a degree of liberty is accorded them, highly creditable to the management. The rooms, although small, are generally comfortably furnished, and the general aspect of the asylum is very much that of a private house.

POORHOUSES.

The disposal of the insane poor in lunatic wards attached to poorhouses, which hitherto has been a question of only temporary importance—from the period of their legal recognition having been limited by the Legislature to five years from 1st January 1858—has now become one of much greater moment, from the permanent character given to such accommodation by the Lunacy Amendment Act of last Session. By the third section of this Act, we are authorized "to license lunatic wards in poorhouses for the reception and detention on the order of the Sheriff of such pauper "lunatics only who are not dangerous, and do not require curative "treatment, subject to such rules and conditions as the Board may "prescribe:" but it is also provided that we may, if we "shall be "satisfied that good reasons exist therefor, continue all licenses "that have already been granted to lunatic wards of poorhouses." The fourth section of the Act empowers us to "sanction the reception of pauper lunatics into lunatic wards of poorhouses without the "order of the Sheriff, according to forms, and subject to regulations, approved of by the Board."

It is thus clearly enacted, that all future licenses to lunatic wards of poorhouses not already licensed shall authorize the reception only of such patients as are not dangerous, and do not require curative treatment; but it appears to us that an exemption from this restriction is made in favour of those poorhouses which already possess licenses for the reception of patients suffering under any form of insanity, and to which, accordingly, if we see fit, we may continue this privilege. The poorhouses belonging to this category, are those of the Abbey and Burgh parishes of Paisley, of the Barony and City parishes of Glasgow, and of the parishes of Greenock and Falkirk. The lunatic wards of these poorhouses, however, possess in very different degrees the proper appliances for

curative treatment; and, indeed, to such an extent is this the case, that to only two of the number would we, apart from other considerations, consider ourselves justified in unconditionally granting the unrestricted licenses which they at present enjoy. These are the poorhouses of the City and Barony parishes of Glasgow. The lunatic wards of the poorhouses of the Abbey and Burgh parishes of Paisley, and of the parishes of Greenock and Falkirk, are in several respects so objectionable, as to render the propriety of continuing their present unrestricted licenses, without material alterations and improvements, exceedingly doubtful; but, in the meantime, our course of action is, to a certain extent, limited by the want of available accommodation elsewhere. We trust, however, that, with the assistance of the District Boards, we shall, before long, be enabled to restrict the licenses of all those houses which are deficient in the proper appliances of curative treatment, and in the means of adequate occupation and recreation.

Condition of Lunatics In Poorhouses.

We greatly regret the distinction that is attempted to be drawn between patients who are not dangerous and do not require curative treatment, and those who, beyond all doubt, belong to the opposite category, inasmuch as such attempts tend to encourage the belief that safe detention is all that is required for the proper care and treatment of the former class. No idea can be more unfounded, and none more pernicious to the welfare of the insane. Under judicious management, and provided with proper means of occupation, the great mass of the insane are capable of being actively and usefully employed, and in a manner calculated to afford them positive enjoyment in life. In these respects, there is no difference between the so-called dangerous and non-dangerous classes, or between the curable and incurable. It follows, therefore, that before we can separate patients into distinct categories, for which different kinds of accommodation should be provided, we must regard the incurable as beyond the pale of humane and enlightened treatment. Such a result would be most deplorable, but it is one which is directly encouraged by the system of attaching lunatic wards to poorhouses. The chief motive of parochial boards in providing such accommodation is undoubtedly economy. They are of opinion that the rate of maintenance in poorhouse wards will be less than in asylums; but this belief can be realized only by limiting the appliances of treatment, and restricting the comforts and enjoyments of the patients; or by selecting only those patients who require no special attendance, nor any particular care. Usually the means of exercise are confined to narrow airing-courts, and those of occupation for the males to such rough household work as the cleaning of the wards affords. Occasionally there may be the cultivation of a small patch of ground. A few commendable exceptions there may be to this description, but it is literally applicable to by far the greater number of poorhouse lunatic wards; and indeed, in most poorhouses, almost insuperable difficulties prevent the introduction of a better system. They have been built for the accommodation of the ordinary poor, and as tests of poverty; and, in general, the reception of the insane has been an after-thought, not adopted until it had become impossible to pro-

Condition of Lunatics.

In Poor-Houses.

cure the land necessary for proper occupation and healthy recreation. Accordingly, to most of the lunatic wards of poorhouses, only small airing-courts are attached, in which, as a general rule, the patients idly and listlessly lounge through the day. They may be sufficiently clothed and fed, and comfortably housed, and to the care bestowed on them, in these respects, a comparatively low rate of mortality may bear favourable evidence; but advantages of a like kind are enjoyed in prisons, in which the rate of mortality is frequently lower than among the free population. It is difficult to convince parochial boards that, in providing merely for the physical wants of their pauper lunatics, they leave unfulfilled one of the most essential parts of their duty, namely, the provision of proper means of occupation and recreation; and this difficulty is greatly enhanced by the unstable composition of such boards, consequent on the system of annual elections. It is, besides, overlooked, that if all, or a large proportion of the quiet and tractable patients were removed from asylums, the rate of maintenance for the violent and destructive who remain would, of necessity, be increased; and it is evident that the expected economy would thus fail to be realized. In former Reports we have borne willing testimony to the efforts made by several parochial boards, such, for instance, as that of Govan, to provide adequate means of occupation and amusement; but the extent to which the employment of insane patients may properly and profitably be carried, is scarcely as yet understood, even by many who have given much time and thought to the consideration of the subject. In this respect much may be learned from the experience of the small asylum at Elgin, where, as we have seen, of about thirty male patients, not selected but taken as they come, all, with only four or five exceptions, are profitably, usefully, and happily employed in the cultivation of the asylum land, which now extends to nearly seventy acres, a very unusual quantity for so small an establishment. The rate of maintenance in this house, moreover, is only £18 per annum, a sum lower than that charged by any poorhouse for patients not on the roll of its own parish.

We have deemed it proper to state our views thus explicitly on this important question; but, at the same time, we distinctly disavow any intention of unduly pressing their adoption on parochial boards. Nevertheless, we think it our duty to take steps to check the growth of an evil which, if allowed free development, would render the lunatic wards of poorhouses open to most of the objections which have been urged against the maintenance of pauper lunatics in private asylums. We allude to the practice of receiving, as boarders, lunatics chargeable to parishes which have no proprietary share or interest in the poorhouse. If a parochial board resolve to provide lunatic wards for a certain portion of its insane poor, we will not withhold our license, taking, of course, all due precautions to secure the proper treatment of the patients; but, as a general rule, we will not sanction the unconditional reception of the pauper lunatics of other parishes. To do so would be to encourage the growth of an inferior style of asylum accommodation which, in pro-

portion as it extended, would react upon and deteriorate the condition of the public and district asylums, where proper treatment is the first, and economy only a secondary consideration. By restricting lunatic wards of poorhouses to the reception of the insane poor of the parishes to which such poorhouses belong, we shall be doing these parishes no injustice, for the poorhouses were originally erected with no view to serve as asylums; and we shall, on the other hand, be conferring a positive benefit on the parishes which have no lunatic wards, but which at present avail themselves of the accommodation which they afford, by securing for them the provision of better accommodation, and superior advantages in other respects, in district and public asylums at no greater cost. It is difficult to see what other object parochial boards can have, in receiving patients from other parishes into the lunatic wards of their poorhouses, than the profit which they derive from the transaction. The rate of maintenance charged for such patients is considerably higher than the calculated cost of those chargeable to the parish to which the poorhouse belongs. It amounts, for example, to £24, 14s. a year in the Govan and Paisley Poorhouses; to £22, 2s. in the Abbey Parish Poorhouse; to £22 in the Poorhouse of St. Cuthbert's; to £20 in the Poorhouse of Greenock; and to £19, 10s. in the Poorhouse of St. Nicholas. On the other hand, the rate for district patients in the Dumfries Asylum is £20; in that of Dundee, £20, 16s.; in that of Edinburgh, £24; in that of Elgin, £18; in that of Glasgow, £24, 14s.; in that of Montrose, £22; and in that of Perth, £24. It is thus clear that parishes which place their pauper lunatics in poorhouses in which they have no proprietary interest, will suffer little, if any, loss from the licenses of these houses being restricted as we propose; and, on the other hand, those parishes which are deprived of the privilege of receiving boarders, can have no right to complain of an end being put to a system in which their only interest is that of pecuniary profit.

Condition of Lunatics.

In Poorhouses.

It is not, however, our intention to place any absolute veto on the admission, into lunatic wards of poorhouses, of boarders from other parishes. Our main object is to check the growth of a traffic in patients for pecuniary profit, and not in any way to prevent the development of accommodation which the necessities of the public may really demand. We believe both ends will be attained by permitting the reception into lunatic wards of poorhouses of patients from any parish, but on this condition—that the rate of maintenance shall be the same for the whole of the patients to whatever parish they may be chargeable. For those not chargeable to the parish to which the poorhouse belongs, an extra payment will be allowed for rent; and the rate of maintenance will be fixed from year to year, according to the actual expenditure of the preceding year for the whole of the patients under treatment.

In our last Report we pointed out that a parish possessing a poorhouse with lunatic wards, is in a position to dispose of its patients much more readily than one which must first enter into arrangements with an asylum for this purpose; and we showed that the

Condition of Lunatics.

In Poor-houses.

proportion of admissions of mild or temporary cases into poorhouses is, probably from this cause, much greater than that of similar admissions into asylums, and that the proportion of recoveries is, as a consequence, also much greater. In corroboration of this opinion we shall here only state that, during the past year, no less than six patients were admitted into the lunatic wards of the Barony Poorhouse, in whom the medical attendant failed to detect any symptoms of insanity. These patients were, accordingly, discharged, and now appear as recoveries in the subjoined Table. This Table shows that the admissions exceed by 25 those of 1861; that the recoveries are 15 less; the deaths 4 less; and the discharges of patients not recovered 53 more than in that year:—

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
*1. Abbey (Paisley),	27.0	42.0	11	7	4	2	4	1	1	2	36.36	28.57	3.70	4.76
2. Aberdeen,	20.5	24.0	2	3	1	...	1	...	4	1	50.00	.00	19.51	4.16
*3. Barony (Glasgow),	57.5	77.5	40	42	21	23	5	9	11	11	52.50	54.76	19.13	14.19
*4. Burgh (Paisley),	20.5	24.0	17	21	14	11	3	4	1	2	82.35	52.38	4.88	8.33
5 Cunningham Combination (Irvine),	15.5	13.0	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	2	.00	.00	6.45	15.38
6. Dunfermline,	12.5	12.5	5	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	20.00	.00	16.00	8.00
7. Edinburgh (City)	13.5	70.0	3	12	...	...	13	5	3	3	.00	.00	22.22	4.28
*8. Falkirk,	9.5	9 5	5	8	5	4	1	1	2	2	100.00	50.00	21.05	21.05
*9. Glasgow (City)	57.0	88 5	44	48	15	19	15	19	8	13	34.09	39.58	14.03	14.69
10. Govan (Glasgow)	33.0	33.0	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	.00	.00	.00	6.15
*11. Greenock,	22.0	36.0	16	13	9	7	1	...	2	4	56.25	53.84	9.09	11.11
12. South Leith,	8.5	9.5	4	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	.00	.00	11.76	10.52
13. Linlithgow,	15.5	15.0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	.00	.00	.00	13.33
14. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	9.0	10.0	3	6	...	...	1	3	1	3	.00	.00	.00	30.00
15. Rhins of Galloway (Stranraer),	...	4.5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	.00	.00	...	22.22
16. St. Cuthbert's (Edinburgh),	20.5	31.0	11	13	1	7	...	3	1	9	9.09	53.84	4.88	29.03
17. Stirling,	2.5	5.5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.00	40.00	.00
GENERAL RESULTS,	344.5	505.5	174	192	71	73	48	47	38	59	40.80	38.02	11.03	11.67

* The Poorhouses marked with an asterisk receive patients for curative treatment. The others are restricted to the reception of patients who are deemed incurable and not dangerous.

Condition of Lunatics.

In Poorhouses.

It will be observed that the preceding Table shows the proportion of admissions, on the average number of patients resident, to be considerably greater in the lunatic wards of poorhouses than in asylums. The proportion of recoveries also appears greater; but the circumstances influencing the reception of patients into these two classes of establishments, and the condition of the patients on admission, are so dissimilar, that no comparison of any value can be instituted between the results afforded by poorhouses and asylums.

This fact will be at once apparent on referring to Table II. Appendix D. During 1862, 899 patients were admitted into public asylums, and 365 into lunatic wards of poorhouses, but the discharges of recovered patients during the first month amounted to only 10 from asylums, against 27 from poorhouses. This result can be alone due to the admission of a large proportion of comparatively slight cases into the lunatic wards of poorhouses.

The entries made by the Commissioners in the patients' books of poorhouses are printed in full in the Appendix, and, accordingly, we shall here merely make some brief remarks on the general condition of the individual establishments.

Abbey Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of the Abbey Poorhouse are still deficient in many of the most approved appliances of treatment. The means of occupation are especially defective, and the difficulty of dispensing with prolonged seclusion and mechanical restraint has, during the past year, led in one instance to the removal of the patient to a private asylum. The practice of discharging patients to the ordinary wards leads, we fear, to deceptive returns of recoveries. We have reason to think that material improvements in the arrangements and furnishings of the wards will soon be undertaken, in consequence of the more permanent position now held by the establishment.

Aberdeen Poorhouse.

The frequent changes of attendants in the Aberdeen Poorhouse appear to be in a certain degree dependent on the insufficiency of their remuneration. On the whole, the comfort of the patients is well seen to; but the Commissioners point to the propriety of doing away with all double beds, and of removing patients of refractory or dirty habits who do not meet with the amount of attention necessary for their proper care, or for insuring cleanliness, especially during the night. It is desirable that oakum-teasing were replaced by some higher kind of industrial occupation.

Barnhill Poorhouse.

The condition of the lunatic wards of the Barnhill Poorhouse is on the whole creditable. Various improvements have been carried out during the past year, and the management shows a desire to secure the efficient treatment of the patients. The mortality, however, continues high; and, on the other hand, the number of recoveries is deceptively increased by the admission of patients so slightly affected that the fact of their insanity remains doubtful. By the removal of patients to the ordinary wards, in a state which

ithout such means of disposing of them, would hardly have been emed one of restored sanity, the number of apparent recoveries likewise increased. Condition of Lunatics. In Poorhouses.

In many respects the management of the Burgh Poorhouse Paisley deserves commendation; but the means of exercise and cupation are so restricted by its confined locality and the consequent small extent of its airing grounds, that we cannot regard it as ell adapted for the treatment for the insane. At the same time, s statistical returns are highly favourable. Burgh Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse ontinue to be conducted in a very creditable manner. Various ggestions are made in the reports of the Commissioners for their rther improvement, which we hope will receive attention. Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of Dunfermline Poorhouse, partly from ineffi- ient attendants, and partly, it would appear, from parsimony, emain in a condition which we cannot commend. The recommen- lations made for improvement have hitherto met with so little ttention, that we do not expect any marked amendment will take lace, until the erection of the district asylum shall afford the means of otherwise disposing of the patients. Dunfermline Poorhouse.

The spirit in which the management of the lunatic wards of the Edinburgh Poorhouse is conducted is humane and creditable. As t is now intended to reserve the whole of the accommodation for emale patients, the males are being removed; the more manageable o private dwellings, and the remainder to the asylum at Morningside. Edinburgh Poorhouse.

Very little has been done in Falkirk Poorhouse to relieve the prisonlike aspect of the wards, or to introduce proper means of occupation and recreation. The furniture and general arrangements are capable of great improvement. The mortality in this establishment is unusually high. Falkirk Poorhouse.

The condition of the City of Glasgow Poorhouse continues to improve. The sources of occupation and recreation have been extended, and the airing-courts enlarged, the diet has been rendered more varied, and efficient night-nursing has been introduced. It is however suggested, that exercise beyond the bounds of the establishment should be extended; that additional furniture of a domestic character be provided; and that various structural alterations calculated to add to the comfort of the patients be undertaken. Glasgow City Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse have undergone considerable enlargement, and at last visit contained 38 male and 34 female patients. Additional paid attendants have consequently been provided. Various structural improvements have taken place during the past year, including new baths and lavatories, and the enlargement of Govan Poorhouse.

Condition of Lunatics. In Poor-houses.

the female airing-court. A field of four acres, about two miles distant from the poorhouse, has been secured for the occupation and recreation of the patients, but additional means of employment are still desirable. The Commissioners report the patients as clean in person and dress, and as comfortably clothed; the meals as well served; and the wards as assuming more and more a well-furnished appearance.

Govan Poorhouse.

Greenock Poorhouse.

The internal arrangements of the lunatic wards of Greenock Poorhouse continue bare and comfortless. The chief means of occupation consist in oakum-teasing and sack-sewing. Exercise beyond the walls has been introduced, but might with great benefit be much extended. The supply of bed-clothes was considered deficient.

South Leith Poorhouse.

The condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of the South Leith Poorhouse is on the whole satisfactory. Their physical wants are generally well supplied, but the comfort of the patients, especially of those who are infirm, would be much increased by additional furniture. Exercise beyond the premises is habitually taken.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

The recommendations made by the Commissioners at their statutory inspections of the Linlithgow Poorhouse have generally been carried into effect, and the condition of the wards and patients is satisfactory.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

The patients in the lunatic wards of Old Machar Poorhouse are in many respects well cared for; but there is a deficiency in the means of occupation and recreation, and the airing-courts are small and cheerless. In the manner of serving the meals there is room for considerable improvement.

Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse.

A feeble tendency to improvement is at last apparent in the management of the lunatic wards of the Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse, but as the patients are now reduced to four, it is not improbable that it will be considered economically more advantageous to close the establishment than to keep it open for so small a number.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

The nature of the accommodation in the lunatic wards of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse exercises a prejudicial influence on the condition of the patients, and the imperfect means of classification point to the necessity of taking more care to guard against the admission of unsuitable cases. The small size and northern aspect of the airing-courts render frequent exercise beyond the premises particularly desirable. The means of industrial occupation, especially for the males, are extremely deficient. The food, which hitherto has not been satisfactory, will now be more full and more varied, by being placed in accordance with the new diet table issued by the Board.

Stirling Poorhouse.

The condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of Stirling

poorhouse cannot be considered satisfactory. One patient is reported as kept constantly under restraint, and the whole number are so much restricted to the means of exercise afforded by the small and cheerless airing-courts. Much more care might very properly be taken to increase their comforts.

Condition of Lunatics.

In Poorhouses.

Stirling Poorhouse.

Dangerous Lunatics.

Dangerous Lunatics.

During 1862, 22 persons were arrested by the police, and, after trial before the Sheriff, sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics.

The following Table shows the number of persons arrested and sent after trial to asylums as dangerous lunatics in each county of Scotland during the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862. The number, it will be observed, is steadily decreasing—a result which is probably to be ascribed to the greater readiness displayed by inspectors of the poor to undertake the disposal of the patients, before a necessity arises for the interference of the Procurator-Fiscal. The comparatively large number of cases occurring in Lanarkshire is principally due to the arrest in the streets of Glasgow of unknown persons affected with insanity. The permission given by the Amendment Act of last Session to the inspector of poor of the parish in which the lunatic is arrested, to make arrangements within twenty-four hours for his safe custody to the satisfaction of the Sheriff, without the formality of a trial, will probably lead to the almost entire disappearance of dangerous lunatics as a distinctive class of the insane :—

Condition of Lunatics.

Dangerous Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
1. Aberdeen,	...	1	...	1	1
2. Argyll,	6	3	2	...	...
3. Ayr,	1	1	...	1	2
4. Banff,	...	...	...	...	...
5. Berwick,	...	...	1	1	...
6. Bute,	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	2	4	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	5	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	3	...	...	...	...
10. Dumfries,	...	...	3	...	...
11. Edinburgh,	7	9	6	...	4
12. Elgin,	...	2	...	...	...
13. Fife,	2	2	...	1	...
14. Forfar,	4	...	...	1	...
15. Haddington,	...	1	2	...	1
16. Inverness,	1	4	6	1	1
17. Kincardine,	...	..	...	...	...
18. Kinross,	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	...	2	...	...	...
20. Lanark,	18	23	17	11	7
21. Linlithgow,	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nairn,	1	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney,	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles,	...	...	...	1	...
25. Perth,	1	...	1	1	...
26. Renfrew,	...	...	...	3	1
27. Ross,	4	2	...	1	1
28. Roxburgh,	2	3	3	2	1
29. Selkirk,	...	...	...	...	1
30. Shetland,	1	...	...	...	1
31. Stirling,	4	3	1	...	1
32. Sutherland,	...	...	...	1	...
33. Wigtown,	...	...	2	1	...
Totals,	62	60	44	27	22

Criminal Lunatics.

Criminal Lunatics.

The patients in the lunatic wards of the General Prison at Perth, at 1st January 1863, comprised 20 males and 10 females. The accommodation still remains as described in former Reports, but it is in contemplation to remove the patients to another building within the precincts of the Prison, as soon as the alterations necessary to adapt it to its new purpose are completed. This change, we confidently expect, will exercise a very beneficial influence on the patients, from the more cheerful and open character of the accommodation. In

ıe meantime, they are permitted to use the grounds attached to ıis building for recreation and exercise, with very favourable results. ıdeed, every disposition is shown by the Managers of the Prison extend the means of occupation and recreation, compatible with ıe position of the lunatic department, as forming part of a penal tablishment. Condition of Lunatics. Criminal Lunatics.

The reports of the visits of the Commissioners are printed in ppendix E.

The effect of the legislation of last Session will probably be to crease the number of criminal lunatics detained in the General rison, as authority is now given to the Home-Secretary to au- ıorize the continued detention in this establishment of lunatic risoners after the expiry of their sentence, on being furnished with vo medical certificates that their insanity is of a kind which renders ıis course advisable. The new accommodation will, however, be rge enough to meet any probable increase for a considerable period.

Alien Lunatics.

During 1862, 21 pauper lunatics were removed from asylums to ngland and Ireland, from having no settlement in Scotland. In ıe case the patient was a Scotchwoman, but having married an ıglishman, she was removed to England, along with her husband, ho was unable to pay the asylum charges. Alien Lunatics.

A considerable number of the private patients in the Scotch public ylums have been sent from England and Ireland, frequently on ıedical certificates granted in these countries. A patient from reland complained to us that a due proportion of his means was ot allowed for his maintenance. Through inquiries, obligingly ıade at our request by the Irish Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, we arned that this complaint was without foundation, and was to be scribed entirely to the delusions under which he was labouring.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

G. YOUNG.

GEO. MOIR.

JAMES COXE.

W. A. F. BROWNE.

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APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each Parish in Scotland on 1st January 1862; the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex; and the Manner of their Distribution, as regards the Nature of the Asylums or Houses in which they were placed.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ABERDEEN.																														
1 Aberdeen,	41,962	51	62	113	24	32	5	11	29	43	...	...	2	...	2	...	16	17	...	...	16	17	47	60	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2
2 Aberdour,	1,997	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
3 Aboyne,	1,160	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Alford,	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Auchindoir,	1,593	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Auchterless,	2,010	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Belhelvie,	1,807	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Birse,	1,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Bourtie,	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cairnie,	1,490	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
11 Chapel of Garioch,	2,023	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Clatt,	511	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Cluny,	1,254	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14 Coull,	792	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	1	2
15 Crathie and Braemar,	1,574	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
16 Crimond,	892	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
17 Cruden,	2,743	4	6	10	2	2	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
18 Culsalmond,	1,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Daviot,	614	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
20 Deer, New,	4,385	2	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	5
21 Deer, Old,	5,174	4	12	16	1	7	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...
22 Drumblade,	926	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Drumoak,	996	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dyce,	585	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

28 Forgue, . .	2,686	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
29 Foveran, . .	1,891	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	2
30 Fraserburgh, .	4,511	4	4	8	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	2
31 Fyvie, . .	4,344	4	3	7	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
32 Garfly, . .	1,029	2	2	4	1	..	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
33 Glass, . .	1,049	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
34 Glenbucket, .	552	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
35 Glenmuick, .	1,668	3	3	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
36 Huntly, . .	4,329	1	4	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
37 Insch, . .	1,565	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
38 Inverury, .	2,668	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Keig, . .	811	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
40 Keithhall & Kinkell,	933	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Kemnay, . .	832	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kildrummy, .	590	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Kincardine O'Neill,	2,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
44 King Edward, .	2,843	2	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
45 Kinnellar, .	691	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Kinnethmont, .	1,187	3	2	5	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
47 Kintore, . .	1,895	2	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	3
48 Leochel-Cushnie,	1,173	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
49 Leslie, . .	577	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Logie-Buchan, .	762	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Logie-Coldstone,	932	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Longside, .	3,008	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
53 Lonmay, . .	2,142	2	3	5	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
54 Lumphanan, .	1,251	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 Machar, New, .	1,511	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	1
56 Machar, Old, .	33,236	27	36	63	20	22	...	7	20	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	6	7	26	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
57 Meldrum, .	2,343	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Methlick, .	2,157	3	1	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
59 Midmar, . .	1,091	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
60 Monquhitter, .	2,580	2	5	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	5
61 Monymusk, .	988	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
62 Newhills, . .	3,463	2	2	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
63 Oyne, . .	1,127	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64 Peterculter, .	1,410	2	1	3	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 Peterhead, .	9,796	9	10	19	5	4	1	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	3	4	...	2	...	...	3	6
Carry forward, .	192,758	166	214	380	84	97	11	32	95	129	...	...	2	1	2	1	24	27	...	...	24	27	121	157	34	32	11	23	...	2	45	57

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	192,758	166	214	380	84	97	11	32	95	129	...	...	2	1	2	1	24	27	...	...	24	27	121	157	34	32	11	23	...	2	45	57
66 Pitsligo, . .	1,890	3	1	4	3	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67 Premnay, . .	916	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68 Rathen, . .	2,554	3	2	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
69 Rayne, . .	1,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Rhynie, . .	1,061	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
71 Skene, . .	1,831	5	2	7	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
72 Slains, . .	1,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73 Strathdon, .	1,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74 Strichen, . .	2,472	1	6	7	...	2	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
75 Tarland & Migvie,	1,246	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76 Tarves, . .	2,509	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
77 Tough, . .	874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78 Towie, . .	839	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
79 Tullynessle and Forbes	957	1	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
80 Turriff, . .	3,693	4	2	6	1	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	..	2	...
81 Tyrie, . .	3,043	1	4	5	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
82 Udny, . .	1,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	222,550	189	239	428	95	111	13	35	108	146	...	...	2	1	2	1	24	27	...	...	24	27	134	174	42	38	13	25	...	2	55	65
ARGYLL.																																
1 Ardchattan & Muckairn,	2,110	3	1	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	2	...
2 Ardnamurchan .	4,700	8	2	10	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	5	2
3 Campbeltown, .	8,149	6	7	13	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	2	4
4 Craignish, .	618	4	2	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
5 Dunoon & Kilmun,	5,461	3	5	8	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	3
6 Gigha, . .	467	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

10 Inverary . .	2,095	2	6	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
11 Islay Combination,	10,361	13	14	27	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	7	8	...	...	...	7	8
12 Jura & Colonsay,	1,650	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Kilbrandon, .	1,859	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
14 Kilcalmonell&Kilberry,	2,312	3	4	7	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
15 Kilchrennan&Dalavich,	615	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kilfinan, . .	1,891	4	3	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	3	2
17 Kilfinichen, .	2,518	7	9	16	...	...	2	...	2	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	9	1	...	...	5	9
18 Killean & Kilchenzie,	1,890	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	1	6
19 Kilmartin, .	949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Kilmodan, .	433	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Kilmore&Kilbride,	2,962	1	6	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
22 Kilninian & Kilmore,	3,433	4	8	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	1	4	1	...	...	2	4
23 Kilninver & Kilmelfort,	800	4	3	7	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
24 Knapdale, North,	1,327	3	2	5	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
25 Knapdale, South,	2,519	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Lismore & Appin,	3,595	6	8	14	...	...	3	1	3	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	7	...	...	...	3	7
27 Lochgoilhead, .	702	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
28 Morven, . .	1,226	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	3	2
29 Saddell & Skipness,	1,277	2	3	5	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
30 Southend, .	1,214	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
31 Strachur, . .	563	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
32 Stralachlan .	309	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
33 Torosay, . .	1,380	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
34 Tyree & Coll, .	3,998	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...
Total, .	79,587	94	120	214	...	...	30	24	30	24	...	...	11	17	11	17	...	...	3	4	3	4	44	45	41	60	8	11	1	4	50	75
AYR.																															
1 Ardrossan, .	6,776	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Auchinleck .	4,213	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
3 Ayr, . .	9,308	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	7	4	7	4	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
4 Ballantrae, .	1,483	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
5 Barr, . .	910	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
6 Beith, . .	5,775	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Colmonell, .	2,588	2	1	3	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Carry forward, .	31,053	10	23	33	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	3	4	10	6	13	7	18	3	3	...	1	...	1	3	5

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																				IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.
Brought forward,	31,053	10	23	33	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	3	4	10	6	13	7	18	3	3	...	1	...	1	3	5
8 Coylton, . .	1,604	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Craigie, . .	730	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Cumnock, New,	2,891	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Cumnock, Old,	3,721	2	5	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3
12 Dailly, . .	2,050	...	7	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6
13 Dalmellington,	4,194	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Dalry, . .	11,156	2	3	5	..	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
15 Dalrymple, .	1,325	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
16 Dreghorn, .	3,283	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
17 Dundonald, .	7,606	7	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	2	...	...	4	2	4	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	1
18 Dunlop, . .	1,038	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
19 Fenwick, . .	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Galston, . .	5,254	3	3	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	2	3
21 Girvan, . .	7,053	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
22 Irvine, . .	5,695	7	6	13	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	3	3	1	...	2	...	...	3	3
23 Kilbirnie, .	5,265	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Kilbride, West,	1,968	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
25 Kilmarnock, .	23,556	15	13	28	...	...	5	7	5	7	...	...	5	2	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	10	3	3	2	...	...	...	5	3
26 Kilmaurs, .	3,526	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
27 Kilwinning, .	7,717	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
28 Kirkmichael, .	2,823	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	4
29 Kirkoswald, .	2,060	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Largs, .	3,620	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	5
31 Loudoun, . .	4,840	6	4	10	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	3	3
32 Mauchline, .	2,303	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
33 Maybole, . .	6,713	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
34 Monkton, .	1,937	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
35 Muirkirk, .	3,270	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2

38 Riccarton,	5,629	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 St. Quivox,	7,097	6	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	5	2	1	...	...	4	6
40 Sorn,	4,042	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	3
41 Stair,	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Stevenston,	5,452	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
43 Stewarton,	4,449	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
44 Straiton,	1,544	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
45 Symington,	855	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Tarbolton,	2,669	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total,	199,063	101	137	238	...	...	15	14	15	14	...	...	16	27	16	27	16	12	11	14	27	26	58	67	32	46	10	18	1	6	43	70
BANFF.																																
1 Aberlour,	1,665	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	2	1
2 Alvah,	1,467	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Banff,	4,673	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Boharm,	1,412	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Botriphnie,	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Boyndie,	1,711	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
7 Cabrach,	794	1	2	3	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cullen,	1,975	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Deskford,	1,031	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
10 Fordyce & Portsoy,	4,145	3	9	12	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	2	1	1	...	1	2	4
11 Forglen,	783	..	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Gamrie & Macduff,	6,086	4	2	6	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Grange,	1,909	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
14 Inveravon,	2,639	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
15 Inverkeithny,	880	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Keith,	5,943	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
17 Kirkmichael,	1,511	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
18 Marnoch,	3,289	5	4	9	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	3
19 Mortlach,	3,095	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
20 Ordiquhill,	764	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21 Rathven,	8,240	6	11	17	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	5	...	2	...	...	5	7
22 Rothiemay,	1,414	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
23 St. Fergus,	1,608	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	57,901	33	58	91	...	...	11	21	11	21	...	...	6	5	6	5	..	...	...	1	...	1	17	27	12	21	4	8	...	2	16	31

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BERWICK.																														
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Ayton, . .	2,014	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Buncle & Preston,	756	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Channelkirk, .	671	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5 Chirnside, .	1,502	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
6 Cockburnspath .	1,194	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Coldingham, .	3,241	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
8 Coldstream, .	2,823	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
9 Cranshaws, .	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dunse, . .	3,595	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	4	2
11 Earlstoun, .	1,825	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Eccles, . .	1,861	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
13 Edrom, . .	1,592	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Eyemouth, .	1,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Fogo, . .	559	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Foulden, . .	431	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
17 Gordon, . .	931	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
18 Greenlaw, .	1,370	5	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
19 Hume, . .	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Hutton, . .	1,067	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21 Ladykirk, .	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
22 Langton, . .	502	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
23 Lauder, . .	2,198	3	5	8	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2
24 Legerwood, .	599	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25 Longformacus, .	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Mertoun, . .	729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Mordington, .	377	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1
28 Nenthorn, .	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Polwarth, .	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Swinton, . .	964	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
31 Westruther, .	786	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BUTE.																																			
1 Cumbraes, .	1,256	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kilbride (Arran),	2,441	5	4	9	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	3	4
3 Kilmory, . .	3,151	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	3
4 Kingarth, . .	905	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5 North Bute, .	1,140	3	4	7	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
6 Rothesay, . .	7,438	5	8	13	...	...	4	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total, . .	16,331	16	21	37	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	1	9	8	4	12	3	1	...	...	7	13
CAITHNESS.																																		
1 Bower, . .	1,746	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Canisbay, . .	2,730	3	4	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
3 Dunnet, . .	1,861	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	2
4 Halkirk, . .	2,864	4	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	4	1
5 Latheron, . .	8,571	14	16	30	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	12	12	1	1	...	...	13	13
6 Olrick, . .	2,059	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Reay, . .	2,476	4	6	10	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	2	5
8 Thurso . .	5,561	4	7	11	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
9 Watten, . .	1,491	3	1	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	2	...
10 Wick, . .	12,841	12	18	30	...	...	6	4	6	4	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	3	10	...	2	1	...	4	12
Total, . .	42,200	48	57	105	..	...	12	12	12	12	...	...	5	7	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	19	26	30	4	7	1	1	31	38
CLACKMANNAN.																																		
1 Alloa, . .	8,867	5	12	17	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	4	6	4	6	...	1	...	2	...	3	5	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 Clackmannan, .	4,425	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
3 Dollar, . .	1,776	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
4 Logie, . .	3,483	2	2	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Tillicoultry, .	5,054	1	4	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
Total, . .	23,605	11	24	35	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	4	8	4	8	1	2	...	2	1	4	9	16	2	6	...	1	...	1	2	8

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
DUMBARTON.																															
1 Arrochar,	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bonhill,	8,866	3	8	11	...	...	3	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
3 Cardross,	6,325	2	4	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
4 Cumbernauld,	3,513	4	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1
5 Dumbarton,	6,304	3	1	4	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Kilmaronock,	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kilpatrick, New,	4,910	6	2	8	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
8 Kilpatrick, Old,	5,577	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Kirkintilloch,	8,179	12	5	17	...	...	8	2	8	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3
10 Luss,	831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Roseneath,	1,626	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Row,	6,334	5	1	6	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	54,179	39	30	69	...	...	21	12	21	12	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	6	2	6	2	32	19	3	7	4	4	...	...	7	11
DUMFRIES.																																
1 Annan,	5,761	7	2	9	6	2	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Applegarth,	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Caerlaverock,	1,248	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Canonbie,	3,219	3	4	7	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	3
5 Closeburn,	1,651	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
6 Cummertrees,	1,230	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Dalton,	679	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Dornoch,	856	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
9 Dryfesdale,	2,509	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dumfries,	13,523	15	13	28	14	7	...	...	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	6
11 Dunscore,	1,554	3	3	6	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
12 Durrisdeer,	1,320	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
EDINBURGH.																														
1 Borthwick, .	1,742	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Calder, Mid, .	1,389	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
3 Calder, West, .	1,927	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Canongate, .	11,653	5	5	10	4	5	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 Carrington, .	681	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6 Cockpen, . .	2,902	4	4	8	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
7 Colinton, . .	2,656	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Corstorphine, .	1,579	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
9 Cramond, .	2,748	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cranston, .	1,035	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Crichton, . .	1,304	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4
12 Currie, . .	2,248	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Dalkeith, . .	7,114	5	4	9	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
14 Duddingstone,	5,159	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Edinburgh, .	66,429	67	130	197	42	59	...	...	42	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	68	...	...	20	68	62	127	2	3	3	...	...	..	5	3
16 Fala, . .	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Glencross . .	1,217	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
18 Heriot, . .	407	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
19 Inveresk, .	9,525	12	17	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	6	4	...	...	...	2	6	6
20 Kirknewton, .	1,539	2	3	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
21 Lasswade, .	5,688	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
22 Leith, North, .	10,903	9	9	18	9	7	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
23 Leith, South, .	26,170	23	29	52	15	14	...	...	15	14	...	3	...	...	...	3	8	9	...	...	8	9	23	26	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
24 Liberton, . .	3,507	7	11	18	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	2	2	1	1	...	1	3	4
25 Newbattle, .	2,837	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
26 Newton, . .	1,553	...	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
27 Penicuick, .	3,249	1	5	6	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Ratho, . .	1,659	2	5	7	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 St. Cuthbert's,	91,325	72	112	184	52	76	...	...	52	76	1	2	1	1	2	3	13	27	...	...	13	27	67	106	4	4	1	1	...	1	5	6
30 Stow, . .	2,171	3	2	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1 Abernethy, . .	1,928	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Alves, . .	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bellie, . .	2,292	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Birnie, . .	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dallas, . .	1,162	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Drainy, . .	3,028	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
7 Duffus, . .	3,308	2	3	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
8 Duthill, . .	1,928	...	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
9 Dyke and Moy,	1,247	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10 Edinkillie, .	1,303	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Elgin, . .	8,726	12	15	27	10	8	1	...	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	...	3	1	4	...	...	1	7
12 Forres, . .	4,112	5	3	8	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
13 Kinloss, . .	1,315	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Knockando, .	1,736	2	4	6	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
15 New Spynie, .	1,600	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Rafford, . .	1,055	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
17 Rothes, . .	2,407	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18 St. Andrews-Lhanbride,	1,402	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19 Speymouth, .	689	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Urquhart, .	2,532	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total, .	43,131	37	48	85	24	27	1	1	25	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	28	11	16	1	4	...	...	12	20
FIFE.																																
1 Abbotshall, .	5,193	5	2	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
2 Abdie, . .	1,381	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Aberdour, .	1,874	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
4 Anstruther, Easter,	1,155	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Anstruther, Wester,	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Arngask, . .	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Auchterderran,	3,457	5	3	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	1
8 Auchtermuchty,	3,285	6	6	12	...	..	3	4	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1
9 Auchtertool, .	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Ballingry, .	736	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Balmerino, .	815	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
12 Beath, . .	2,390	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Burntisland, .	3,670	5	2	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Carry forward,	26,428	28	19	47	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	10	8	10	8	...	1	..	2	...	3	15	16	9	...	4	2	...	1	13	3

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																				IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	26,428	28	19	47	..	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	9	10	9	10	..	1	...	2	...	3	15	16	9	...	4	2	...	1	13	3
14 Cameron, . .	1,362	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Carnbee, . .	1,157	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Carnock, . .	2,925	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
17 Ceres, . .	2,723	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
18 Collessie, . .	1,530	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
19 Crail, . .	1,931	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
20 Creich, . .	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Cults, . .	800	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Cupar, . .	6,750	6	9	15	...	...	3	5	3	5	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
23 Dairsie, . .	638	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
24 Dalgety, . .	1,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
25 Denino, . .	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Dunbog, . .	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Dunfermline, .	21,187	23	19	42	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	8	7	8	7	8	10	...	...	8	10	19	17	4	2	...	...	...	4	2
28 Dysart, . .	8,842	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	4	...	...	...	3	5
29 Elie, . .	826	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
30 Falkland, .	2,937	5	6	11	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
31 Ferry-Port-on-Craig,	2,013	2	5	7	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
32 Flisk, . .	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Forgan, . .	1,326	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
34 Inverkeithing, .	3,124	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Kemback, .	896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Kennoway, .	2,012	5	1	6	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
37 Kettle, . .	2,474	2	6	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3
38 Kilconquhar, .	2,431	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	1
39 Kilmany, .	656	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Kilrenny, .	2,534	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Kinghorn, .	2,981	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kinglassie, .	1,266	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...													1									

44 Kirkcaldy,	6,100	5	6	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
45 Largo, . .	2,626	2	5	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
46 Leslie, . .	4,332	3	4	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	3
47 Leuchars, .	1,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Logie, . .	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49 Markinch, .	5,375	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
50 Monimail, .	1,054	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Moonzie, .	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Newburgh, .	2,693	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
53 Newburn, .	374	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
54 Pittenweem, .	1,710	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 St. Andrews, .	7,092	4	10	14	...	...	1	6	1	6	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
56 St. Leonards, .	513	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
57 St. Monance, .	1,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Saline, . .	1,610	1	2	3	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 Scoonie, . .	3,257	2	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
60 Strathmiglo, .	2,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
61 Torryburn, .	1,229	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62 Wemyss, . .	6,003	6	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	3	4
Total, . .	155,021	132	136	268	...	...	28	29	28	29	...	...	47	55	47	55	8	12	...	3	8	15	83	99	38	22	11	11	...	4	49	37
FORFAR.																																	
1 Aberlemno, .	1,054	1	5	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
2 Airlie, . .	845	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
3 Arbirlot, . .	960	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4 Arbroath, .	9,847	10	14	24	9	12	...	...	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
5 Auchterhouse, .	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Barry, . .	2,465	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Brechin, . .	8,810	5	4	9	5	4	...	..	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
8 Caraldstone, .	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Carmylie, .	1,286	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Cortachy, .	653	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Craig, . .	2,177	1	1	2	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Dun, . .	765	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Dundee, . .	68,986	68	69	137	61	65	1	...	62	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	65	1	1	5	3	...	...	6	4
14 Dunnichen, .	1,932	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	100,711	91	107	198	80	92	1	...	81	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	81	93	4	9	6	5	...	...	10	14

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward	100,711	91	107	198	80	92	1	...	81	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	81	93	4	9	6	5	...	...	10	14
15 Edzell, . .	1,025	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
16 Essie and Nevy,	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Farnell, . .	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Fearn, . .	439	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Forfar, . .	10,838	14	11	25	9	10	...	...	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	5	1	...	...	...	...	5	1
20 Glammis, .	1,980	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Glenisla, . .	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
22 Guthrie, . .	476	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Inverarity, .	961	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
24 Inverkeillor, .	1,792	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25 Kettins, . .	962	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Kingoldrum, .	473	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27 Kinnell, . .	816	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Kinnettles, .	447	..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Kirkden, . .	1,862	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	4
30 Kirriemuir, .	7,359	11	13	24	6	8	3	1	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Lethnot, . .	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Liff and Benvie,	24,108	18	24	42	18	20	...	...	18	20	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	21	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
33 Lintrathen, .	898	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
34 Lochlee, . .	495	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
35 Logie-Pert, .	1,483	1	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Lunan, . .	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Lundie & Fowlis-Er.,	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	2,181	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
39 Marytoun, .	417	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Menmuir, .	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Monifieth, .	5,052	5	3	8	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
42 Monikie, . .	1,460	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

46 Oathlaw,	399	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
47 Panbride,	1,299	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
48 Rescobie,	747	3	3	6	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
49 Ruthven,	265	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 St. Vigeans,	10,537	10	18	28	10	13	...	...	10	13	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
51 Strickathrow,	546	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Tannadice,	1,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Tealing,	883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	204,425	186	230	416	152	186	4	2	156	188	...	4	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	2	1	2	158	194	21	27	7	9	...	...	28	36
HADDINGTON.																																
1 Aberlady,	1,019	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
2 Athelstaneford,	902	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
3 Bolton,	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Dirleton,	1,540	2	3	5	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dunbar,	4,944	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	4	1
6 Garvald,	891	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
7 Gladsmuir,	1,945	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
8 Haddington,	5,548	9	6	15	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
9 Humbie,	997	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Innerwick,	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Morham,	281	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 North Berwick,	2,071	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Oldhamstocks,	615	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14 Ormiston,	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pencaitland,	1,187	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
16 Prestonkirk,	1,960	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
17 Prestonpans,	2,080	5	4	9	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3
18 Salton,	712	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Spott,	555	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1
20 Stenton,	692	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
21 Tranent,	4,647	9	5	14	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	1	...	1	...	...	5	2
22 Whitekirk,	1,113	2	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23 Whittingham,	710	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
24 Yester,	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	37,626	53	44	97	..	...	11	7	11	7	4	3	16	18	20	21	...	...	1	...	1	...	32	28	16	9	4	5	1	2	21	16

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
INVERNESS.																														
1 Alvie,	833	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	..
2 Ardersier,	1,239	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
3 Barra,	1,853	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4 Boleskine & Abertarff,	1,743	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	5	1
5 Bracadale,	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cromdale,	3,943	3	7	10	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	...	...	..	1	3	5
7 Croy,	1,873	1	4	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
8 Daviot,	1,741	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Dores,	1,506	3	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
10 Duirnish,	4,775	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	4	3
11 Glenelg,	1,843	4	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
12 Harris,	4,183	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	4	2
13 Inverness,	16,162	20	25	45	...	...	4	5	4	5	10	7	...	4	10	11	2	4	...	...	2	4	16	20	4	3	...	2	...	...	4	5
14 Kilmallie,	4,272	5	12	17	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	8	1	...	...	...	4	8
15 Kilmonivaig,	2,276	6	2	8	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	5	1
16 Kilmorack,	2,852	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	4	2
17 Kilmuir (Skye),	2,846	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
18 Kiltarlity,	2,839	2	7	9	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3
19 Kingussie,	2,033	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
20 Kirkhill,	1,757	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
21 Laggan,	986	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
22 Moy,	1,026	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
23 Petty,	1,671	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
24 Portree,	3,159	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	2
25 Sleat,	2,330	1	2	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
26 Small Isles,	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Snizort,	2,639	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
28 Strath	2,664	2	1	3	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
29 Uist, North,	3,959	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1 Arbuthnot,	932	3	1	4	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Banchory-Devenick,	2,919	2	5	7	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
3 Banchory-Ternan,	2,947	4	3	7	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	2	2
4 Benholm,	1,574	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
5 Bervie,	1,561	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Dunottar,	1,828	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
7 Durris,	1,109	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
8 Fettercairn,	1,700	3	1	4	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
9 Fetteresso,	5,527	7	10	17	...	...	5	7	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	7	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
10 Fordoun,	2,297	2	3	5	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
11 Garvock,	458	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Glenbervie,	1,219	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Kinneff,	1,054	1	3	4	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
14 Laurencekirk,	2,110	4	2	6	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
15 Maryculter,	1,055	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Marykirk,	2,068	3	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
17 Nigg,	2,074	1	3	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
18 St. Cyrus,	1,552	3	2	5	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
19 Strachan,	870	1	3	4	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	34,854	37	45	82	...	...	25	25	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	29	26	5	10	2	8	1	1	8	19
KINROSS.																																
1 Cleish,	649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kinross,	2,649	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Orwell,	2,399	7	3	10	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	1
4 Portmoak,	1,450	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Total,	7,147	9	7	16	...	..	2	3	2	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	6	4	3	1	...	2	...	...	3	3
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																																
1 Anwoth,	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Balmaclellan,	1,086	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
3 Balmaghie,	1,225	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
4 Borgue,	1,162	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Buittle,	1,165	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	5,537	3	5	8	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	4

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																							
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.					
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.
Brought forward,	5,537	3	5	8	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	4
6 Carsphairn, . .	553	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Colvend, . .	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Crossmichael, .	1,536	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9 Dalry, . .	1,149	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10 Girthon, . .	1,702	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Kells, . .	1,170	2	3	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
12 Kelton, . .	3,436	2	6	8	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Kirkbean, . .	942	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Kirkcudbright, .	3,407	7	5	12	3	4	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	5	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
15 Kirkgunzeon, .	793	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kirkmabreck, .	1,851	2	..	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	1,479	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	913	2	...	9	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19 Lochrutton, .	677	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
20 Minigaff, . .	1,804	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21 New Abbey, . .	1,063	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Parton, . .	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Rerrick, . .	1,738	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Terregles, .	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Tongland, .	892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	7	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4
26 Troqueer, . .	4,743	8	11	19	8	7	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
27 Twynholm, .	815	3	2	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
28 Urr, . . .	3,585	5	4	9	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . .	42,495	45	48	93	30	34	1	...	31	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	31	35	12	8	2	5	...	...	14	13

1 Avondale,	3,139																															
2 Barony,	177,527	67	87	154	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	56	75	...	...	56	75	58	78	9	9	...	...	...	...	9	9
3 Biggar,	1,999	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
4 Blantyre,	3,092	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 Bothwell,	17,903	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
6 Calder,	5,948	5	1	6	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Cambuslang,	3,647	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
8 Cambusnethan,	14,601	8	3	11	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	2	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
9 Carluke,	6,176	7	5	12	3	3	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
10 Carmichael,	836	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
11 Carmunnock,	734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Carnwath,	3,584	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
13 Carstairs,	1,345	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Covington,	532	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Crawford,	1,590	2	2	4	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
16 Crawfordjohn,	980	3	2	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	1
17 Culter,	665	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Dalserf,	4,876	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
19 Dalziel,	5,438	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
20 Dolphington,	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Douglas,	2,490	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
22 Dunsyre,	312	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
23 Glasgow,	157,909	124	188	312	69	70	1	...	70	70	2	2	...	...	2	2	52	89	...	...	52	89	124	161	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27
24 Glassford,	1,938	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Gorbals,	10,494	4	7	11	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	5	...	...	3	5	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Govan,	100,716	25	24	49	9	8	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	...	...	16	15	25	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
27 Hamilton,	14,047	5	9	14	1	1	...	1	1	2	3	4	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
28 Kilbride, East,	4,064	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29 Lanark,	7,891	5	2	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	..	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
30 Lesmahago,	9,266	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
31 Libberton,	836	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
32 Monkland, New,	20,554	19	11	30	2	...	...	...	2	...	10	8	...	...	10	8	1	...	1	...	2	...	14	8	4	3	1	...	...	...	5	3
33 Monkland, Old,	29,543	13	12	25	3	1	...	...	3	1	7	5	1	...	8	5	...	3	...	...	...	3	11	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3
34 Pittenain,	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Rutherglen,	9,335	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	..	1	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
36 Shotts,	7,343	4	2	6	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
37 Stonehouse,	3,267	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
38 Symington,	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Wandell & Lamington,	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Walston,	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Wiston and Roberton,	786	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	640,444	327	379	706	96	90	5	2	101	92	49	29	7	4	56	33	131	187	3	...	134	187	291	312	31	61	3	6	2	...	36	67

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LINLITHGOW.																															
1 Abercorn, .	965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bathgate, .	10,134	5	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Borrowstounness,	5,698	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Carriden, .	1,821	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
5 Dalmeny, .	1,274	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Ecclesmachen,	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kirkliston, .	1,917	5	1	6	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8 Linlithgow, .	5,784	4	6	10	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	...	...	1	5	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Livingstone, .	1,366	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Queensferry, .	921	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Torphichen, .	1,848	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Uphall, . .	1,507	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
13 Whitburn, .	5,511	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
Total, . .	39,055	27	18	45	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	4	3	4	3	10	11	...	...	10	11	21	14	6	4	...	...	...	...	6	4
NAIRN.																																
1 Ardclach, .	1,330	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
2 Auldearn, .	1,328	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
3 Cawdor, . .	1,203	2	2	4	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
4 Nairn, . .	4,486	5	4	9	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total, . .	8,347	8	14	22	...	...	3	6	3	6	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	2	3	1	2	...	...	3	5

2 Cross & Burness,	1,555	1	7	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Eday, . .	979	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Evie & Rendal,	1,408	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
5 Firth, . .	784	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6 Holm, . .	834	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Hoy & Græmsay,	556	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
8 Kirkwall, . .	4,422	2	5	7	...	...	2	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Lady, . .	1,122	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Orphir, . .	1,133	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
11 Ronaldshay, South	3,282	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	1	...	3	5
12 Rousay & Egilshay,	1,152	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
13 St. Andrews & Deerness,	1,681	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Sandwick, .	1,225	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Shapinshay, .	973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Stennis, . .	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Stromness, .	2,540	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
18 Stronsay, .	1,228	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Walls and Flotta,	1,674	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
20 Westray & Papa Westray,	2,545	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total, .	32,395	23	34	57	...	...	7	13	7	13	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	14	17	...	3	1	1	15	21
PEEBLES.																																
1 Broughton, .	723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Drumelzier, .	209	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Eddlestone, .	753	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Innerleithen, .	1,823	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Kirkurd, . .	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Linton, West,	1,534	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
7 Lyne & Megget,	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Manor, . .	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Newlands, .	987	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
10 Peebles, . .	2,850	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Skirling, . .	317	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Stobo, . .	478	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Traquair, . .	687	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Tweedsmuir, .	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	11,300	8	11	19	4	1	...	...	4	1	1	6	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	2	2	1	1	...	1	3	4

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PERTH.																														
1 Aberdalgie,	295	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Aberfoyle,	565	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
3 Abernethy,	1,960	1	1	2	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Abernyte,	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Alyth,	3,422	3	2	5	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
6 Auchterarder,	4,208	2	4	6	...	2	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
7 Auchtergaven,	2,562	5	3	8	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
8 Balquhidder,	746	3	2	5	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
9 Bendochy,	769	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Blackford,	2,084	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
11 Blair-Atholl,	1,659	6	4	10	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3
12 Blairgowrie,	4,657	...	6	6	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
13 Callander,	1,676	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Caputh,	2,373	3	6	9	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	3	4	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	2
15 Cargill,	1,647	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Clunie,	699	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 Collace,	534	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
18 Comrie,	2,226	5	1	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
19 Coupar-Angus,	2,929	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
20 Crieff,	4,490	3	9	12	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	3
21 Culross,	1,423	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Dowally,	486	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Dron,	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dull,	2,945	8	5	13	2	3	...	...	2	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	5	2
25 Dunbarney,	1,035	2	3	5	2	1	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
26 Dunblane,	3,096	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Dunkeld,	485	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28 Dunkeld, Little,	2,104	6	5	11	1	2	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	4	2

31	Forgandenny,	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Forteviot,	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Fortingall,	2,181	3	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
34	Fossaway,	1,584	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
35	Foulis-Wester,	1,433	6	3	9	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
36	Gask,	399	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
37	Glendevon,	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Inchture,	659	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Kenmore,	1,984	5	12	17	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...
40	Killin,	1,520	5	4	9	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
41	Kilmadock,	3,312	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
42	Kilspindie,	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Kincardine,	1,778	2	3	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
44	Kinclaven,	758	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
45	Kinfauns,	657	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Kinloch,	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Kinnaird,	318	...	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Kinnoul,	3,219	4	3	7	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
49	Kirkmichael,	1,224	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
50	Lethendy,	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Logierait,	2,592	8	3	11	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
52	Longforgan,	1,823	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
53	Madderty,	536	...	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Meigle,	835	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Methven,	2,347	3	2	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
56	Moneydie,	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Monivaird & Strowan,	782	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Monzie & Logiealmond,	972	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Moulin,	1,831	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
60	Muckhart,	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Muthill,	2,808	3	6	9	...	3	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
62	Perth,	23,511	26	25	51	3	4	1	2	4	6	...	...	13	15	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	21	9	2	...	2	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...
63	Port-of-Monteith,	1,375	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
64	Rattray,	2,261	3	2	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
65	Redgorton,	1,671	1	4	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
66	Rhynd,	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Scone,	2,199	8	7	15	4	5	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
68	St. Madoes,	280	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Carry forward,	127,296	170	172	342	51	52	15	14	66	66	...	...	29	44	29	44	...	...	3	1	3	1	98	111	58	45	13	13	1	3	72	61	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																			In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	127,296	170	172	342	51	52	15	14	66	66	...	...	29	44	29	44	...	...	3	1	3	1	98	111	58	45	13	13	1	3	72	61
69 St. Martins, .	1,204	...	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
70 Tibbermuir, .	496	5	4	9	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	..	...	...	...	...	2	...
71 Trinity-Gask, .	88	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
72 Tulliallan, .	2,410	1	5	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
73 Weem, . .	692	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total, . .	133,086	178	187	365	54	56	15	15	69	71	...	...	30	46	30	46	...	...	4	1	4	1	103	118	60	51	14	14	1	4	75	69
RENFREW.																																
1 Abbey, . .	29,687	11	26	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	25	...	...	11	25	11	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 Cathcart, .	3,782	3	5	8	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
3 Eaglesham, .	2,328	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Eastwood, .	11,314	4	6	10	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	3	4	1	2	...	...	..	..	1	2
5 Erskine, . .	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Greenock, .	43,894	12	36	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	34	...	...	10	34	11	34	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
7 Houstoun, .	2,490	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...
8 Inchinnan, .	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
9 Innerkip & Gourock,	3,495	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kilbarchan, .	6,348	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	..	...	5	4	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Kilmalcolm, .	1,455	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Lochwinnoch, .	3,821	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	4	2
13 Mearns, . .	3,547	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14 Neilston, . .	11,013	2	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	1	6	1	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
15 Paisley, . .	31,538	5	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	...	5	11	5	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
16 Port-Glasgow, .	7,294	6	6	12	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	4	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
17 Renfrew, .	4,664	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	168,746	62	116	179																												

ROSS & CROMARTY.																																
1 Alness,	1,178	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	5
2 Applecross,	2,544	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	4	1
3 Avoch,	1,788	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Barvas,	4,609	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
5 Contin,	1,509	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
6 Cromarty,	2,300	7	3	10	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	4	3
7 Dingwall,	2,412	2	3	5	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
8 Edderton,	836	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Fearn,	2,083	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Fodderty,	2,247	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
11 Gairloch,	5,449	3	7	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	5
12 Glenshiel,	485	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
13 Killearnan,	1,494	2	6	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	3	...	...	2	5
14 Kilmuir, Easter,	1,295	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
15 Kiltearn,	1,634	3	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
16 Kincardine,	1,746	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	4
17 Kintail,	890	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	5	7
18 Knockbain,	2,485	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
19 Lochalsh,	2,413	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
20 Lochbroom,	4,862	5	5	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	5
21 Lochcarron,	1,592	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2
22 Lochs,	4,901	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
23 Logie, Easter,	932	2	2	4	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
24 Nigg,	1,253	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
25 Resolis, or Kirkmichael,	1,568	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
26 Rosemarkie,	1,545	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27 Rosskeen	3,766	1	4	5	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
28 Stornoway,	8,668	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	..	3	2	...	...	1	...	4	2
29 Tain,	3,294	3	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	2
30 Tarbat,	2,269	4	4	8	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
31 Uig,	2,878	4	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
32 Urquhart,	3,147	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
33 Urray,	2,355	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	1	3	4
Total,	82,427	84	97	181	...	...	8	15	8	15	5	5	13	11	18	16	...	...	2	...	2	...	28	31	46	54	8	8	2	4	56	66

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patient.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ROXBURGH.																														
1 Ancrum,	1,511	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
2 Ashkirk,	578	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3 Bedrule,	222	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Bowden,	864	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3
5 Castletown,	3,688	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cavers,	2,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Crailing,	673	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
8 Eckford,	957	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
9 Ednam,	599	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
10 Hawick,	8,866	4	2	6	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
11 Hopekirk,	771	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
12 Hownam,	289	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
13 Jedburgh,	5,263	6	5	11	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	1	...	1	...	3	2
14 Kelso,	5,192	6	8	14	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	..	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	3
15 Kirkton,	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Lilliesleaf,	772	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
17 Linton,	608	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
18 Mackerston,	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Maxton,	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Melrose,	7,711	1	11	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	3
21 Minto,	430	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
22 Morebattle,	1,031	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
23 Oxnam,	627	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
24 Roberton,	640	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Roxburgh,	1,178	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
26 St. Boswell's,	865	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
27 Smailholm,	554	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...							

Appendix to the Fifth Report of the General Board of

29 Sprouston, . .	1,305	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
30 Stitchell, . .	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Wilton, . .	3,357	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Yetholm, . .	1,207	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . .	54,362	37	48	85	...	...	7	6	7	6	...	...	11	18	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	24	19	16	...	5	...	3	19	24
SELKIRK.																																
1 Ettrick, . .	454	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
2 Galashiels, .	3,379	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Kirkhope, .	555	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4 Selkirk, . .	4,739	4	7	11	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	2
5 Yarrow, . .	643	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total, . .	9,770	7	11	18	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	2	5	1	...	...	1	3	6
SHETLAND.																																
1 Bressay, . .	1,805	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Delting, . .	1,975	3	1	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
3 Dunrossness, .	4,830	2	4	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
4 Fetlar & North Yell,	1,480	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
5 Lerwick, . .	3,631	4	2	6	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
6 Nestling, . .	2,583	1	2	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
7 North Mavine,	2,585	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
8 Sandsting, .	2,670	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	3
9 Tingwall, .	2,697	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Unst, . .	3,060	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Walls, . .	2,570	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	4
12 Yell, . .	1,784	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total, .	31,670	23	26	49	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	10	11	13	3	3	...	...	14	16

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
STIRLING.																														
1 Airth, . .	1,194	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Alva, . .	3,283	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	..	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Baldernock, .	718	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Balfron, . .	1,517	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
5 Bothkennar, .	1,722	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Buchanan, .	705	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
7 Campsie, . .	6,483	5	2	7	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	..	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
8 Denny, . .	4,988	1	4	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
9 Drymen, . .	1,619	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
10 Dunipace . .	1,731	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
11 Falkirk, . .	17,026	9	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	1	7	8	7	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
12 Fintry, . .	685	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
13 Gargunnock, .	728	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Killearn, . .	1,171	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kilsyth, . .	6,112	8	7	15	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	4	4	3	3	1	...	...	4	3
16 Kippen, . .	1,722	2	3	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
17 Larbert, . .	4,999	5	3	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	1
18 Lecropt, . .	538	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
19 Muiravonside, .	2,660	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Polmont, . .	4,111	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
21 St. Ninian's, .	8,946	6	5	11	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	..	3	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	3
22 Slamannan, .	2,916	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Stirling, . ,	11,714	6	9	15	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	5	...	...	4	5	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Strathblane, .	1,388	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Total, .	88,676	60	62	122			19	15	19	15			11	9	11	9	15	15	2	1	19	16	41	39	14	16	4	6	1	1	19	23

1 Assynt,	3,178	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
2 Clyne,	1,886	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
3 Creich,	2,521	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
4 Dornoch,	2,885	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
5 Duirness,	1,109	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
6 Eddrachillis,	1,641	4	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	3	1
7 Farr,	2,103	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
8 Golspie,	1,615	2	4	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
9 Kildonan,	2,132	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
10 Lairg,	961	3	..	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Loth,	610	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
12 Rogart,	1,439	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
13 Tongue,	2,077	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1
Total,	24,157	23	27	50	...	...	6	3	6	3	2	1	...	5	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	14	16	1	2	...	...	15	18
WIGTOWN.																																
1 Glasserton,	1,472	3	3	6	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
2 Inch,	3,469	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3 Kirkcolm,	1,860	3	2	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
4 Kirkinner,	1,716	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Kirkmaiden,	2,333	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
6 Kirkowan,	1,434	2	...	2	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	2	...
7 Leswalt,	2,701	4	4	8	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Luce, New,	731	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Luce, Old,	2,800	5	1	6	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
10 Mochrum,	2,694	2	3	5	..	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
11 Penninghame,	4,061	6	7	13	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	3
12 Portpatrick,	2,189	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
13 Sorby,	1,814	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
14 Stoneykirk,	3,228	7	7	14	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	3	6
15 Stranraer,	4,022	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
16 Whithorn,	2,934	3	1	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 Wigtown,	2,637	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Total,	42,095	47	40	87	24	15	1	...	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	25	19	18	18	4	1	...	2	22	21

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES OF APPENDIX A.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
1 Aberdeen, .	222,550	189	239	428	95	111	13	35	108	146	...	...	2	1	2	1	24	27	...	...	24	27	134	174	42	38	13	25	...	2	55	65
2 Argyll, . .	79,587	94	120	214	...	...	30	24	30	24	...	...	11	17	11	17	...	...	3	4	3	4	44	45	41	60	8	11	1	4	50	75
3 Ayr, . .	199,063	101	137	238	...	...	15	14	15	14	...	...	16	27	16	27	16	12	11	14	27	26	58	67	32	46	10	18	1	6	43	70
4 Banff, . .	57,901	33	58	91	...	...	11	21	11	21	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	17	27	12	21	4	8	...	2	16	31
5 Berwick, .	36,488	31	33	64	...	...	13	5	13	5	...	...	3	13	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	18	11	7	4	6	...	2	15	15
6 Bute, . .	16,331	16	21	37	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	1	9	8	4	12	3	1	...	...	7	13
7 Caithness, .	42,200	48	57	105	...	...	12	12	12	12	...	...	5	7	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	19	26	30	4	7	1	1	31	38
8 Clackmannan,	23,605	11	24	35	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	4	8	4	8	1	2	...	2	1	4	9	16	2	6	...	1	...	1	2	8
9 Dumbarton, .	54,179	39	30	69	...	...	21	12	21	12	...	...	5	5	5	5	..	...	6	2	6	2	32	19	3	7	4	4	...	...	7	11
10 Dumfries, .	75,904	83	68	151	67	34	...	...	67	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	34	14	28	2	4	...	2	16	34
11 Edinburgh, .	274,083	236	370	606	144	178	...	...	144	178	16	43	2	3	18	46	41	105	...	...	41	105	203	329	24	26	9	7	...	8	33	41
12 Elgin or Moray,	43,131	37	48	85	24	27	1	1	25	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	28	11	16	1	4	...	...	12	20
13 Fife, . .	155,021	132	136	268	...	...	28	29	28	29	...	...	47	55	47	55	8	12	...	3	8	15	83	99	38	22	11	11	...	4	49	37
14 Forfar, . .	204,425	186	230	416	152	186	4	2	156	188	...	4	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	2	1	2	158	194	21	27	7	9	...	...	28	36
15 Haddington, .	37,626	53	44	97	...	...	11	7	11	7	4	3	16	18	20	21	...	...	1	...	1	...	32	28	16	9	4	5	1	2	21	16
16 Inverness, .	89,174	98	111	209	...	...	14	17	14	17	13	13	7	12	20	25	2	4	1	1	3	5	37	47	52	54	9	5	...	5	61	64
17 Kincardine, .	34,854	37	45	82	...	...	25	25	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	29	26	5	10	2	8	1	1	8	19
18 Kinross, .	7,147	9	7	16	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	..	2	1	6	4	3	1	...	2	..	...	3	3
19 Kirkcudbright,	42,495	45	48	93	30	34	1	...	31	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	31	35	12	8	2	5	...	...	14	13
20 Lanark, .	640,444	327	379	706	96	90	5	2	101	92	49	29	7	4	56	33	131	187	3	...	134	187	291	312	31	61	3	6	2	...	36	67
21 Linlithgow, .	39,055	27	18	45	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	4	3	4	3	10	11	...	...	10	11	21	14	6	4	...	...	...	...	6	4
22 Nairn, . .	8,347	8	14	22	...	..	3	6	3	6	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	2	3	1	2	...	...	3	5
23 Orkney, .	32,395	23	34	57	...	...	7	13	7	13	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	14	17	...	3	1	1	15	21
24 Peebles, .	11,300	8	11	19	4	1	...	...	4	1	1	6	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	2	2	1	1	...	1	3	4
25 Perth, . .	133,086	178	187	365	54	56	15	15	69	71	...	...	30	46	30	46	...	...	4	1	4	1	103	118	60	51	14	14	1	4	75	69
26 Renfrew, .	168,746	63	116	179	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	2	4	2	4	41	84	2	4	43	88	51	97	10	16	2	3	...	..	12	19
27 Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	84	97	181	...	...	8	15	8	15	5	5	13	11	18	16	...	...	2	...	2	...	28	31	46	54	8	8	2	4	56	66
28 Roxburgh, .	54,362	37	48	85	...	...	7	6	7	6	...	...	11	18	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	24	19	16	...	5	...	3	19	24
29 Selkirk, .	9,770	7	11	18	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	2	5	1	...	...	1	3	6
30 Shetland, .	31,670	23	26	49	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	10	11	13	3	3	...	...	14	16
31 Stirling, .	88,676	60	62	122	...	...	12	15	12	15	...	...	11	8	11	8	15	15	3	1	18	16	41	39	14	16	4	6	1	1	19	23
32 Sutherland, .	24,157	22	27	50																												

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Public Asylum, Licensed House, and Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1862; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Licensed House, or Poorhouse.

| ASYLUM. | Where situated. | Number of Patients. Private. M. | Private. F. | Pauper. M. | Pauper. F. | COUNTY IN WHICH THE PARISH OF SETTLEMENT OF THE PAUPERS IS SITUATED. Aberdeen. M. | Aberdeen. F. | Argyle. M. | Argyle. F. | Ayr. M. | Ayr. F. | Banff. M. | Banff. F. | Berwick. M. | Berwick. F. | Bute. M. | Bute. F. | Caithness. M. | Caithness. F. | Clackmannan. M. | Clackmannan. F. | Dumbarton. M. | Dumbarton. F. | Dumfries. M. | Dumfries. F. | Edinburgh. M. | Edinburgh. F. | Elgin. M. | Elgin. F. | Fife. M. | Fife. F. | Forfar. M. | Forfar. F. | Haddington. M. | Haddington. F. | Inverness. M. | Inverness. F. | Kincardine. M. | Kincardine. F. | Kinross. M. | Kinross. F. | Kirkcudbright. M. | Kirkcudbright. F. | Lanark. M. | Lanark. F. | Linlithgow. M. | Linlithgow. F. | Nairn. M. | Nairn. F. | Orkney. M. | Orkney. F. | Peebles. M. | Peebles. F. | Perth. M. | Perth. F. | Renfrew. M. | Renfrew. F. | Ross. M. | Ross. F. | Roxburgh. M. | Roxburgh. F. | Selkirk. M. | Selkirk. F. | Shetland. M. | Shetland. F. | Stirling. M. | Stirling. F. | Sutherland. M. | Sutherland. F. | Wigton. M. | Wigton. F. |
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APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

Returns of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the year 1861.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
ABERDEENSHIRE.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdeen, .	53	63	26,067	730	9007	2190	37,994	68.6	1.9	23.7	5.7	1744 0 9	36 14 2	411 19 10	41 9 3	25 6 10	2259 10 10	46 13 2
2 Aberdour, .	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 1 3	2 1 6	22 2 9	.....
3 Aboyne, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3 18 0	.....	3 18 0	.....
4 Alford, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Auchindoir, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Auchterless, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....
7 Belhelvie, . .	2	1	888	...	...	...	888	100.0	...	...	...	61 5 0	.....	.....	.....	2 10 6	63 15 6	5 7 4
8 Birse, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Bourtie . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Cairney, . .	2	1	277	...	...	730	1007	27.5	...	...	72.4	18 7 6	.....	.....	11 9 2	.....	29 16 8	.....
11 Chapel of Garioch,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 5 9	.....	6 5 9	.....
12 Clatt, . .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 10 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	2 16 3	37 14 3	.....
13 Cluny, . .	...	3	730	365	...	...	1095	66.6	33.3	...	...	49 0 0	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	71 0 0	.....
14 Coull, . .	1	2	31	...	...	730	761	4.0	...	...	95.9	2 17 4	.....	.....	17 3 0	.....	20 0 4	.....
15 Crathie and Braemar,	2	3	533	...	...	1095	1628	32.7	...	...	67.2	36 12 11	.....	.....	21 8 0	52 1 3	110 2 2	.....
16 Crimond, . .	2	1	140	...	365	365	870	16.1	...	41.9	41.9	11 15 0	.....	21 7 6	10 12 9	1 1 0	44 16 3	. ....
17 Cruden, . .	4	6	2001	...	...	1460	3461	57.8	...	...	42.1	135 15 0	.....	.....	39 0 0	1 7 6	176 2 6	.....
18 Culsalmond, .	...	1	40	...	...	...	40	100.0	...	...	...	2 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 13 0	. ....
19 Daviot, . .	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 10 3	.....	20 10 3	.....
20 Deer, New, .	2	4	365	...	365	1460	2190	16.6	...	16.6	66.6	24 10 0	.....	19 10 0	29 3 11	.....	73 3 11	.....

25 Echt,	1	1	210	...	134	155	344	38.2	...	33.5	28.2	14 3 0	.....	9 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	33 3 0	.....
26 Ellon,	1	4	1393	...	365	...	1758	79.2	...	20.7	...	92 5 6	.....	.....	19 10 0	2 13 8	114 9 2	1 0 0
27 Fintray,	...	3	1042	...	...	12	1054	98.8	...	...	1.1	70 10 0	.....	.....	0 12 0	1 17 0	72 19 0	.....
28 Forgue,	2	1	1024	...	...	...	1024	100.0	...	...	...	69 10 0	.....	.....	.....	2 15 6	72 5 6	6 0 0
29 Foveran,	1	2	27	...	...	730	757	3.5	...	...	96.4	1 16 3	.....	.....	15 10 0	2 0 6	19 6 9	.....
30 Fraserburgh,	4	4	744	...	730	1460	2934	25.3	...	24.8	49.8	53 16 0	.....	19 10 0	47 6 8	.....	120 12 8	.....
31 Fyvie,	4	3	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.1	...	...	42.8	98 10 0	.....	.....	37 6 10	.....	135 16 10	5 0 0
32 Gartly,	2	2	387	...	...	730	1117	34.6	...	...	65.3	26 11 0	.....	.....	15 16 4	2 7 2	44 14 6	.....
33 Glass,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	6 10 0	.....
34 Glenbucket,	1	2	365	...	...	528	893	40.8	...	...	59.1	24 10 0	.....	.....	11 4 10	.....	35 14 10	.....
35 Glenmuick,	3	4	1095	...	...	1460	2555	42.9	...	...	57.1	73 10 0	.....	.....	21 9 4	.....	94 19 4	27 5 0
36 Huntly,	2	5	866	...	...	1095	1961	44.1	...	...	55.8	77 8 6	.....	.....	26 5 2	7 7 10	111 1 6	8 0 0
37 Insch,	2	2	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	24 10 0	.....	.....	22 12 6	1 1 0	48 3 6	.....
38 Inverury,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	1 0 0
39 Keig,	...	1	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	13 10 0	.....	.....	13 10 0	.....
40 Keithhall & Kinkell,	1	...	133	...	...	...	133	100.0	...	...	...	10 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1 7 4	11 13 4	.....
41 Kemnay,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....
42 Kildrummy,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....
43 Kincardine O'Neill,	...	1	315	...	...	...	315	100.0	...	...	...	21 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 0 0	.....
44 King Edward,	2	2	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	49 0 0	.....	.....	21 2 9	.....	70 2 9	.....
45 Kinnellar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 Kinnethmont,	3	2	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	24 10 0	.....	... ..	31 1 2	.....	55 11 2	2 12 0
47 Kintore,	3	4	669	...	...	1825	2494	26.9	...	...	73.0	48 3 0	.....	.....	55 15 9	2 4 6	106 3 3	2 7 3
48 Leochel-Cushnie,	1	2	485	...	328	...	813	59.6	...	...	40.3	36 5 6	.....	13 15 0	.....	3 16 8	53 17 2	.....
49 Leslie,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....
50 Logie-Buchan,	2	1	1050	...	45	...	1095	95.7	...	4.3	...	70 13 6	.....	2 11 0	.....	2 2 0	75 6 6	.....
51 Logie-Coldstone,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 0 0	.....
52 Longside,	3	1	741	...	...	365	1106	66.9	...	...	33.0	67 10 0	.....	.....	22 17 2	3 0 2	93 7 4	.....
53 Lonmay,	2	3	908	...	...	730	1638	55.4	...	...	44.5	62 4 0	.....	.....	24 11 1	6 12 0	93 7 1	.....
54 Lumphanan,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	... ..	.....	24 10 0	.....
55 Machar, New,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 10 0	.....	.....	8 8 4	1 1 0	33 19 4	.....
56 Machar, Old,	29	45	16,720	...	4066	365	21,151	79.0	...	19.2	1.7	1130 0 5	.....	167 1 0	3 5 0	20 13 0	1320 19 5	.....
57 Meldrum, Old,	2	2	584	...	278	...	862	67.7	...	32.2	...	29 5 6	.....	14 11 6	.....	2 15 0	46 12 0	8 0 6
58 Methlick,	3	1	375	...	...	518	893	41.9	...	...	58.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 4	.....	37 0 4	.....
59 Midmar,	1	2	386	...	...	484	870	44.3	...	...	55.6	22 10 0	.....	.....	12 5 0	8 12 7	43 7 7	.....
60 Monquhitter,	1	5	...	...	...	2190	2190	...	...	...	100.0	.....	... ..	.....	50 16 4	1 3 6	51 19 10	.....
61 Monymusk,	4	...	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	..	...	50.0	49 0 0	.....	.....	16 14 0	.....	65 14 0	1 10 0
Carry forward,	163	208	72,381	1095	16,098	32,669	122,243	...	...	...	...	4910 9 6	58 14 2	692 15 10	787 12 11	172 0 8	6621 13 7	129 15 3

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	163	208	72,381	1095	16,098	32,669	122243	...	...	...	...	4910 9 6	58 14 2	692 15 10	787 12 11	172 0 8	6621 13 7	129 15 3
62 Newhills, . .	2	3	1446	...	...	365	1811	79.8	...	...	20.1	98 1 2	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	104 11 2	.....
63 Oyne, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....
64 Peterculter, .	2	2	1002	...	...	...	1002	100.0	...	...	...	61 12 6	.....	.....	.....	1 7 0	62 19 6	.....
65 Peterhead, .	11	13	4419	...	...	2962	7381	59.9	...	...	40.0	297 1 6	.....	.....	60 8 0	9 1 6	366 11 0	8 2 6
66 Pitsligo, . .	3	1	1091	...	...	...	1091	100.0	...	...	...	75 12 9	.....	.....	.....	8 12 3	84 5 0	.....
67 Premnay, . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	49 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 10 0	.....
68 Rathen, . .	4	2	806	...	...	852	1658	48.6	...	..	51.3	57 1 10	.....	.....	21 5 4	4 3 6	82 10 8	.....
69 Rayne, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70 Rhynie, . .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 10 0	.....	.....	8 8 0	.....	32 18 0	.....
71 Skene, . .	5	4	1923	...	...	418	2341	82.1	...	...	17.8	130 12 6	.....	.....	19 12 0	1 8 11	151 13 5	4 5 0
72 Slains, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73 Strathdon, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74 Strichen, . .	1	7	1307	...	...	1095	2402	53.9	...	...	46.0	87 15 11	.... .	.....	19 11 6	12 6 5	119 13 10	5 3 0
75 Tarland & Migvie,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....
76 Tarves, . .	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	19 11 0	.....	19 11 0	.....
77 Tough, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78 Towie, . .	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	49 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	58 2 0	.....
79 Tullynessle & Forbes,	1	3	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	45 0 0	.....	.....	23 15 11	.....	68 15 11	4 0 0
80 Turriff, . .	6	5	1683	...	..	1414	3097	54.3	...	...	45.6	113 10 0	.....	.....	42 11 2	3 18 4	159 19 6	.....
81 Tyrie, . .	1	4	768	...	...	730	1498	51.2	...	...	48.7	51 11 0	.....	.....	12 5 0	2 2 0	65 18 0	4 13 0
82 Udny, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	204	258	90,111	1095	16,098	42,695	149,999	60.0	0.7	10.7	28.4							

ARGYLLSHIRE.

1	Ardchattan & Mucairn	3	2	761	...	...	750	1511	50.3	...	...	49.6	59 15 8	.....	.....	18 5 3	8 4 4	86 5 3	.....				
2	Ardnamurchan,	8	2	1095	...	...	2555	3650	30.0	...	...	70.0	98 17 0	.....	.....	84 4 2	.....	183 1 2	.....				
3	Campbeltown, .	5	7	1110	730	...	2190	4030	27.5	18.1	...	54.3	79 4 10	54 8 2	.....	66 6 7	3 13 0	203 12 7	.....				
4	Craignish, .	4	2	730	730	...	730	2190	33.3	33.3	...	33.3	79 9 3	49 0 0	.....	30 2 10	.....	158 12 1	.....				
5	Dunoon & Kilmun,	4	5	456	730	...	1460	2646	17.2	27.7	...	55.1	36 12 4	47 0 6	.....	46 4 6	.....	129 17 4	8 2 3				
6	Gigha, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	6 10 0	.....				
7	Glassary, . .	1	7	91	...	...	1825	1916	4.7	...	...	95.2	6 4 10	.....	.....	27 19 0	20 10 2	54 14 0	.....				
8	Glenorchy & Inishail,	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	..	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....				
9	Inverary, . .	2	7	365	1322	262	1095	3044	11.9	43.4	8.6	35.9	26 0 0	85 13 0	16 4 0	18 10 0	6 17 3	153 4 3	7 0 0				
10	Inverchaolain, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
11	Islay Combination,	12	14	4126	...	...	5110	9236	44.9	...	...	55.1	325 18 1	.....	.....	103 14 3	3 16 0	433 8 4	.....				
12	Jura and Colonsay,	1	1	...	...	...	505	505	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	18 1 0	3 0 0	21 1 0	.....				
13	Kilbrandon, .	1	5	784	311	365	730	2190	35.8	14.2	16.6	33.3	64 5 4	18 10 0	24 14 4	16 10 0	6 19 3	130 18 11	7 0 0				
14	Kilcalmonell & Kilberry	3	4	1095	365	365	730	2455	42.8	14.2	14.2	28.5	84 10 0	29 18 0	24 14 0	10 8 0	.....	149 10 0	5 0 0				
15	Kilchrennan & Dalavich	...	3	730	...	365	...	1095	66.6	...	33.3	...	54 0 1	.....	22 8 10	.....	.....	76 8 11	.....				
16	Kilfinan, . .	4	3	365	...	197	1825	2387	15.2	...	8.2	76.5	26 3 10	.....	12 13 2	28 9 0	5 0 0	72 6 0	.....				
17	Kilfinichen, .	10	7	730	...	...	5140	5870	12.4	...	...	87.5	64 5 0	.....	.....	108 7 0	.....	172 12 0	.....				
18	Killean & Kilchenzie,	1	6	...	...	...	2555	2555	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	64 1 0	.....	64 1 0	.....				
19	Kilmartin, .	...	1	...	338	...	...	338	...	100.0	...	...	.....	21 14 2	.....	.....	3 0 0	24 14 2	.....				
20	Kilmodan, .	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	28 6 2	.....	.....	.....	28 6 2	.....				
21	Kilmore and Kilbride	1	3	365	1095	...	...	1460	25.0	75.0	...	...	29 14 1	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	101 14 1	.....				
22	Kilninian & Kilmore,	5	8	365	1380	57	2490	4292	8.5	32.1	1.3	58.0	24 19 0	83 6 0	3 2 6	52 9 2	6 0 0	169 16 8	.....				
23	Kilninver & Kilmelfort,	4	3	730	...	365	1460	2555	28.5	...	14.2	57.1	59 17 0	.....	26 15 0	48 17 6	.....	135 9 6	.....				
24	Knapdale, North,	3	2	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	85 19 5	.....	.....	40 5 6	.....	126 4 11	.....				
25	Knapdale, South,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	59 16 0	.....	.....	... ..	.....	59 16 0	.....				
26	Lismore & Appin,	9	8	1825	...	...	3650	5475	33.3	...	...	66.6	140 11 11	.....	.....	79 17 6	13 7 9	233 17 2	.....				
27	Lochgoilhead, .	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	19 6 0	.....	19 6 0	.....				
28	Morven, . .	4	3	...	872	...	1095	1967	...	44.3	...	55.6	.....	58 8 6	.....	26 4 8	.....	84 13 2	.....				
29	Saddell & Skipness,	2	3	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	84 16 8	.....	.....	22 17 10	2 2 0	109 16 6	.....				
30	Southend, . .	...	4	647	303	...	365	1315	49.2	23.0	...	27.7	48 19 10	22 13 0	.....	7 16 0	2 10 0	81 18 10	4 8 6				
31	Strachur, . .	...	2	..	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 16 0	.....	20 16 0	.....				
32	Stralachlan, .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	66 12 1	.....	.....	16 14 8	8 2 7	91 9 4	.....				
33	Torosay, . .	2	1	210	...	...	730	940	22.3	...	...	77.6	19 16 4	.....	.....	19 0 10	7 10 6	46 7 8	.....				
34	Tyree and Coll, .	2	5	...	1460	...	1825	3285	...	44.4	...	55.5	.....	96 0 0	.....	25 10 0	.....	121 10 0	.....				
	Total,	99	120	19,865	10,001	1976	43,195	75,037	26.4	13.3	2.6	57.6	1626 8 7	666 17 6	130 11 10	1040 8 3	100 12 10	3564 19 0	31 10 9				

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
AYRSHIRE.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Ardrossan,	3	6	...	...	1580	285	1865	...	...	84.7	15.2	.....	.....	114 10 1	5 5 0	2 4 2	121 19 3	.....
2 Auchinleck,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	9 2 0	.....
3 Ayr,	4	8	...	365	7315	365	8045	...	4.5	90.9	4.5	.....	24 14 0	237 3 3	12 8 0	1 3 6	275 8 9	23 10 8
4 Ballantrae,	...	4	140	365	...	955	1460	9.5	25.0	...	65.4	9 11 9	24 0 0	.....	20 19 4	12 0 6	66 11 7	.....
5 Barr,	...	2	...	365	...	365	730	...	00	...	50.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	10 16 0	0 2 6	34 18 6	.....
6 Beith,	4	4	350	...	1286	365	2001	17.4	...	64.2	18.2	15 15 0	.....	49 2 6	10 8 0	1 15 0	77 0 6	11 10 6
7 Calmonell,	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	55 19 4	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....	61 3 4	.....
8 Coylton,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	6 10 0	.....
9 Craigie,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....
10 Cumnock, New,	1	2	339	730	...	...	1069	31.7	68.2	...	...	24 0 0	52 0 0	.....	.....	4 14 8	80 14 8	.....
11 Cumnock, Old,	2	5	536	365	...	1460	2361	22.8	13.4	...	61.7	36 13 5	24 14 0	.....	35 16 0	... ..	97 3 5	.....
12 Dailly,	...	9	608	...	...	2190	2798	21.7	..	...	78.2	38 15 0	.....	.....	51 15 9	.....	90 10 9	.....
13 Dalmellington,	...	4	...	278	...	730	1008	...	27.5	...	72.4	.....	18 10 3	.....	6 9 4	5 19 8	30 19 3	.....
14 Dalry,	3	5	744	1080	...	365	2189	33.9	49.3	...	16.7	60 0 11	87 2 0	.....	7 16 0	1 15 4	156 14 3	29 18 0
15 Dalrymple,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 9 6	.....	10 9 6	.....
16 Dreghorn,	2	1	...	305	60	730	1095	...	27.8	5.5	66.6	.....	20 18 0	2 0 0	17 18 0	5 8 0	46 4 0	.....
17 Dundonald,	7	5	...	730	1703	1610	4043	...	18.0	42.1	39.8	.....	48 0 0	69 12 8	34 4 5	2 16 11	154 14 0	4 0 0
18 Dunlop,	1	1	...	...	82	365	447	...	...	18.3	81.6	.....	.....	5 8 0	10 8 0	3 1 6	18 17 6	.....
19 Fenwick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Galston,	3	3	365	...	...	1825	2190	16.6	...	...	83.3	26 10 4	.....	.....	48 9 0	.....	74 19 4	.....
21 Girvan,	4	3	...	365	582	1393	2340	...	15.6	24.8	59.5	.....	24 15 2	29 8 0	33 1 6	4 2 0	91 6 8	.....
22 Irvine,	7	6	365	261	1460	2190	4276	8.5	6.1	34.2	51.2	20 0 0	17 2 6	50 17 4	35 2 0	11 11 8	134 13 6	7 18 1
23 Kilbirnie,	1	3	...	300	815	...	1115	...	26.9	73.0	...	.....	20 5 6	31 15 5	.....	5 4 0	57 4 11	.....
24 Kilbride, West,	3	...	...	204	161	730	1095	...	18.6	14.7	66.6	.....	15 4 6	5 15 0	9 5 6	.....	30 5 0	.....
25 Kilmarnock,	14	16	4227	2578	337	3095	10,237	41.3	25.2	3.2	30.2	291 12 3	175 3 3	22 16 0	74 9 6	25 4 2	589 5 2	77 6 1
26 Kilmaurs,	1	4	...	81	835	365	1281	...	6.3	65.1	28.5	.....	5 10 0	59 1 7	5 0 5	3 15 6	73 7 6	2 0 0

31 Loudoun, . .	6	5	1095	365	...	2523	3983	27.4	9.1	...	63.4	83 6 8	26 11 0	.....	65 4 3	.....	175 1 11	.....
32 Mauchline, .	1	2	...	...	...	891	891	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	27 10 6	2 5 0	29 15 6	.....
33 Maybole, . .	2	1	...	166	365	365	896	...	18.5	40.7	40.7	.....	12 16 0	24 14 0	11 9 0	2 1 10	51 0 10	.....
34 Monkton, . .	3	1	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	30 0 0	.....	.....	21 10 8	.....	51 10 8	.....
35 Muirkirk, . .	1	3	...	...	...	1335	1335	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	30 19 2	0 12 6	31 11 8	.....
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	8	2	...	...	552	2100	2652	...	...	24.6	75.4	.....	.....	35 15 0	29 18 0	4 15 10	70 8 10	1 16 0
37 Ochiltree, .	...	2	...	...	365	365	730	...	...	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	24 14 0	11 13 11	.....	36 7 11	.....
38 Riccarton, .	...	3	...	730	106	...	836	...	87.3	12.6	...	.....	51 12 4	5 18 0	.....	2 3 10	59 14 2	.....
39 St. Quivox, .	6	11	...	1338	551	3477	5366	...	24.9	10.2	64.8	.....	97 5 9	31 7 7	78 14 4	15 11 1	222 18 9	2 15 0
40 Sorn, . .	4	7	160	1598	...	1460	3218	4.9	49.6	...	45.5	11 10 5	121 12 1	.....	32 10 0	11 6 2	176 18 8	.....
41 Stair, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 Stevenston, .	4	3	...	..	1799	365	2164	...	...	83.1	16.8	.....	.....	95 7 7	13 0 0	6 14 4	115 1 11	.....
43 Stewarton, .	3	4	16	58	1460	365	1899	0.8	3.0	76.9	19.2	2 6 2	3 11 10	63 1 4	7 16 0	0 10 6	77 5 10	.....
44 Straiton, . .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 2 4	.....	.....	7 16 6	1 10 0	33 8 10	6 0 0
45 Symington, .	2	...	371	...	92	...	463	80.1	...	19.8	...	28 16 6	.....	3 5 9	.....	13 1 6	45 3 9	.....
46 Tarbolton, .	2	3	...	...	...	1682	1682	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	48 15 0	.....	48 15 0	.....
Total,	116	161	11,153	14,907	22,148	42,744	90,952	12.2	16.4	24.3	47.0	785 9 8	1053 8 2	997 12 9	1018 0 1	165 4 7	4019 15 3	178 5 8
BANFFSHIRE.																		
1 Aberlour, . .	4	1	...	730	...	1095	1825	...	40.0	...	60.0	.....	41 3 2	.....	24 1 6	1 9 11	66 14 7	.....
2 Alvah, . .	1	1	178	...	...	...	178	100.0	...	...	...	11 15 6	.....	.....	.....	3 8 6	15 4 0	.....
3 Banff, . .	2	...	587	...	...	...	587	100.0	...	...	...	49 1 6	.....	.....	.....	4 3 8	53 5 2	.....
4 Boharm, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	.....
5 Botriphnie, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Boyndie, . .	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	33 19 4	.....	33 19 4	.....
7 Cabrach, . .	1	2	765	...	...	...	765	100.0	...	...	...	51 7 6	.....	.....	.....	2 5 9	53 13 3	.....
8 Cullen, . .	1	3	737	...	...	371	1108	66.5	...	...	33.4	51 14 3	.....	.....	12 18 6	9 4 3	73 17 0	.....
9 Deskford, . .	...	2	350	...	...	365	715	48.9	...	...	51.1	21 17 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	4 15 2	34 8 2	.....
10 Fordyce, . .	4	9	1366	...	155	2687	4208	63.8	...	3.7	32.5	80 6 3	.....	7 10 0	68 6 6	21 6 0	177 8 9	.....
11 Forglen, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
12 Gamrie, . .	4	2	1382	...	365	365	2112	65.4	...	17.2	17.2	95 14 7	.....	14 6 0	11 14 0	9 14 0	131 8 7	.....
13 Grange, . .	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	20 3 4	.....	45 3 4	.....
14 Inveravon, .	4	1	...	...	...	959	959	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	25 18 5	1 13 6	27 11 11	.....
Carry forward,	23	28	6460	730	520	8032	15,742	...	...	...	...	429 16 7	41 3 2	21 16 0	204 17 7	58 0 9	765 13 3	.....

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	23	28	6460	730	520	8032	15,742	...	...	...	...	429 16 7	41 3 2	21 16 0	204 17 7	58 0 9	765 13 3	.....
15 Inverkeithny, .	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
16 Keith, . .	...	5	365	730	...	730	1825	20.0	40.0	...	40.0	25 0 0	50 0 0	.....	21 8 0	0 10 0	96 18 0	.....
17 Kirkmichael .	1	3	365	...	...	919	1284	28.4	...	...	71.6	25 0 0	.....	.....	26 2 0	.....	51 2 0	.....
18 Marnoch, . .	5	4	996	730	...	1460	3186	31.2	22.9	...	45.8	80 18 7	46 2 7	.....	38 2 7	6 15 6	171 19 3	.....
19 Mortlach, . .	2	4	410	365	...	1192	1967	20.8	18.5	...	60.6	20 3 6	25 16 4	.....	39 0 6	.....	85 0 4	22 2 0
20 Ordiquhill, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 2 6	.....	10 2 6	.....
21 Rathven, . .	6	12	886	730	...	4380	5996	14.8	12.1	...	73.0	67 14 8	50 1 2	.....	132 19 8	9 9 8	260 5 2	.....
22 Rothiemay, .	1	2	179	...	...	730	909	19.6	...	...	80.3	16 7 0	.....	.....	18 8 0	4 4 1	38 19 1	.....
23 St. Fergus, .	...	3	652	...	...	...	652	100.0	...	...	...	44 13 6	.....	.....	.....	6 10 6	51 4 0	.....
Total,	39	62	10,313	3650	520	17,808	32,291	31.9	11.3	1.6	55.1	709 13 10	238 3 3	21 16 0	491 0 10	85 10 6	1546 4 5	22 2 0
BERWICKSHIRE.																		
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Ayton, . .	1	1	...	397	...	5	402	...	98.7	...	1.2	.....	24 1 0	.....	1 0 0	4 9 6	29 10 6	.....
3 Buncle & Preston,	1	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	0 6 10	2 0 6	2 7 4	.....
4 Channelkirk, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	1 4 0	11 12 0	.....
5 Chirnside, .	2	3	889	...	...	730	1619	54.9	...	...	45.1	69 6 0	.....	.....	32 9 0	6 15 7	108 10 7	1 0 0
6 Cockburnspath, .	1	2	730	365	...	...	1095	66.6	33.3	...	...	54 0 0	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	78 0 0	.....
7 Coldingham, .	1	2	365	730	...	...	1095	33.3	66.6	...	...	30 0 0	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	78 0 0	.....
8 Coldstream, .	1	5	365	921	...	618	1904	19.2	48.4	...	32.4	24 0 0	60 10 0	.....	24 5 11	2 18 4	111 14 3	.....
9 Cranshaws, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Dunse, . .	4	5	304	1460	...	1460	3224	9.4	45.3	...	45.3	20 0 0	88 0 0	.....	33 16 0	.....	141 16 0	11 0 0
11 Earlstoun, .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	30 0 0	.....	.....	13 0 0	1 1 0	44 1 0	.....

13 Edrom,	3	...	804	...	...	...	804	100.0	...	...	...	67 18 9	.....	.....	.... .	9 10 0	77 8 9	.....
14 Eyemouth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
15 Fogo,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Foulden,	1	...	...	...	..	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 16 0	1 13 0	16 9 0	4 0 0
17 Gordon,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 4 9	.....	14 4 9	... ..
18 Greenlaw,	4	1	143	214	...	1095	1452	9.8	14.7	...	75.5	10 18 10	19 5 7	.....	48 13 10	6 7 3	85 5 6	.....
19 Hume,	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Hutton,	1	1	125	...	...	365	490	25.5	...	...	74.5	8 11 2	.....	.....	... ..	15 12 0	4 17 7	29 0 9	.....
21 Ladykirk,	1	...	...	...	...	98	98	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	4 7 0	.....	4 7 0	.....
22 Langton,	3	1	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	35 2 0	1 2 6	61 4 6	.....
23 Lauder,	3	5	1065	623	...	1202	2890	36.8	21.6	...	41.6	83 0 0	42 0 0	.....	51 4 2	4 17 7	181 1 9	.....
24 Legerwood,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 15 0	0 10 0	14 5 0	.....
25 Longformacus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Mertoun,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Mordington,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 19 0	0 18 0	10 17 0	0 17 0
28 Nenthorn,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Polwarth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Swinton,	2	1	91	274	...	730	1095	8.3	25.0	...	66.6	7 10 0	18 0 0	.....	33 16 0	3 1 8	62 7 8	.....
31 Westruther,	2	1	755	...	...	...	755	100.0	...	...	...	67 10 0	.....	.....	.....	5 6 3	72 16 3	.....
32 Whitsome,	...	1	...	...	...	231	231	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 3 10	.....	8 3 10	.....
Total,	35	37	6403	6444	...	10,190	23,037	27.8	27.9	...	44.2	500 8 3	413 16 7	.....	377 9 10	58 5 0	1349 19 8	17 3 6
BUTESHIRE.																		
1 Cumbraes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Kilbride (Kintyre),	5	4	27	...	365	2555	2947	0.9	...	12.3	86 7	1 15 8	.....	20 0 0	75 1 3	4 12 0	101 8 11	.....
3 Kilmory,	2	4	...	365	...	1825	2190	...	16.6	...	83.3	.....	25 13 6	.....	42 1 0	.....	67 14 6	.....
4 Kingarth,	2	2	...	...	...	816	816	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 13 6	2 6 6	18 0 0	.....
5 North Bute	4	4	898	...	365	1095	2358	38.0	...	15.5	46.5	72 2 2	.....	19 18 6	16 8 8	4 12 6	113 1 10	.....
6 Rothesay,	7	10	3526	...	636	677	4839	72.8	...	13.1	14.0	263 18 10	.....	34 12 8	19 0 0	8 4 0	325 15 6	9 12 9
Total,	20	24	4451	365	1366	6968	13,150	33.8	2.8	10.3	53.0	337 16 8	25 13 6	74 11 2	168 4 5	19 15 0	626 0 9	9 12 9

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
CAITHNESS.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Bower, . .	2	...	122	...	...	365	487	25.0	...	...	75.0	10 10 0	.....	.....	13 5 0	6 3 3	29 18 3	.....
2 Canisby, . .	3	5	730	180	...	1590	2500	29.2	7.2	...	63.6	49 0 0	12 0 0	.....	30 13 0	9 7 0	101 0 0	.....
3 Dunnet, . .	4	2	194	...	...	1825	2019	9.6	...	...	90.3	12 10 0	.....	.....	38 6 7	.....	50 16 7	.....
4 Halkirk, . .	5	2	94	...	...	1885	1979	4.7	...	...	95.2	6 15 0	.....	.....	31 7 0	.....	38 2 0	.....
5 Latheron, . .	18	19	1754	61	...	10,126	11,941	14.7	0.5	...	84.8	121 14 0	6 5 0	.....	198 0 2	38 19 3	364 18 5	.....
6 Olrick, . .	...	1	301	...	...	...	301	100.0	...	...	...	17 2 0	. ....	.....	.....	4 10 3	21 12 3	.....
7 Reay, . .	5	6	814	365	...	2555	3734	21.8	9.8	...	68.4	56 5 0	24 0 0	.....	31 18 0	3 16 2	115 19 2	.....
8 Thurso, . .	5	6	1203	1575	...	730	3508	34.3	44.9	...	20.8	87 13 2	104 10 6	.....	17 12 8	20 19 0	230 15 4	20 10 9
9 Watten, . .	3	1	403	...	...	730	1133	35.5	...	...	64.4	32 2 0	.....	.....	6 8 0	12 6 6	50 16 6	.....
10 Wick, . .	12	19	3050	1460	...	5840	10,350	29.5	14.1	...	56.4	213 2 1	90 0 0	.....	111 15 0	24 2 9	438 19 10	.....
Total,	57	61	8665	3641	...	25,646	37,952	22.8	9.6	..	67.6	606 13 3	236 15 6	.....	479 5 5	120 4 2	1442 18 4	20 10 9
CLACKMANNAN.																		
1 Alloa & Tillybody,	6	12	495	3712	1171	365	5743	8.6	64.5	20.4	6.4	40 17 0	240 12 10	68 6 0	8 19 6	17 11 3	376 6 7	.....
2 Clackmannan, .	3	8	131	146	730	1465	2472	5.3	5.9	29.5	59.3	8 16 0	9 11 0	48 2 0	32 8 0	17 2 8	115 19 8	.....
3 Dollar, . .	...	3	153	...	...	730	883	17.3	...	...	82.7	13 14 5	.....	.....	14 1 10	1 7 6	29 3 9	.....
4 Logie, . .	2	2	730	365	...	365	1460	50.0	25.0	...	25.0	60 0 0	24 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....	97 0 0	.....
5 Tillycoultry, .	1	4	180	206	...	1407	1793	10.0	11.5	...	78.5	12 11 5	13 14 1	.....	43 12 0	8 7 1	78 4 7	7 6 6
Total,	12	29	1689	4429	1901	4332	12,351	13.7	35.9	15.4	35.0	135 18 10	287 17 11	116 8 0	112 1 4	44 8 6	696 14 7	7 6 6

1 Arrochar, . .	...	1	...	...	138	...	138	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	9 10 0	.....	.....	9 10 0	.....
2 Bonhill, . .	4	10	2910	...	...	1095	4005	72 6	...	...	27.3	198 15 4	.....	.....	27 6 0	5 4 9	231 6 1	5 8 0
3 Cardross, . .	2	5	1095	..	82	1095	2272	48.2	...	3.6	48.2	82 16 4	....	7 13 0	31 8 6	0 11 3	122 9 1	7 13 0
4 Cumbernauld, .	4	2	365	365	...	1460	2190	16.6	16.6	...	66.6	30 0 0	16 14 8	.....	27 14 8	7 14 8	82 4 0	.....
5 Dumbarton, .	4	2	1485	...	113	...	1598	92.9	...	7.1	...	89 19 6	.....	13 19 0	.....	3 10 0	107 8 6	.....
6 Kilmaronock, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Kilpatrick, New,	6	2	1460	...	1038	365	2863	50.9	...	36.3	12.7	120 0 0	.....	70 6 0	5 11 6	0 2 7	196 0 1	.....
8 Kilpatrick, Old,	2	5	1095	...	1095	365	2555	42.9	...	42.9	14.2	74 2 0	.....	70 4 0	10 8 0	.....	154 14 0	.....
9 Kirkintilloch, .	12	6	3603	365	...	2190	6158	58.5	5.9	...	35.6	282 7 4	24 0 0	.....	65 4 6	5 2 0	376 13 10	.....
10 Luss, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Roseneath, .	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	78 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 8 0	.....
12 Row, . .	5	2	1460	365	568	...	2393	61.0	15.3	23.7	...	117 14 9	27 6 0	41 9 7	.....	.....	186 10 4	.....
Total,	41	36	14,568	1095	3034	6570	25,267	57.7	4.3	12.0	26.0	1074 3 3	68 0 8	213 1 7	167 13 2	22 5 3	1545 3 11	13 1 0
DUMFRIES.																		
1 Annan, . .	9	4	3579	...	...	365	3944	90.7	...	...	9.3	197 8 7	.....	.....	9 2 0	5 12 4	212 2 11	.....
2 Applegarth, .	1	1	224	...	...	120	344	65.1	...	...	34.9	11 2 0	.....	.....	3 19 10	0 5 6	15 7 4	.....
3 Caerlaverock, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....
4 Canonbie, . .	5	4	913	...	...	1574	2487	36.7	...	...	63.3	46 11 5	.....	.....	30 13 10	9 12 6	86 17 9	9 0 4
5 Closeburn, .	2	2	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	15 14 0	.....	35 14 0	.....
6 Cummertrees, .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	27 16 0	.....
7 Dalton, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
8 Dornock, . .	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	19 0 0	.....	19 0 0	6 6 0
9 Dryfesdale, .	4	...	1077	...	...	...	1077	100.0	...	...	...	62 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 13 0	.....
10 Dumfries, . .	16	17	8334	...	...	2190	10,524	79.2	...	...	20.8	359 19 7	.....	.....	58 2 0	7 2 6	425 4 1	56 4 9
11 Dunscore, . .	3	3	1460	...	...	730	2190	66.6	...	...	33.3	80 0 0	.....	.....	20 16 0	.....	100 16 0	.....
12 Durrisdeer, .	2	1	222	...	...	730	952	23.3	...	...	76.7	15 0 0	.....	.....	19 17 6	.....	34 17 6	7 10 0
13 Eskdalemuir, .	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0	.....
14 Ewes, . .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....
15 Glencairn, .	4	4	864	...	...	1571	2435	35.5	...	...	64.5	45 19 4	.....	34 13 4	.....	.....	80 12 8	.....
16 Graitney, . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	10 0 0
17 Half-Morton, .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Hoddam, . .	..	1	347	...	...	...	347	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 18 6	21 18 6	.....
19 Holywood, .	...	1	315	...	...	...	315	100.0	...	...	...	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....
20 Hutton, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carry forward,	50	44	19,160	...	...	10,565	29,725	...	...	...	...	953 13 11	.....	.....	241 14 6	24 11 4	1179 19 9	89 1 1

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	50	44	19,160	...	...	10,565	29,725	...	...	...	...	953 13 11	.....	.....	241 14 6	24 11 4	1179 19 9	89 1 1
21 Johnston, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 3 0	.....	7 3 0	.....
22 Keir, . .	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
23 Kirkconnell, .	1	2	471	...	...	365	836	56.3	...	...	43.7	26 1 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	3 12 7	37 9 7	.....
24 Kirkmahoe, .	1	2	756	...	...	...	756	100.0	...	...	...	41 9 9	.....	.....	.....	4 2 0	45 11 9	.....
25 Kirkmichael, .	3	3	1303	...	...	730	2033	64.1	...	...	35.9	70 17 0	.....	.....	15 9 10	0 19 0	87 5 10	.....
26 Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	.....
27 Kirkpatrick-Juxta,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 3 0	20 3 0	.....
28 Langholm, .	6	1	1869	...	...	365	2234	83.6	...	...	16.4	102 8 7	.....	.....	6 10 0	6 12 8	115 11 3	.....
29 Lochmaben, .	2	1	477	...	...	365	842	56.6	...	...	43.4	25 18 10	.....	.....	14 16 0	2 14 5	43 9 3	8 13 3
30 Middlebie, .	3	1	282	...	...	557	839	33.6	...	...	66.4	18 16 0	.....	.....	16 19 0	2 15 0	38 10 0	.....
31 Moffat, . .	5	2	1346	...	...	1095	2441	55.1	...	...	44.9	73 17 3	.....	.....	22 0 0	2 19 6	98 16 9	.....
32 Morton, . .	3	7	1792	...	...	1095	2887	62.1	...	...	37.9	101 3 2	.....	.....	32 0 5	7 17 0	141 0 7	.....
33 Mousewald, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	..	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
34 Penpont, . .	2	1	570	...	...	365	935	60.9	...	...	39.0	30 0 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	37 16 0	.....
35 Ruthwell, . .	1	1	378	...	...	...	378	100.0	...	...	...	20 14 3	.....	.....	.....	3 3 0	23 17 3	.....
36 St. Mungo, .	..	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 6 0	.....	13 6 0	.....
37 Sanquhar, . .	2	3	1091	...	...	...	1091	100.0	...	...	...	59 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 5 0	.....
38 Tinwald, . .	4	1	1559	...	...	365	1924	81.0	...	...	19.0	67 13 0	.....	.....	8 7 8	0 16 0	76 16 8	.....
39 Torthorwald, .	1	2	883	...	...	...	883	100.0	...	...	...	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 10 6	50 10 6	5 0 0
40 Tundergarth, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
41 Tynron, . .	3	1	1341	...	...	...	1341	100.0	...	...	...	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 1 0	77 1 0	.....
42 Wamphray, .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	11 11 3	.....	31 11 3	.....
43 Westerkirk, .	1	2	883	...	...	...	883	100.0	...	...	...	46 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1 18 9	48 8 9	.....
Total,	94	78	36,716	...	...	16,962	53,678	68.4	...	...	31.5	1901 7 9	.....	.....	405 9 8	64 15 9	2371 13 2	102 14 4

EDINBURGH.																							
1 Borthwick, .	1	3	106	730	...	365	1,201	8·8	60·7	...	30·4	9 1 0	48 0 0	.....	1 2 6	.....	58 3 6	.....
2 Calder, Mid, .	1	3	365	...	...	1,095	1,460	25·0	...	...	75·0	24 0 0	.....	.....	32 17 9	.....	56 17 9	3 18 0
3 Calder, West, .	3	1	730	388	...	...	1,118	65·3	34·7	...	...	52 0 0	24 0 0	.....	.....	3 5 6	79 5 6	2 10 0
4 Canongate, .	6	8	3,283	...	...	365	3,648	89·9	...	...	10·0	217 5 11	.....	.....	14 8 0	6 16 6	238 10 5	.....
5 Carrington, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100·0	.....	.....	.....	17 10 0	.....	17 10 0	.....
6 Cockpen, . .	4	4	730	784	...	1,095	2,609	28·0	30·0	...	41·9	48 0 0	50 6 0	.....	25 11 4	5 1 0	128 18 4	4 16 6
7 Colinton, . .	2	3	730	1,095	...	...	1,825	40·0	60·0	...	...	52 0 0	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	124 0 0	.....
8 Corstorphine, .	2	2	569	...	161	730	1,460	38·9	...	11·0	50·0	38 0 0	.....	9 7 5	27 6 0	0 7 6	75 0 11	.....
9 Cramond, . .	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100·0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
10 Cranston, . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100·0	...	...	...	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
11 Crichton, . .	1	5	656	...	...	1,460	2,116	31·0	...	...	68·9	51 6 8	.....	.....	49 6 5	0 16 0	101 9 1	1 10 8
12 Currie, . .	2	2	1,460	...	...	...	1,460	100·0	...	...	...	112 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 0 0	.....
13 Dalkeith, . .	6	6	2,464	1,043	...	365	3,872	63·6	26·9	...	9·4	178 1 4	68 10 0	.....	8 9 0	1 1 11	256 2 3	33 18 0
14 Duddingstone, .	4	1	855	...	...	365	1,220	70·0	...	...	29·9	64 9 10	.....	.....	8 12 6	5 7 8	78 10 0	.....
15 Edinburgh, .	87	162	37,250	...	32,093	3,170	72,513	51·3	...	44·2	4·3	2447 17 4	.....	1249 17 11	74 2 3	139 13 0	3911 10 6	94 9 2
16 Fala and Soutra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Glencross, .	...	1	...	11	...	...	11	...	100·0	...	..	.....	1 5 0	.....	.....	3 4 10	4 9 10	.....
18 Heriot, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100·0	.....	.....	.....	14 10 11	1 1 0	15 12 10	.....
19 Inveresk, . .	12	21	730	5,668	...	4,380	10,778	6·7	52·6	...	40·6	52 0 0	349 4 0	.....	101 19 0	2 14 6	505 17 6	36 16 0
20 Kirknewton, .	2	4	521	35	...	730	1,286	40·5	2·7	...	56·7	38 10 2	8 2 8	.....	30 8 6	6 13 0	83 14 4	5 0 0
21 Lasswade, .	5	4	...	1,825	...	1,460	3,285	...	55·5	...	44·4	.....	120 0 0	.....	34 16 0	.....	154 16 0	.....
22 Leith, North, .	10	9	5,053	...	...	730	5,783	12·6	...	...	87·3	332 11 10	.....	.....	26 14 7	4 10 6	363 16 11	4 0 0
23 Leith, South, .	28	34	10,637	733	6,091	1,095	18,556	57·3	3·9	32·8	5·9	699 12 1	44 3 7	202 19 8	27 6 0	17 17 2	991 18 6	28 16 2
24 Liberton, . .	8	11	4,216	...	...	2,555	6,771	62·2	...	...	37·7	308 6 8	.....	.....	52 17 6	0 6 6	361 10 8	.....
25 Newbattle, .	2	3	...	1,095	...	730	1,825	...	60·0	...	40·0	.....	72 0 0	.....	19 7 0	1 9 0	92 16 0	.....
26 Newton, . .	1	5	599	904	...	365	1,868	32·0	48·4	...	19·5	42 13 4	59 10 0	.....	12 9 0	.....	114 12 4	.....
27 Pennycuick, .	1	5	365	1,825	...	...	2,190	16·6	83·3	...	...	28 0 0	110 0 0	.....	.....	.....	138 0 0	6 10 0
28 Ratho, . .	2	5	589	1,825	...	...	2,414	24·4	75·6	...	...	40 15 2	111 0 0	.....	.....	1 7 6	153 2 8	16 16 0
29 St. Cuthbert's, .	90	143	45,052	1,799	16,267	4,222	67,340	66·9	2·6	24·1	6·3	2953 18 10	112 9 1	811 5 10	88 16 5	53 18 2	4020 8 4	146 9 8
30 Stow, . .	4	3	588	...	...	1,452	2,040	28·8	...	...	71·1	44 9 4	.....	.....	35 19 5	5 18 0	86 6 9	.....
31 Temple, . .	2	1	365	...	...	730	1,095	33·3	...	...	66·6	24 0 0	.....	.....	9 19 4	0 8 3	34 7 7	.....
Total,	288	452	118,643	20,125	54,612	28,189	221,569	53·5	9·0	24·6	12·7	7910 19 6	1274 10 4	2273 10 10	714 10 4	261 17 6	12435 8 6	385 10 2

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
ELGIN.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Abernethy,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	18 2 4	.....	.....	7 5 6	.....	25 7 10	.....
2 Alves,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Bellie,	...	5	1369	...	...	365	1734	78.9	...	...	21.0	67 10 0	.....	.....	14 10 0	.....	82 0 0	.....
4 Birnie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Dallas,	...	2	432	...	...	...	432	100.0	...	...	...	21 7 1	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	22 15 1	.....
6 Drainy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Duffus,	2	3	1247	...	...	365	1612	77.3	...	...	22.6	61 13 6	.....	.....	9 19 8	1 1 0	72 14 2	.....
8 Duthill,	...	8	493	...	...	1930	2423	20.3	...	...	79.6	24 6 1	.....	.....	30 13 7	2 6 0	57 5 8	.....
9 Dyke and Moy,	1	1	311	...	...	419	730	42.6	...	...	57.3	18 9 6	.....	.....	11 12 0	4 1 9	34 3 3	.....
10 Edinkillie,	2	...	524	...	...	...	524	100.0	...	...	...	28 8 4	.....	.....	.....	1 13 8	30 2 0	.....
11 Elgin,	12	16	6565	...	...	3159	9724	67.5	...	...	32.4	331 0 0	.....	.....	82 15 8	7 16 11	421 12 7	17 6 6
12 Forres,	5	3	1545	...	...	730	2275	67.9	...	...	32.0	76 10 0	.....	.....	10 4 0	1 19 0	88 13 0	.....
13 Kinloss,	1	3	600	...	...	365	965	62.2	...	...	37.7	29 15 0	.....	.....	6 10 0	2 11 6	38 16 6	.....
14 Knockando,	4	4	1153	...	...	1460	2613	44.1	...	...	55.8	57 0 1	.....	.....	25 18 8	1 18 11	84 17 8	.....
15 New Spynie,	2	3	1444	...	...	...	1444	100.0	...	...	...	72 16 6	.....	.....	.....	0 14 0	73 10 6	2 6 10
16 Rafford,	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	18 0 0	.....	.....	25 16 0	.....	43 16 0	5 0 0
17 Rothes,	3	1	869	...	...	365	1234	70.4	...	...	29.5	44 9 0	.....	.....	11 0 0	0 19 8	56 8 8	5 0 0
18 St. Andrews,	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	36 0 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	43 16 0	.....
19 Speymouth,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	18 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 10 0	.....
20 Urquhart,	3	1	365	...	...	1008	1373	26.5	...	...	73.4	18 0 0	.....	.....	28 4 5	0 3 6	46 7 11	.....
Total,	40	54	18,742	...	...	11,626	30,368	61.6	...	...	38.3	941 17 5	.....	.....	272 5 6	26 13 11	1240 16 10	29 13 4

1 Abbotshall, .	5	3	365	1564	916	...	2845	12.8	54.9	32.2	...	29 0 6	82 18 2	20 16 0	.....	1 14 5	134 9 1	.....
2 Abdie . .	...	2	...	365	365	...	730	...	50.0	50.0	...	.....	22 0 0	15 19 5	.....	.....	37 19 5	.....
3 Aberdour, .	1	3	...	967	...	272	1229	...	77.8	...	22.1	.....	57 14 0	.....	4 10 6	4 11 6	66 16 0	3 0 0
4 Anstruther, Easter	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
5 Anstruther, Wester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Arngask, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Auchterderran,	6	4	365	779	730	1181	3055	11.9	25.5	23.9	28.6	25 0 0	57 0 0	29 16 6	32 17 0	24 18 4	169 11 10	4 2 6
8 Auchtermuchty,	6	6	2261	365	365	1095	4086	55.3	8.9	8.9	26.8	155 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	18 3 0	19 14 11	236 17 11	.....
9 Auchtertool, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Ballingry, .	3	...	365	365	...	365	1095	33.3	33.3	...	33.3	25 0 0	24 0 0	.....	8 9 0	1 7 0	58 16 0	.....
11 Balmerino, .	2	1	471	...	...	365	836	56.3	...	...	43.6	30 16 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	6 13 0	52 9 0	.....
12 Beath, . .	2	...	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	9 11 9	.....	33 11 9	.....
13 Burntisland, .	5	2	...	1449	365	730	2544	...	56.9	14.3	28.7	.....	90 13 8	10 0 0	11 14 0	.....	112 7 8	6 16 0
14 Cameron, . .	1	1	578	...	...	...	579	100.0	...	...	...	47 11 10	.....	.....	....	3 19 2	51 11 0	.....
15 Carnbee, . .	1	1	...	504	...	...	504	...	100.0	...	...	.....	33 0 0	.....	.....	5 6 3	38 6 3	.....
16 Carnock, . .	3	...	578	...	...	365	942	61.2	...	...	38.7	47 18 11	.....	.....	22 0 0	2 3 0	72 1 11	.....
17 Ceres, . .	3	3	325	1273	...	365	1963	16.5	64.8	...	18.6	20 2 6	84 0 0	.....	6 10 0	3 16 6	114 9 0	.....
18 Collessie, . .	2	1	...	252	...	730	982	...	25.6	...	74.3	.....	18 12 0	.....	13 4 6	1 1 7	32 18 1	.....
19 Crail, . .	3	1	144	730	...	365	1239	11.6	58.9	...	29.4	12 16 2	48 0 0	.....	13 0 0	0 15 6	74 11 8	12 0 0
20 Creich, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Cults, . .	2	...	...	730	...	...	730	...	100.0	...	...	.....	40 8 8	.....	.....	.....	40 8 8	.....
22 Cupar, . .	7	12	4105	1532	...	365	6002	68.3	25.5	...	6.1	336 5 0	74 0 0	.....	6 10 0	4 14 6	421 9 6	.....
23 Dairsie, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	0 8 0	13 8 0	.....
24 Dalgety, . .	1	...	337	...	...	...	337	100.0	...	...	...	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 16 10	30 16 10	.....
25 Denino, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Dunbog, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Dunfermline, .	27	28	1643	5650	7675	2190	17,158	9.5	32.9	44.7	12.8	134 0 9	365 13 5	315 8 4	43 11 0	23 12 2	882 5 8	16 12 0
28 Dysart, . .	10	7	...	2433	...	3285	5718	...	42.5	...	57.4	.....	161 18 0	.....	36 11 0	12 12 0	211 1 0	.....
29 Elie, . .	...	3	365	274	...	365	1004	36.4	27.2	...	36.4	25 0 0	18 0 0	.....	6 15 0	0 15 0	50 10 0	4 13 0
30 Falkland, .	5	8	2074	730	...	782	3586	57.8	20.3	...	21.8	150 11 0	53 1 0	.....	37 16 2	11 15 5	253 3 7	.....
31 Ferry-Port-on-Craig	2	5	716	1095	...	365	2176	32.9	50.3	...	16.7	62 0 4	48 0 0	.....	9 2 0	4 1 0	123 3 4	4 15 0
32 Flisk, . .	...	1	67	...	...	...	67	100.0	...	...	...	6 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 10 10	1 0 0
33 Forgan, . .	3	...	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	34 0 0	.....	34 0 0	.....
34 Inverkeithing, .	1	5	...	1320	90	...	1410	...	93.7	6.3	...	.....	87 17 0	3 18 9	.....	10 0 9	101 16 6	.....
35 Kemback, .	...	1	...	...	...	104	104	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 8 0	.....	7 8 0	.....
36 Kennoway, .	4	2	740	365	...	730	1835	40.3	19.9	...	39.8	55 14 0	22 0 0	.....	28 12 0	7 4 0	113 10 0	10 0 0
37 Kettle, . .	2	5	355	488	410	1460	2713	13.0	17.9	15.1	53.8	24 10 0	30 14 0	17 10 0	23 9 6	.....	96 3 6	.....
38 Kilconquhar, .	2	3	...	1095	...	730	1825	...	60.0	...	40.0	.....	72 4 8	.....	14 13 0	.....	86 17 8	.....
Carry forward,	109	110	15,854	25,045	10,916	18,034	69,849	...	...	...	...	1217 17 10	1561 14 7	435 9 0	416 7 5	152 0 10	3683 9 8	62 18 6

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	109	110	15,854	25,045	10,916	18,034	69,849	...	...	...	...	1217 17 10	1561 14 7	435 9 0	416 7 5	152 0 10	3683 9 8	62 18 6
39 Kilmany, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
40 Kilrenny, . .	1	2	...	1095	...	...	1095	...	100.0	...	...	.....	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	.....
41 Kinghorn, .	2	3	...	1333	372	...	1705	...	78.7	21.2	...	.....	93 2 0	11 18 0	.....	5 9 0	110 9 0	.....
42 Kinglassie, .	2	...	365	. .	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	32 16 0	.....
43 Kingsbarns, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44 Kirkcaldy, .	3	6	1095	1460	218	512	3285	33.3	44.4	6.6	15.5	55 0 0	100 0 0	6 4 0	13 6 0	1 17 2	176 7 2	.....
45 Largo . .	2	7	161	1825	...	730	2716	5.9	67.2	...	26.9	21 7 9	120 0 0	.....	19 10 0	5 7 4	166 5 1	.....
46 Leslie, . .	2	4	193	365	...	1460	2018	9.5	18.0	...	72.3	15 13 1	20 0 0	.....	33 6 2	0 10 6	69 9 9	.. ...
47 Leuchars, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48 Logie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49 Markinch, .	5	2	...	1496	...	730	2226	...	67.2	...	32.7	.....	94 12 2	.....	32 10 0	3 0 0	130 2 2	.....
50 Monimail . .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	6 0 0
51 Moonzie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52 Newburgh, .	1	5	368	116	...	1039	1523	24.1	7.6	...	68.2	28 16 0	6 8 0	.....	31 3 9	6 17 3	73 5 0	6 0 0
53 Newburn, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 2 0	.....	11 2 0	1 10 0
54 Pittenweem, .	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	22 3 0	.....	.....	.....	22 3 0	.....
55 St. Andrews, .	8	11	2702	1013	459	1460	5634	47.9	17.9	8.2	25.9	147 16 9	92 15 0	28 7 8	41 4 3	8 17 6	319 1 2	20 10 6
56 St. Leonards, .	1	1	159	...	...	365	524	30.3	...	...	69.7	14 3 9	.....	.....	12 16 6	.....	27 0 3	.....
57 St. Monance, .	...	1	...	179	...	...	179	...	100.0	...	...	.....	11 15 4	.....	.....	.....	11 15 4	.....
58 Saline, . .	1	2	744	...	...	...	744	100.0	...	...	...	61 4 8	.....	.....	.....	5 4 0	66 8 8	.....
59 Scoonie, . .	2	2	730	365	...	365	1460	50.0	25.0	...	25.0	55 0 0	22 0 0	.....	15 12 0	.....	92 12 0	.....
60 Strathmiglo, .	...	1	153	92	...	...	245	62.5	37.5	...	...	11 16 8	6 0 0	.....	.....	4 2 1	21 18 9	1 0 0
61 Torryburn, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	30 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 2 4	.....
62 Wemyss, . .	6	6	...	2190	...	2190	4380	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	140 0 0	.....	45 4 0	1 12 0	186 16 0	.....
Total,	148	165	23,254	37,304	11,965	27,615	100,138	23.2	37.3	11.9	27.6	1708 18 10	2386 10 1	481 18 8	679 18 1	194 17 8	5452 3 4	97 19 0

1 Aberlemno,	1	5	182	...	365	1460	2007	9.0	...	18.1	72.8	11 1 6	.....	15 18 8	19 15 6	.....	46 15 8	.....
2 Airlie,	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	41 12 0	.....	.....	12 8 7	2 2 0	56 2 7	.....
3 Arbirlot,	1	3	1,095	..	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	66 0 0	.....	.....	15 12 0	2 10 0	84 2 0	.....
4 Arbroath,	13	16	7824	...	229	1095	9148	85.5	...	2.5	11.9	461 10 9	.....	9 10 0	23 1 0	2 5 6	496 7 3	3 6 6
5 Auchterhouse,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Barry,	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	44 0 0	.....	.....	9 8 0	.....	53 8 0	.....
7 Brechin,	6	4	3362	...	...	...	3362	100.0	...	...	...	201 9 0	.....	.....	.....	1 11 2	203 0 2	3 10 6
8 Caraldstone,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Carmylie,	1	2	833	...	...	80	913	91.2	...	...	8.7	50 3 0	.....	.....	2 4 0	2 0 0	54 7 0	.....
10 Cortachy,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 4 0	.....	10 4 0	.....
11 Craig,	1	4	632	...	...	365	997	63.3	...	...	36.6	36 11 5	.....	.....	10 14 6	2 11 2	49 17 1	1 16 8
12 Dun,	1	1	694	...	...	36	730	95.0	...	...	4.9	41 17 8	.....	.....	1 5 0	1 1 0	44 3 8	5 0 0
13 Dundee,	81	76	43.137	...	365	3285	46,787	92.1	...	0.8	7.0	2489 16 7	.....	11 9 8	83 19 0	52 17 2	2638 2 5	41 12 9
14 Dunnichen,	1	3	1175	...	...	...	1175	100.0	...	...	...	70 16 5	.....	.....	.....	3 2 6	73 18 11	.....
15 Edzell,	3	...	183	...	...	365	548	33.3	...	...	66.6	12 17 0	.....	.....	11 14 0	.....	24 11 0	1 0 0
16 Essie and Nevy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Farnell,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Fearn,	...	2	375	...	...	...	375	100.0	...	...	...	22 12 0	.....	.....	.....	0 17 6	23 9 6	.....
19 Forfar,	15	12	6345	201	...	1989	8535	74.3	2 3	...	23.3	372 17 9	7 11 11	...	56 1 0	4 2 6	440 13 2	51 1 0
20 Glammis,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	.....
21 Glenisla,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Guthrie,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	7 16 0	3 18 0
23 Inverarity,	...	2	411	...	...	...	411	100.0	...	...	...	24 17 0	.....	.....	.....	3 12 9	28 9 9	.....
24 Inverkeillor,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50 0	22 0 0	.....	.....	17 2 0	.....	39 2 0	.....
25 Kettins,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 16 0	.....	.....	4 4 0	0 10 0	25 10 0	.....
26 Kingoldrum,	...	1	190	...	...	...	190	100.0	...	...	...	11 12 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 12 5	.....
27 Kinnell,	1	...	..	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 17 6	.....	7 17 6	.....
28 Kinnettles,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 19 0	.....
29 Kirkden,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
30 Kirriemuir,	13	13	5724	...	...	2920	8644	66.2	..	...	33.7	337 18 8	.....	.....	68 0 0	8 5 7	414 4 3	.....
31 Lethnot,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 Liff and Benvie,	19	27	13,801	...	...	1095	14,896	92.6	...	...	7.3	796 4 2	.....	.....	27 18 7	21 18 7	846 1 4	11 0 11
33 Lintrathen,	3	1	897	...	...	367	1264	70.9	...	...	29.0	42 16 3	.....	.....	5 11 10	2 13 6	51 1 7	.....
34 Lochlee,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 13 6	0 10 6	14 4 0	.....
35 Logie-Pert,	1	3	730	...	365	365	1460	50.0	...	25.0	25.0	44 0 0	.....	16 13 0	10 6 9	.....	70 19 9	5 0 0
36 Lunan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carry forward,	171	185	91,240	201	1324	16,707	109472	...	...	...	...	5310 8 7	7 11 11	53 11 4	418 16 9	112 11 5	5903 0 0	127 6 4

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, .	171	185	91,240	201	1324	16,707	109472	...	...	...	...	5310 8 7	7 11 11	53 11 4	418 16 9	112 11 5	5903 0 0	127 6 4
37 Lundie and Fowlis, E.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	3	1	730	365	...	365	1460	50.0	25.0	...	25.0	41 12 0	24 2 4	.....	9 4 0	.....	74 18 4	.....
39 Marytoun, .	2	1	821	...	...	...	821	100.0	...	...	...	58 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 15 1	11 0 0
40 Menmuir, . .	1	...	46	...	...	...	46	100.0	...	...	...	16 0	.....	.....	.....	1 8 6	4 4 6	.....
41 Monifieth, .	5	4	1655	...	...	1095	2750	60.1	...	...	39.8	97 2 0	.....	.....	27 9 0	0 6 6	124 17 6	.....
42 Monikie, . .	1	1	428	...	...	...	428	100.0	...	...	...	22 4 6	.....	.....	.....	25 10 2	47 14 8	.....
43 Montrose, . .	16	35	13,287	...	...	2190	15,477	85.8	...	...	14.1	686 15 6	.....	.....	29 17 11	3 8 8	720 2 1	20 0 3
44 Murroes, . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	9 0 0
45 Newtyle, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
46 Oathlaw, . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	22 0 0	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....	27 4 0	.....
47 Panbride, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	28 18 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 18 11	.....
48 Rescobie, . .	2	3	796	...	365	365	1526	52.1	...	23.9	23.9	47 4 1	.....	21 17 7	7 14 2	4 19 4	81 15 2	44 4 7
49 Ruthven, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	... ..	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
50 St. Vigeans, .	9	16	7117	730	...	1095	8942	79.6	8.1	...	12.2	425 0 0	30 0 0	.....	22 2 0	.....	477 2 0	.....
51 Strickathrow, .	2	...	413	...	...	...	413	100.0	...	...	...	28 11 6	.....	.....	.....	0 16 0	29 7 6	.....
52 Tannadice, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Tealing, . .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	13 13 0	.....	.....	.....	13 13 0	5 10 0
Total,	211	252	118723	1661	1689	22,182	144255	82.3	1.1	1.2	15.3	3859 8 2	75 7 3	75 8 11	520 7 10	149 0 7	7679 12 9	217 1 2
HADDINGTON.																		
1 Aberlady, . .	1	2	288	...	...	730	1018	28.3	...	...	71.7	22 17 4	.....	.....	23 6 0	2 8 0	48 11 4	.....
2 Athelstaneford, .	2	4	146	374	...	842	1362	10.7	27.4	...	61.9	11 4 3	24 11 10	.....	25 18 9	11 4 7	72 19 5	.....
3 Bolton,																		

8 Haddington,	10	9	892	3579	...	1095	5566	16.0	64.3	...	19.7	65 1 10	215 18 7	.....	36 8 0	15 3 6	332 11 11	.....
9 Humbie,	4	2	...	2190	...	...	2190	...	100.0	...	...	... ..	126 0 0	.....	.....	.....	126 0 0	.....
10 Innerwick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Moreham,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
12 North Berwick,	2	1	365	365	...	365	1095	33.3	33.3	...	33.3	24 0 0	22 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	55 2 0	.....
13 Oldhamstocks,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	1 0 0	14 0 0	.....
14 Ormiston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Pencaitland,	2	1	365	365	...	365	1095	33.3	33.3	...	33.3	24 0 0	24 0 0	... ..	16 5 0	.....	64 5 0	.....
16 Prestonkirk,	1	2	...	365	...	730	1095	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	24 0 0	.....	20 3 6	.....	44 3 6	.....
17 Prestonpans,	4	4	365	730	365	1460	2920	12.5	25.0	12.5	50.0	30 0 0	48 0 0	22 0 0	39 19 11	.....	139 19 11	.....
18 Salton,	1	2	365	699	...	...	1064	34.3	65.7	...	...	24 0 0	46 0 0	.....	.....	.....	70 0 0	.....
19 Spott,	2	2	...	365	...	1095	1460	...	25.0	...	75.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	19 10 0	4 0 0	47 10 0	.....
20 Stenton,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	... ..	.....	28 12 0	.....	28 12 0	.....
21 Tranent,	9	6	1670	730	...	2555	4955	33.7	14.7	..	51.6	122 7 0	48 0 0	.....	66 0 0	13 4 0	249 11 0	3 18 6
22 Whitekirk,	2	2	233	365	...	365	963	24.2	37.9	...	37.9	16 6 1	24 0 0	.....	11 9 9	0 19 5	52 15 3	.....
23 Whittingham,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	19 14 8	.....	19 14 8	.....
24 Yester,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	53	51	6213	14,443	365	13,617	34,638	17.9	41.7	1.0	39.3	439 19 10	923 0 5	22 0 0	389 4 7	61 15 1	1835 19 11	39 9 7
INVERNESS-SHIRE.																		
1 Alvie,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	6 5 0	.....	31 5 0	.....
2 Ardersier,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 16 0	.....	15 16 0	.....
3 Barra,	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 11 6	.....	9 11 6	.....
4 Boleskine & Abertarff,	7	4	...	1385	...	2190	3575	...	38.7	...	61.3	.....	99 6 6	.....	47 18 9	6 17 6	154 2 9	.....
5 Bracadale,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Cromdale,	3	7	872	...	...	2555	3427	25.5	...	...	74.5	112 8 1	.....	.....	44 14 11	.....	157 3 0	.....
7 Croy,	1	4	730	...	..	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	50 0 0	.....	.....	17 16 0	7 4 0	75 0 0	34 11 0
8 Daviot,	2	1	365	...	..	547	912	40.0	...	...	60.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	1 18 0	36 18 0	... ..
9 Dores,	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 2 4	.....	14 2 4	.....
10 Duirnish,	4	4	404	5	...	1825	2234	18.0	0.2	...	81.7	33 11 0	6 16 6	.....	43 4 0	19 3 0	102 14 6	.....
11 Glenelg,	4	1	365	...	365	1095	1825	20.0	...	20.0	60.0	25 0 0	.....	22 0 0	20 10 0	6 16 9	74 6 9	.....
12 Harris,	5	2	...	365	...	2190	2555	...	14.3	...	85.7	.....	28 0 0	.....	44 10 0	... ..	72 10 0	.....
13 Inverness,	19	26	2714	7541	2190	2973	15,418	17.6	48.9	14.2	19.3	194 18 6	515 13 10	61 19 0	72 6 0	25 10 8	870 8 0	7 0 0
Carry forward,	48	55	5815	8296	2555	17,390	35,056	...	...	...	...	645 17 7	649 16 10	83 19 0	346 14 6	67 9 11	1603 71 10	47 11 0

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	48	55	5815	8296	2555	17,390	35,056	...	...	...	...	465 17 7	649 16 10	83 19 0	346 14 6	67 9 11	1603 17 10	41 11 0
																	294 12 1	.....
14 Kilmallie, . .	7	13	1186	1016	...	4615	6817	17.4	14.9	...	67.7	100 3 10	67 15 0	.....	126 13 3	.....	205 17 0	23 15 0
15 Kilmonivaig, .	9	4	1008	10	...	1801	2819	35.7	0.4	...	63.9	85 14 0	0 12 0	.....	73 2 6	46 8 6	25 19 4	.....
16 Kilmorack, .	4	2	...	...	...	2190	2190	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	25 19 4	.....	145 8 6	.....
17 Kilmuir, . .	6	5	1825	...	...	1872	3697	...	...	...	50.6	120 0 0	.....	.....	23 8 6	2 0 0	91 0 3	.....
18 Kiltarlity, .	2	7	730	60	...	1825	2615	27.9	2.3	...	69.8	50 0 0	3 17 9	.....	29 10 0	7 12 6	51 0 10	.....
19 Kingussie, .	3	...	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	....	.....	.....	51 0 10	.....	51 4 0	.....
20 Kirkhill, . .	...	1	...	730	...	365	1095	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	46 0 0	.....	5 4 0	.....	47 16 2	4 12 6
21 Laggan, . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	30 0 0	.....	.....	17 13 6	0 2 8	87 9 10	.....
22 Moy & Dalarossie,	1	4	...	626	...	1040	1666	...	37.6	...	62.4	.....	43 15 4	.....	37 8 0	6 6 6	36 15 0	.....
23 Petty, . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	30 0 0	.....	.....	4 11 0	2 4 0	85 7 0	.....
24 Portree, . .	4	3	...	912	...	1460	2372	...	38.4	...	61.6	.....	64 10 0	.....	20 17 0	.....	16 3 0	.....
25 Sleat, . .	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	..	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 10 6	7 12 6	.....	.....
26 Small Isles, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Snizort, . .	2	...	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	5 4 0	1 1 11	30 5 11	.....
28 Strath, . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	30 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	0 16 0	39 18 0	.....
29 Uist, North, .	3	3	...	...	...	2190	2190	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	40 2 0	.....	40 2 0	.....
30 Uist, South, .	3	8	1217	...	...	3285	4502	27.0	...	...	72.9	97 19 9	.....	.....	77 0 6	.....	175 0 3	.....
31 Urquhart, . .	2	5	730	365	...	1460	2555	28.5	14.3	...	57.1	50 0 0	25 0 0	.....	32 0 0	8 13 0	115 13 0	.....
Total,	98	115	13,606	13,380	2555	43,143	72,684	18.7	18.4	3.5	59.3	1059 15 2	925 6 11	83 19 0	934 1 5	150 7 6	3153 10 0	69 18 6
KINCARDINE.																		
1 Arbuthnot, . .	3	1	815	...	...	365	1180	69.0	...	...	30.9	52 15 0	.....	.....	7 10 0	1 6 8	61 11 8	.....

6 Dunottar, . .	1	3	182	...	...	730	912	19.9	...	...	80.1	11 19 4	.....	.....	21 6 0	2 19 0	36 4 4	.....
7 Durris, . .	1	2	365	...	365	365	1095	33.3	...	33.3	33.3	26 5 6	.....	21 1 2	9 2 6	3 15 4	60 4 6	.....
8 Fettercairn, .	3	1	1208	...	...	...	1208	100.0	...	...	...	76 9 0	.....	.....	.....	1 19 3	78 8 3	.....
9 Fetteresso, .	8	10	4196	...	1036	886	6118	68.6	...	16.9	14.4	256 18 9	.....	45 16 6	17 4 0	8 12 1	328 11 4	11 0 0
10 Fordoun, . . .	3	3	1428	...	...	730	2158	66.1	...	...	33.8	77 0 0	.....	.....	28 19 8	.....	105 19 8	.....
11 Garvock, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Glenbervie, .	2	1	558	...	...	...	558	100.0	...	...	...	33 13 6	.....	.....	.....	7 9 5	41 2 11	11 0 0
13 Kinneff & Catarline	1	3	726	...	...	365	1091	66.5	...	...	33.5	51 2 6	.....	.....	2 5 6	6 6 11	59 14 11	.....
14 Laurencekirk, .	4	2	1124	...	...	730	1854	60.6	...	...	39.3	67 15 0	.....	.....	20 1 0	3 1 0	90 17 0	8 14 0
15 Maryculter, .	1	...	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	19 10 0	.....	.....	19 10 0	.....
16 Marykirk, .	3	2	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	22 0 0	.....	.....	30 7 9	.....	52 7 9	... ..
17 Nigg, . .	1	3	730	365	...	365	1460	50.0	25.0	...	25.0	54 10 10	20 0 0	.....	12 15 4	0 6 6	87 12 8	2 0 0
18 St. Cyrus, .	3	5	1118	...	...	730	1848	60.5	...	...	39.5	69 6 6	.....	.....	15 18 10	.....	85 5 4	2 0 0
19 Strachan, . .	1	3	1460	...	...	...	1460	100.0	...	...	...	88 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 0 0	.....
Total,	43	49	16,843	365	1766	9646	28,620	58.8	1.3	6.2	33.7	1046 19 2	20 0 0	86 7 8	233 17 2	48 7 7	1435 11 7	37 15 6
KINROSS.																		
1 Cleish, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Kinross, . .	1	2	730	365	...	...	1095	66.6	33.3	...	...	54 0 0	20 13 6	.....	.....	2 18 0	77 11 6	10 6 9
3 Orwell, . .	7	2	1003	365	365	1460	3193	31.4	11.4	11.4	45.7	82 10 0	24 0 0	15 19 11	35 5 6	7 10 0	165 5 5	10 0 0
4 Portmoak, .	2	2	58	...	365	730	1153	5.0	...	31.6	63.3	4 14 7	.....	22 1 6	14 12 9	.....	41 8 10	.....
Total,	10	6	1791	730	730	2190	5441	32.9	13.4	13.4	40.2	141 4 7	44 13 6	38 1 5	49 18 3	10 8 0	284 5 9	20 6 9
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																		
1 Anwoth, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Balmaclellan, .	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	30 14 7	.....	30 14 7	5 0 0
3 Balmaghie, .	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	29 9 6	.....	29 9 6	.....
4 Borgue, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Carry forward,	2	5	365	...	...	2190	2555	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	60 4 1	.....	80 4 1	5 0 0

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	2	5	...	...	...	2190	2555	...	..	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	60 4 1	.....	80 4 1	5 0 0
5 Buittle, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.. ..
6 Carsphairn, .	2	1	975	...	...	...	975	100.0	...	...	...	53 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 6 0	.....
7 Colvend, . .	...	1	52	...	...	...	52	100.0	...	...	...	2 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 11 0	.....
8 Crossmichael, .	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
9 Dalry, . .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50 0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	1 3 7	27 3 7	.....
10 Girthon, . .	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
11 Kells, . .	2	3	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	60 0 0	.....	.....	13 6 6	.....	73 6 6	.....
12 Kelton, . .	2	6	1848	...	...	365	2213	83.5	...	...	16.5	100 14 5	.....	.....	12 13 6	6 5 6	119 13 5	.....
13 Kirkbean, .	1	2	1074	...	...	...	1074	100.0	...	...	...	58 17 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 17 3	38 17 3
14 Kirkcudbright, .	7	5	2770	...	58	1095	3923	70.6	...	1.5	27.9	154 5 0	.....	2 18 0	33 17 6	2 3 5	193 3 11	.....
15 Kirkgunzeon, .	1	2	801	...	...	...	801	100.0	...	...	...	44 19 0	.....	. ....	.....	3 3 0	48 2 0	.....
16 Kirkmabreck, .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	30 8 0	.....
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	2	...	456	...	...	...	456	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	26 1 0	.....
19 Lochrutton, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	10 8 0	.....
20 Minigaff, . .	...	5	1157	...	...	365	1522	76.0	...	...	24.0	58 7 4	.....	.....	7 18 0	8 15 10	75 1 2	.....
21 New Abbey, .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	30 8 0	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	30 8 0	.....
22 Parton, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Rerrick, . .	1	1	131	...	...	287	418	31.3	...	...	68.7	7 4 0	.....	.....	4 2 0	.....	11 6 0	.....
24 Terregles, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Tongland, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Troqueer, . .	6	11	4155	...	...	1309	5464	76.0	...	...	24.0	233 9 5	.....	.....	28 4 6	3 19 6	265 13 5	.....
27 Twynholm	3	2	1262	...	...	525	1787	70.6	...	...	29.4	68 17 3	.....	.....	16 12 0	7 2 9	92 12 0	.....
28 Urr, . . .	7	6	2276	...	...	1460	3736	60.9	...	...	39.0	125 0 0	.....	.....	35 2 0	2 9 6	162 11 6	.....

3 Biggar,	2	3	375	91	...	632	1748	32.7	7.9	...	35.4	11 11	1	0	0	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
4 Blantyre,	2	...	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....		25	0	0	.....		11	14	0	1	1	0	37	15	0	.....
5 Bothwell,	7	..	29	1095	...	1095	2219	1.3	49.3	...	49.3	6	3	11	77	14	8	.....		25	15	0	13	7	3	123	0	10	.....
6 Calder,	5	1	730	1095	...	365	2190	33.3	50.0	...	16.6	66	0	6	94	18	1	.....		9	2	0	.....			170	0	7	.....
7 Cambuslang,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....			.....		7	17	2	0	3	0	8	0	2	.....
8 Cambusnethan,	9	3	289	2713	...	365	3367	8.6	80.6	...	10.8	22	8	10	188	5	0	.....		18	4	0	5	11	0	234	8	10	.....
9 Carluke,	9	5	2233	...	307	1460	4000	55.8	...	7.7	36.5	181	0	9	.....			20	17	3	37	18	1	11	15	3	251	11	4	.....
10 Carmichael,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....			.....			19	12	1	2	0	0	21	12	1	.....
11 Carmunnock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....
12 Carnwath,	4	1	...	1460	...	365	1825	...	80.0	...	20.0	.....			105	4	4	.....		13	15	0	.....			118	19	4	.....
13 Carstairs,	1	...	164	...	...	...	164	100.0	...	...	...	18	1	9	.....			.....			.....		1	19	4	20	1	1	.....
14 Covington,	1	1	...	87	...	643	730	...	11·9	...	88.1	.....			8	13	6	.....		17	16	10	1	18	8	28	9	0	.....
15 Crawford,	3	3	1309	365	...	365	2039	64.2	17.9	...	17.9	92	19	7	22	0	0	.....		6	9	0	1	1	0	122	9	7	.....
16 Crawfordjohn,	3	2	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	25	12	4	.....			.....		37	14	6	.....			63	6	10	.....
17 Culter,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....			24	0	0	.....			.....		.....			24	0	0	.....
18 Dalserf,	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....			.....		14	6	2	0	10	0	14	16	2	.....
19 Dalziel,	1	2	...	365	...	730	1095	...	33.3	...	66 6	.....			23	6	6	.....		12	5	4	.....			35	11	10	.....
20 Dolphington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....			.....			.....		.....			.....			.....
21 Douglas,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....			.....		11	5	0	.....			11	5	0	.....
22 Dunsyre,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....			.....		9	12	0	.....			9	12	0	4	0	0
23 Glasgow,	173	210	51,159	613	50,782	9791	112345	45.6	0.5	45.2	8.7	3530	17	3	45	17	3	2539	3	1	191	3	8	80	19	6	6388	0	9	80	8	0
24 Glassford,	1	1	365	365	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	30	0	0	25	5	0	.....			.....			.....			55	5	0	.....		
25 Gorbals,	3	7	142	365	2612	...	3119	4.4	11.7	83.8	...	10	0	9	27	6	0	158	3	3	.....			2	2	0	197	12	0	.....		
26 Govan,	35	31	5746	...	10,392	365	16,503	34 8	...	62.9	2.2	439	12	10	.....			583	13	4	10	8	0	69	9	5	1103	3	7	72	3	4
27 Hamilton,	8	11	1460	3103	160	1095	5818	25.1	53.3	2.8	18.8	109	9	8	216	0	7	12	0	0	38	10	0	.....			376	0	3	25	0	0
28 Kilbride, East,	3	2	134	748	...	365	1247	10.8	59.9	...	29.3	8	18	4	51	2	2	.....			9	15	1	1	0	6	70	16	1	.....		
29 Lamington & Wand ll,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
30 Lanark,	6	2	245	1717	134	365	2461	9.9	69.8	5.4	14.8	15	13	2	120	11	7	7	13	1	6	10	0	6	12	2	157	0	0	13	11	11
31 Lesmahago,	4	4	14	2541	...	365	2920	0.5	87.0	...	12 5	7	13	3	177	17	0	.....			10	15	10	4	16	0	201	2	1	10	0	0
32 Libberton,	2	3	...	565	...	995	1560	...	36.2	...	63.8	.....			31	13	9	.....			36	14	5	4	3	10	72	12	0	1	10	0
33 Monkland, New,	20	11	403	6495	562	2713	10,173	3.9	63.8	5.5	26.7	27	9	0	451	14	4	30	16	0	52	3	0	9	5	5	571	7	9	6	10	0
34 Monkland, Old,	15	15	1553	6251	150	1478	9432	16.5	66.2	1.6	15.7	125	12	3	425	9	9	8	17	9	23	12	3	1	10	6	585	2	6	29	4	4
35 Pittenain,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
36 Rutherglen,	5	7	...	1548	730	1460	3738	...	41.4	19.5	39.1	.....			105	17	2	39	0	0	34	9	0	7	6	8	186	12	10	.....		
37 Shotts,	5	2	730	182	...	1429	2341	31.2	7.8	...	61.0	56	7	2	19	13	1	.....			20	8	4	4	1	0	100	9	7	.....		
38 Stonehouse,	1	...	...	...	...	206	206	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....			.....			5	0	0	.....			5	0	0	.....		
39 Symington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
40 Walston,	1	...	171	...	...	...	171	100.0	...	...	...	20	14	11	.....			.....			.....			11	15	11	32	10	10	.....		
41 Wiston and Roberton,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	52	13	2	.....			.....			.....			.....			52	13	2	.....		
Total,	438	461	69,561	34,207	115174	37,751	256693	27.1	13.3	44.9	14.7	4967	1	2	2385	10	10	5512	4	7	861	5	6	973	16	11	14,699	19	0	315	14	7

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LINLITHGOW.																		
1 Abercorn, . .	1	...	...	108	...	...	108	...	100.0	...	...	.....	8 8 6	.....	.....	0 13 6	9 2 0	.....
2 Bathgate, . .	6	3	392	...	1981	...	2373	16.5	...	83.5	...	34 6 1	.....	42 12 4	.....	20 13 7	97 12 0	.....
3 Borrowstounness,	3	3	...	730	1095	365	2190	...	33.3	50.0	16.6	.....	48 0 0	45 0 0	13 0 0	.....	106 0 0	.....
4 Carriden, . .	1	3	...	136	365	730	1231	...	11.0	29.7	59.3	.....	10 14 6	11 19 11	17 17 6	1 7 0	41 18 11	.....
5 Dalmeny, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....
6 Ecclesmachen, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Kirkliston, .	4	1	485	365	1095	...	1945	24.9	18.8	56.3	...	37 10 0	24 0 0	54 12 0	.....	3 6 6	119 8 6	.....
8 Linlithgow, .	4	6	915	347	1921	365	3548	25.8	9 7	54.1	10.3	75 5 4	23 2 8	102 10 0	6 10 0	4 15 6	212 3 6	.....
9 Livingstone, .	2	2	365	557	...	365	1287	28.3	43.3	...	28.3	30 3 6	41 16 6	.....	10 14 6	.....	82 14 6	.....
10 Queensferry, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....
11 Torphichen, .	1	...	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	19 1 0	.....	.....	19 1 0	.....
12 Uphall, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 10 0	.....	15 10 0	.....
13 Whitburn, .	4	3	...	116	365	1825	2306	...	5.0	15.8	79.1	.....	8 5 0	6 10 0	39 19 6	1 19 0	56 13 6	.....
Total,	28	22	2887	2359	7187	4015	16,448	17.6	14.3	43.7	24.4	237 4 11	164 7 2	282 5 3	103 11 6	32 15 1	820 3 11	.....
NAIRN.																		
1 Ardclach, .	...	6	619	365	...	1095	2079	29.8	17.6	...	52.6	42 9 0	25 0 0	.....	35 15 0	6 16 7	110 0 7	.....
2 Auldearn, . .	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	30 0 0	.....	.....	29 11 0	.....	59 11 0	.....
3 Cawdor, . .	2	2	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	85 0 0	.....	.....	17 10 0	.....	102 10 0	.....
4 Nairn, . .	6	3	1294	1460	...	365	3119	41.5	46.8	...	11.7	96 10 0	98 12 0	.....	7 16 0	4 6 0	207 4 0	.....
Total,	9	14	3373	1825	...	2920	8118	41.5	22.5	...	35.9	253 19 0	123 12 0	.....	90 12 0	11 2 7	479 5 7	.....

1 Birsay & Harray,	...	2	...	...	...	...	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Cross & Burness,	1	8	590	...	...	2555	3145	18.8	...	...	81.2	40 10 0	.....	.....	66 12 0	10 14 5	117 16 5	.....	
3 Eday, . .	3	...	573	...	...	...	573	100.0	...	...	...	42 4 6	.....	.....	.....	11 14 0	53 18 6	3 0 0	
4 Evie & Rendall,	3	1	150	...	...	1095	1245	12.0	...	...	87.9	9 11 8	.....	.....	14 15 0	22 4 8	46 11 4	.....	
5 Firth, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	4 10 0	7 4 4	11 14 4	.....	
6 Holm, . .	1	1	365	365	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	24 2 8	24 2 8	.....	.....	.....	48 5 4	.....	
7 Hoy & Græmsay,	...	3	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 10 0	6 10 0	.....	
8 Kirkwall, . .	2	5	2409	...	...	...	2409	100.0	...	...	...	159 0 5	.....	.....	.....	6 4 9	165 5 2	21 5 2	
9 Lady, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3 10 0	5 0 0	8 10 0	.....	
10 Orphir, . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	8 16 0	0 2 8	32 18 8	.....	
11 Ronaldshay, South,	2	5	...	...	...	2555	2555	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	46 13 0	3 4 7	49 17 7	.....	
12 Rousay & Egilshay,	2	1	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	..	100.0	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	12 6 0	
13 St Andrews & Deerness,	2	1	929	...	...	...	929	100.0	...	...	...	61 4 7	.....	.....	.....	8 9 3	69 13 10	3 0 0	
14 Sandwick, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....	
15 Shapinshay .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	
16 Stennis, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17 Stromness, .	3	1	365	...	...	729	1094	33.3	...	...	66.6	18 10 8	.....	.....	5 4 2	2 0 0	25 14 10	.....	
18 Stronsay, . .	1	1	518	...	...	...	518	100.0	...	...	...	39 11 0	.....	.....	.....	5 19 0	45 10 0	10 0 0	
19 Walls & Flotta,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100 0	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0	1 19 0	8 19 0	.....	
20 Westray & Papa W.,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	..	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 2 6	.....	10 2 6	.....	
Total,	24	33	6629	365	...	12,044	19,038	34.8	1.9	...	63.3	442 15 6	24 2 8	.....	195 2 8	100 6 8	762 7 6	49 11 2	
PEEBLES.																			
1 Broughton, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2 Drumelzier,	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3 Eddlestone, .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	..	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.... .	24 0 0	3 10 0	
4 Innerleithen, .	1	1	334	31	...	365	730	45.7	4.2	...	50.0	25 13 4	1 16 8	.....	13 0 0	3 4 3	43 14 3	.....	
5 Kirkurd, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6 Linton, West, .	2	2	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	26 8 6	0 12 3	51 0 9	.....	
7 Lyne & Megget,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8 Manor, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9 Newlands, .	3	...	513	...	...	365	878	58.3	...	...	41.6	35 13 4	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	48 13 4	.....	
0 Peebles, . .	1	5	202	1443	...	365	2010	10.0	71.7	...	18.1	14 11 1	87 1 6	.....	12 0 0	3 1 6	116 13 1	.....	
11 Skirling, . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	14 6 0	.....	38 6 0	.....	
12 Stobo, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100 0	...	...	...	28 0 0	.....	... ..	.....	.....	28 0 0	.....	
13 Traquair, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	28 0 0	.....	.... .	.....	.....	28 0 0	.....	
14 Tweedsmuir, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	
Total,	10	10	2509	1839	...	2555	6903	36.3	26.6	...	37.0	179 17 9	112 17 2	.....	78 14 6	6 18 0	378 7 5	3 10 0	

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PERTHSHIRE.																		
1 Aberdalgie,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
2 Aberfoyle,	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	27 6 0	.....	.....	.....	27 6 0	.....
3 Abernethy,	1	1	365	365	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	24 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	49 0 0	.....
4 Abernyte,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Alyth,	3	1	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	62 8 0	.....	.....	9 0 0	.....	71 8 0	.....
6 Auchterarder,	2	3	979	...	...	...	730	1709	57.3	...	...	42.7	72 8 0	.....	.....	34 12 0	1 10 0	108 10 0
7 Auchtergaven,	5	3	1825	...	...	1095	2920	62.5	...	...	37.5	123 5 5	.....	.....	32 3 2	.....	155 8 7	7 0 0
8 Balquhidder,	2	2	...	730	...	730	1460	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	48 0 0	.....	20 16 0	0 16 0	69 12 0	.....
9 Bendochy,	...	1	27	...	...	...	27	100.0	...	...	...	1 16 0	.....	.....	.....	5 7 0	7 3 0	.....
10 Blackford,	5	2	721	365	...	846	1932	37.3	18.9	...	43.8	52 10 0	24 0 0	.....	22 17 1	11 9 5	110 16 6	10 6 3
11 Blair-Athol,	7	3	1792	...	...	1825	3617	49.5	...	...	50.5	128 16 5	.....	.....	50 11 5	9 15 1	189 2 11	.....
12 Blairgowrie,	...	6	944	365	...	365	1674	56.4	21.8	...	21.8	65 0 0	24 0 0	.....	6 10 0	64 16 5	160 6 5	.....
13 Callander,	1	3	365	1095	...	...	1460	25.0	75.0	...	...	24 0 0	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	96 0 0	.....
14 Caputh,	3	6	788	365	446	1337	2936	26.8	12.4	15.2	45.5	55 1 3	24 0 0	23 0 6	45 19 11	22 18 7	171 0 3	.....
15 Cargill,	...	2	558	...	...	...	558	100.0	...	...	...	43 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 0 0	.....
16 Clunie,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	7 8 6	.....	31 8 6	.....
17 Collace,	...	1	..	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	... ..	.....	5 8 0	.....	5 8 0	.....
18 Comrie,	5	2	769	...	...	1488	2257	34.0	...	...	65.9	50 18 0	.....	.....	38 0 9	7 16 10	96 15 7	24 0 0
19 Coupar-Angus,	5	3	50	2190	...	112	2352	2.1	93.1	...	4.8	6 0 0	132 0 0	.....	5 18 0	5 9 6	149 7 6	.....
20 Crieff,	5	10	576	2483	...	1687	4746	11.9	52.4	...	35.6	39 3 6	166 13 2	.....	36 9 4	9 9 2	251 15 2	.....
21 Culross,	1	1	365	365	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	24 4 3	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	48 4 3	.....
22 Dowally,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
23 Dron,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Dull,	7	4	1825	...	84	1825	3734	48.9	...	2.2	48.9	120 0 0	.....	4 4 0	46 16 2	.....	171 0 2	.....
25 Dumbarney,	2	3	1095	90	...	365	1550	70.7	5.8	...	23.5	60 0 0	7 0 0	.....	8 7 0	0 6 0	75 13 0	.....
26 Dunblane,	2	3	1825	...	...	...	1825	100.0	...	...	...	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
27 Dunkeld,	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	48 0 0	.....	... .	13 3 0	.....	61 3 0	.....

29 Dunning, . .	2	2	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	58 8 0	.....						
30 Errol, . .	10	2	2978	365	...	730	4073	73.1	8.9	...	17.9	196 8 6	24 0 0	.....	.....	22 9 0	9 14 6	252 12 0	.....						
31 Forgandenny, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....						
32 Forteviot, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
33 Fortingall, .	3	3	619	365	...	1095	2079	29.8	17.5	...	52.6	40 14 0	22 0 0	.....	.....	24 2 0	2 0 0	88 16 0	.....						
34 Fossaway, .	3	1	91	730	...	365	1186	7.6	61.6	...	30.8	6 0 9	45 4 6	.....	.....	14 0 0	2 15 1	68 0 4	.....						
35 Fowlis Wester, .	6	2	730	...	...	2049	2779	26.3	...	...	73.6	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	62 13 0	.....	110 13 0	11 15 6						
36 Gask, . .	1	1	...	...	...	485	485	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0 3	.....	12 0 3	... ..						
37 Glendevon, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..						
38 Inchture, . .	1	2	1095	..	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	.....						
39 Kenmore, . .	5	13	1460	730	...	4380	6570	22.2	11.1	...	66.6	97 0 0	48 0 0	.....	.....	84 9 0	. ...	229 9 0	.....						
40 Killin, . .	6	4	566	730	...	2354	3650	15.5	20.0	...	64.5	42 0 0	48 0 0	.....	.....	56 12 0	19 1 2	165 15 2	13 3 0						
41 Kilmadock, .	5	...	...	1460	...	365	1825	...	80.0	...	20.0	.....	96 0 0	.....	.....	8 12 0	.....	104 12 0	... ..						
42 Kilspindie, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
43 Kincardine, .	1	3	...	365	...	1095	1460	...	25.0	...	75.0	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	28 16 0	5 19 0	54 15 0	2 12 0						
44 Kinclaven, .	1	2	78	...	...	730	808	9.7	...	...	90.3	6 5 0	.....	.....	.....	16 6 3	4 10 3	27 1 6	.....						
45 Kinfauns, .	2	1	...	1095	...	...	1095	...	100.0	...	...	.....	73 15 0	.....	.....	.....	0 5 4	74 0 4	.....						
46 Kinloch, . .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
47 Kinnaird, . .	...	2	365	355	...	.	720	50.7	...	...	49.3	24 0 0	35 7 3	.....	.....	.....	0 18 3	60 5 6	.....						
48 Kinnoul, . .	4	3	1051	...	...	1460	2511	41.8	...	...	58.1	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	39 7 5	.....	111 7 5	.....						
49 Kirkmichael, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 3 6	0 10 6	18 14 0	.....						
50 Lethendy, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
51 Logierait, . .	7	4	1635	...	...	2555	4190	39.0	...	...	60.9	108 0 8	.....	.....	.....	42 14 0	1 1 0	151 15 8	.....						
52 Longforgan, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....						
53 Madderty, .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	.....						
54 Meigle, . .	1	1	730	...	...	. .	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	.....						
55 Methven, . .	4	3	1297	...	...	897	2194	59.1	...	...	40.8	86 19 6	.....	.....	.....	31 15 0	3 16 6	122 11 0	.....						
56 Moneydie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
57 Monievaird, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 2 4	.....						
58 Monzie, . .	1	1	691	...	..	...	691	100.0	...	...	...	45 11 1	.... .	.....	.....	.....	2 18 6	48 9 7	.....						
59 Moulin, . .	4	2	730	645	...	724	2099	34.8	30.7	...	34.5	45 11 4	41 16 6	.....	.....	24 0 0	1 4 6	112 12 4	.... .						
60 Muckhart, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
61 Muthill, . .	3	6	1460	...	...	1825	3285	44.4	...	...	55.5	97 0 0	. ..	.....	.....	29 0 4	6 19 6	132 19 10	.....						
62 Perth, . .	34	34	14,003	263	...	6654	20,920	66.9	1.2	...	31.8	884 1 1	23 2 6	. ....	.....	197 2 6	24 17 4	1129 3 5	21 8 5						
63 Port of Monteith,	...	5	...	383	...	808	1191	...	32.1	...	67.9	.....	26 12 2	.....	.....	21 10 6	9 13 8	57 16 4	.....						
64 Rattray, . .	3	3	1095	...	...	613	1708	64.1	...	...	35.9	73 0 0	.....	.....	.....	20 17 7	0 8 6	94 6 1	.....						
65 Redgorton, .	2	5	1379	...	...	730	2109	65.4	...	...	34.6	91 8 10	.....	.....	.....	22 4 1	1 12 1	115 5 0	.....						
66 Rhynd, . .	1	...	...	...	...	245	245	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0	.....	7 0 0	.....						
67 Scone, . .	8	7	3421	...	...	1734	5155	66.3	...	...	33.6	226 0 0	.....	.....	.....	40 16 6	0 13 0	267 9 6	.....						
68 St. Madoes, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 0 11	3 3 0	20 3 11	2 0 0						
Carry forward,	186	187	57,557	16,629	530	49,004	123793	...	...	...	...	3776 6 11	1099 17 1	27 4 6		1273 4 4	250 4 7	6446 17 5	93 5 2						

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	186	187	57,557	16,629	530	49,007	123793					3776 6 11	1097 17 1	27 4 6	1273 4 4	250 4 7	6446 17 5	93 5 2
69 St. Martins, .	...	4	373	...	...	1087	1460	25.5	...	...	74.5	24 17 6	.....	.....	38 14 5	0 15 6	64 7 5	.....
70 Tibbermuir, .	5	4	1138	1095	128	84	2445	46 6	44.8	5.2	3.4	80 10 3	67 10 0	8 1 6	1 4 9	9 3 0	166 8 9	.....
71 Trinity Gask, .	2	1	...	365	...	730	1095	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	24 0 0	.....	33 4 0	.....	57 4 0	.....
72 Tulliallan, .	1	5	1095	...	...	1095	2190	50.0	...	...	50.0	72 0 0	.....	.....	34 16 0	.....	106 16 0	.....
73 Weem, . .	1	1	...	...	365	365	730	...	...	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	26 0 0	10 11 9	.....	36 11 9	.....
Total,	195	202	60,163	18,089	1023	52,438	131713	45.7	13 7	0.7	39.9	3953 14 8	1191 7 1	61 6 0	1411 14 6	260 3 1	6878 5 4	93 5 2
RENFREW.																		
1 Abbey, . .	16	35	152	...	13,032	365	13,549	1.1	...	96.1	2.7	11 12 9	.....	789 9 1	6 10 0	7 13 0	815 4 10	.....
2 Cathcart, .	2	3	1095	...	122	365	1582	69.2	...	7.7	23.0	79 0 0	.....	7 17 0	15 12 0	1 1 0	103 10 0	8 18 0
3 Eaglesham, .	1	3	365	...	421	365	1151	31 7	...	36.6	31.7	34 15 0	.....	26 9 2	5 4 0	1 9 2	67 17 4	.....
4 Eastwood, .	4	7	887	784	232	896	2799	31.7	28.0	8.3	32.0	66 16 10	52 16 4	13 18 0	20 14 9	6 18 0	161 3 11	7 0 0
5 Erskine, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Greenock, . .	23	46	...	365	16,959	1095	18,419	...	1.9	92.1	5.9	.....	29 18 0	667 2 0	24 6 0	6 14 7	728 0 7	48 4 0
7 Houstoun, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 12 0	1 7 0	11 19 0	... .
8 Inchinnan, .	1	...	159	...	...	...	159	100.0	...	...	...	11 3 6	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	11 13 6	.....
9 Innerkip, . .	...	3	182	730	...	7	919	19.8	79.4	...	0.7	11 2 6	54 12 0	.....	0 10 0	1 8 0	67 12 6	.....
10 Kilbarchan, .	6	3	...	...	1992	365	2357	...	...	84.4	15.5	.. ...	.....	134 19 4	10 8 0	4 3 6	149 10 10	8 13 6
11 Kilmalcolm, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....
12 Lochwinnoch,	6	4	550	365	497	2190	3602	15.2	10.1	13.8	60.8	38 11 4	30 0 0	30 3 6	65 8 8	70 13 7	234 17 1	.....
13 Mearns, . .	4	...	...	...	890	365	1255	...	...	70.9	29.0	.....	.....	74 15 1	7 2 7	1 4 7	83 2 3	.....
14 Neilston, . .	4	10	...	...	3103	1095	4198	...	...	73.9	26.0	.....	.....	194 6 2	35 6 0	21 15 7	251 7 9	.....
15 Paisley, . .	10	18	...	...	6529	365	6894	...	...	94.7	5.2	.....	.....	395 9 4	3 18 0	.....	399 7 4	41 2 0
16 Port-Glasgow, .	8	7	1825	...	1251	1661	4737	38.5	...	26.4	35.0	110 10 0	.....	68 10 0	55 12 0	26 15 10	261 7 10	.....
17 Renfrew, . .	3	4	...	...	1274	1095	2369	...	...	53.7	46.2	.....	.....	72 3 0	30 15 0	0 13 6	103 11 6	.....
Total,	89	144	5580	2244	46,302	10,594	64,720	8.6	3.5	71 5	89.8	393 11 11	167 6 4	2475 1 8	291 19 0	152 7 4	3480 6 3	113 17 6

ROSS & CROMARTY.																					
1 Alness,	3	6	231	811	...	1983	3025	7.6	26.8	...	65.5	13 14 6	56 3 6	.....	43 16 2	2 0 0	115 14 2	.....
2 Applecross,	4	3	...	730	...	1759	2489	...	29.3	...	70.7	.....	49 0 0	.....	24 5 0	.....	73 5 0	.....
3 Avoch,	2	2	710	730	...	...	1440	49.3	50.7	...	...	53 14 0	48 0 0	.....	.....	0 14 0	102 8 0	.....
4 Barvas,	3	1	...	62	...	975	1037	...	5.9	...	94.0	.....	6 0 0	.....	20 0 6	5 10 3	31 10 9	.....
5 Contin,	1	5	...	730	...	1460	2190	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	49 1 0	.....	34 10 10	.....	83 11 10	.....
6 Cromarty,	8	3	941	149	...	2190	3280	28.7	4.5	...	66.8	65 10 0	12 10 0	.....	42 14 6	6 2 5	126 16 11	20 3 0
7 Dingwall,	2	4	1095	...	...	1024	2119	51.7	...	...	48.3	79 0 0	.....	.....	22 12 7	2 5 0	103 17 7	.....
8 Edderton,	1	1	...	286	..	140	426	...	67.1	...	32.9	.....	19 11 6	.....	2 2 11	6 13 0	28 7 5	.....
9 Fearn,	1	2	...	334	...	155	489	...	68.3	...	31.7	.....	30 15 6	.....	6 1 6	8 19 1	45 16 1	10 16 0
10 Fodderty,	3	1	...	730	...	730	1460	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	48 0 0	.....	14 16 0	.....	62 16 0	.....
11 Gairloch,	4	7	136	1460	...	2190	3786	3.6	38.6	...	57.8	9 5 8	97 0 0	.....	34 19 0	11 0 0	152 4 8	.....
12 Glenshiel,	1	1	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....	0 5 0	.....
13 Killearnan,	2	6	365	252	...	2303	2920	12.5	8.6	...	78 8	30 0 0	15 0 0	.....	90 16 3	12 12 4	148 8 7	31 18 0
14 Kilmuir, Easter,	2	3	561	209	...	730	1500	37.4	13.9	...	48.6	49 6 0	14 15 10	.....	18 15 6	6 10 6	89 7 10	.....
15 Kiltearn,	4	3	365	365	...	1695	2425	15.0	15.0	...	69.9	25 0 0	24 0 0	.....	45 5 7	.....	94 5 7	.....
16 Kincardine,	3	4	200	365	...	1825	2390	8.4	15.3	...	76.3	17 16 7	25 0 0	.....	40 0 0	5 16 3	88 12 10	.....
17 Kintail,	5	7	...	...	...	4380	4380	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	59 11 10	.....	59 11 10	.....
18 Knockbain,	3	2	..	...	...	1783	1783	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	32 8 9	.....	32 8 9	.....
19 Lochalsh,	1	3	...	661	...	799	1460	...	45.3	...	54.7	.....	50 0 0	.....	14 5 8	9 14 4	74 0 0	.....
20 Lochbroom,	7	4	714	730	...	2190	3634	19.6	20.1	...	60 3	54 5 8	49 12 0	.....	63 2 6	40 4 8	207 4 10	.....
21 Lochcarron,	1	4	...	730	...	1095	1825	...	40.0	...	60.0	.....	49 0 0	.....	23 14 6	.....	72 14 6	.....
22 Lochs,	5	...	...	739	...	1095	1825	...	40.0	...	60.0	.....	48 0 0	... ..	25 2 9	8 8 5	81 11 2	.....
23 Logie, Easter,	1	2	877	...	...	11	888	98.7	...	...	1.2	78 12 9	.....	.....	0 6 0	14 3 6	93 2 3	.....
24 Nigg,	...	2	...	...	...	515	515	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 3 0	2 1 0	8 4 0	.....
25 Resolis,	1	3	...	186	...	1095	1281	...	14.5	...	85.5	.....	14 0 0	.....	22 4 11	12 0 10	48 5 9	.....
26 Rosemarkie,	2	1	..	84	365	365	814	...	10.3	44.8	44 8	.....	8 8 0	21 4 0	5 4 0	6 11 9	41 7 9	.....
27 Rosskeen,	1	6	1095	141	...	1095	2331	46.9	6.1	...	46 9	80 10 0	11 18 6	.....	27 8 7	3 5 0	123 2 1	.....
28 Stornoway,	6	2	...	365	365	2190	2920	...	12.5	12 5	75.0	.....	24 0 0	23 0 0	39 12 0	.....	86 12 0	.....
29 Tain,	3	3	365	123	...	1460	1948	18.7	6.3	...	74.9	30 2 4	15 10 2	.....	35 7 0	9 17 9	90 17 3	... ..
30 Tarbat,	5	4	732	1286	..	730	2748	26.5	46.8	...	26.6	63 0 2	86 11 10	.....	18 0 0	13 19 6	181 11 6	.....
31 Uig,	4	1	160	365	...	1095	1620	9.9	22.5	...	67.6	18 18 10	24 1 2	.....	6 12 0	33 10 9	83 2 9	2 0 0
32 Urquhart,	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100 0	.....	.....	.....	18 2 8	.....	18 2 8	.....
33 Urray,	3	5	...	334	...	2555	2889	...	11.5	...	88.4	.....	23 15 0	.....	35 15 4	1 3 9	60 14 1	.....
Total,	93	103	8547	12,948	730	42,731	64,956	13.2	19.9	1.1	65.8	668 16 6	899 14 0	44 4 0	874 2 10	223 4 1	2710 1 5	64 17 0

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
ROXBURGH.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Ancrum,	...	4	...	365	...	1095	1460	...	25.0	...	75.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	38 0 0	.....	62 0 0	6 0 0
2 Ashkirk,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Bedrule,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
4 Bowden,	1	3	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	100.0	.. ...	.....	. ..	43 19 0	.....	43 19 0	3 6 0
5 Castleton,	2	...	730	..	...	..	730	100.0	...	...	...	52 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 10 0	.....
6 Cavers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Crailing,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Eckford,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 11 8	.....	7 11 8	.....
9 Ednam,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	10 8 0	.....
10 Hawick,	4	2	365	1095	...	729	2189	16.6	50.0	...	33.3	30 0 0	72 0 0	.....	22 5 10	12 18 6	137 4 4	.....
11 Hopekirk,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	0 10 0	7 0 0	.....
12 Hownam,	...	2	...	182	...	365	547	...	33.3	...	66.7	.....	13 0 0	.. ...	11 14 0	5 0 0	29 14 0	.....
13 Jedburgh,	7	8	381	2535	...	1825	4741	8.0	53.5	...	38.5	25 14 2	244 19 6	.....	39 14 0	7 14 8	318 2 4	16 18 0
14 Kelso,	5	8	1095	2190	...	1460	4745	23.0	46.1	...	30.8	72 0 0	132 0 0	.....	53 11 10	.....	257 11 10	.....
15 Kirkton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....
16 Lilliesleaf,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.. ...	.....	10 8 0	.....	10 8 0	.....
17 Linton,	..	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 2 0	2 2 0	10 4 0	1 12 0
18 Mackerston,	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Maxton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....
20 Melrose,	2	12	480	2447	...	1460	4387	10.9	55.8	...	33.3	17 9 2	184 10 0	.....	36 8 0	2 7 0	240 14 2	2 12 0
21 Minto,	4	1	...	...	...	1525	1525	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	7 6 0	37 6 0	6 5 0
22 Morebattle,	2	1	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	32 10 0	4 4 0	36 14 0	.....
23 Oxnam,	2	1	...	365	...	730	1095	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	24 0 0	.....	24 0 10	0 16 0	48 16 10	.....
24 Roberton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Roxburgh,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 17 11	.....	9 17 11	.....
26 St. Boswells,	2	...	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	13 0 0	1 0 0	38 0 0	.....

27 Smailholm, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....
28 Southdean, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Sprouston, .	3	3	...	1095	...	1095	2190	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	73 0 0	.....	35 2 0	4 0 0	112 2 0	.....
30 Stitchel, . .	1	...	235	...	...	...	235	100.0	...	...	...	22 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 7 5	.....
31 Wilton, . .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
32 Yetholm, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
Total,	39	51	3651	11,369	...	15,394	30,414	12.0	37.4	...	50.6	250 0 9	839 9 6	.....	433 3 1	47 18 2	1570 11 6	36 13 0
SELKIRK.																		
1 Ettrick, . .	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 16 0	1 0 0	21 16 0	.....
2 Galashiels, .	1	...	...	184	...	...	184	...	100.0	...	...	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	2 2 7	14 2 7	.....
3 Kirkhope, .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	28 10 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	37 12 0	0 10 0
4 Selkirk, . .	3	10	442	1697	...	1115	3254	13.6	52.1	...	34.2	36 4 10	117 15 7	.....	36 1 6	12 1 0	202 2 11	3 0 0
5 Yarrow, . .	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	23 8 0	.....	23 8 0	.....
Total,	7	14	807	1881	...	3305	5993	13.4	31.4	...	55.1	64 14 10	129 15 7	.....	89 7 6	15 3 7	299 1 6	3 10 0
SHETLAND.																		
1 Bressay, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Delting, . .	3	1	304	...	62	1094	1460	20.8	...	4.2	74.9	20 0 0	.....	3 16 5	11 17 8	14 2 8	49 16 9	.....
3 Dunrossness, .	3	4	365	587	...	1377	2329	15.6	25.2	...	59.1	24 0 0	38 16 5	.....	24 15 4	6 12 0	94 3 9	.....
4 Fetlar & North Yell,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 18 2	5 4 8	14 2 10	.....
5 Lerwick, . .	4	3	1241	365	...	730	2336	53.1	15.6	...	31.2	102 10 0	24 0 0	.....	15 4 11	.....	141 14 11	.....
6 Nestling, . .	1	2	...	...	...	637	637	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 18 7	2 2 0	10 0 7	.....
7 North Mavine, .	3	1	...	730	...	730	1460	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	48 2 0	.....	6 7 10	.....	54 9 10	.... .
8 Sandsting, .	3	5	365	...	...	2555	2920	12.5	...	...	87.5	30 0 0	.....	.....	26 9 8	.....	56 9 8	.....
9 Tingwall, . .	2	2	730	365	...	...	1095	66.6	33.3	...	...	45 0 0	24 0 0	.....	.....	0 3 5	69 3 5	.....
10 Unst, . .	1	2	510	...	...	365	875	58.3	...	...	41.7	39 17 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	7 0 1	48 17 1	.....
11 Walls & Sandness,	2	4	...	...	...	2190	2190	...	...	...	100.0	.....	. ....	.....	24 4 0	.....	24 4 0	.....
12 Yell (Mid & South),	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	30 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	3 15 0	43 15 0	.....
Total,	24	26	3880	2047	62	10,773	16,762	23.1	12.3	0.3	64.2	291 7 0	134 18 5	3 16 5	137 16 2	38 19 10	606 17 10	.....

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
STIRLING.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Airth, . .	2	...	263	...	...	365	628	41.9	...	...	58.1	22 10 0	.....	.....	6 7 10	... ..	28 17 10	15 0 0
2 Alva, . .	2	3	365	1095	365	...	1825	20.0	60.0	20.0	...	25 0 0	75 0 0	25 4 1	.....	.....	125 4 1	.....
3 Baldernock, .	1	1	365	...	71	...	436	83.7	...	16.3	...	25 7 1	.....	4 11 3	.....	.....	29 18 4	.....
4 Balfron, . .	1	1	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	24 10 0	.....	6 7 0	.....	30 17 0	.....
5 Bothkennar, .	1	...	...	118	2	245	365	...	32.3	0.6	67.1	.....	8 10 0	0 2 0	7 0 0	1 18 5	17 10 5	.....
6 Buchanan, .	...	4	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	28 5 4	.. ...	.....	34 12 5	.....	62 17 9	.....
7 Campsie, . .	7	3	1408	...	1062	730	3200	44.0	...	33.2	22.8	109 14 11	.....	57 3 6	24 11 1	3 10 6	195 0 0	3 12 0
8 Denny, . .	1	4	654	...	441	730	1825	35.8	...	24.2	40.0	45 1 2	.....	23 13 2	18 12 8	5 17 11	93 4 11	.... .
9 Drymen, . .	4	. .	...	...	841	365	1206	...	...	69.7	30 3	.....	.....	62 14 6	11 5 10	1 1 0	75 1 4	2 10 0
10 Dunipace, . .	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 4 0	.....	9 4 0	.....
11 Falkirk, . .	11	15	...	...	6091	730	6821	...	...	89 3	10.7	.....	.....	284 8 0	25 0 0	8 17 4	318 5 4	29 15 0
12 Fintry, . .	2	3	...	730	...	1095	1825	...	40.0	...	60.0	.....	48 0 0	.....	34 5 10	.... .	82 5 10	.....
13 Gargunnock, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Killearn, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Kilsyth, . .	8	7	2920	...	...	2407	5327	54.8	...	...	45.1	176 16 0	.....	.....	55 17 10	36 6 6	269 0 4	8 16 6
16 Kippen, . .	2	3	365	365	...	1095	1825	20.0	20.0	...	60.0	29 8 0	24 0 0	.....	37 19 2	9 16 5	101 3 7	7 19 7
17 Larbert, . .	5	3	365	...	885	1460	2710	13 5	...	32.6	53.8	22 11 1	.....	44 5 7	38 19 3	0 5 5	106 1 4	.....
18 Lecropt, . .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	29 2 8	.....	.....	10 10 0	.....	39 12 8	.....
19 Muiravonside, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 12 0	.....	10 12 0	.....
20 Polmont, . .	2	4	365	1258	...	365	1988	18.4	63.2	...	18 4	24 0 0	86 11 3	.....	10 14 0	0 10 6	121 15 9	11 0 0
21 St. Ninians, .	6	8	905	1095	...	2231	4231	21.4	25.9	...	52.7	62 14 6	69 2 6	.....	65 14 8	18 7 5	215 19 1	8 19 10
22 Slamannan, .	...	1	...	200	...	...	200	...	100.0	...	...	.....	13 3 0	.....	.....	.....	13 3 0	.....
23 Stirling, . .	6	12	2795	298	2555	...	5648	49.5	5.3	45.2	...	201 13 11	19 13 2	118 6 0	.....	12 15 7	352 8 8	.....
24 Strathblane, .	3	1	365	365	...	730	1460	25.0	25.0	...	50.0	29 4 9	24 0 0	.....	28 8 6	3 12 10	85 6 1	.....
Total,	67	75	11,865	5889	12,313	15,468	45,535	26.0	12.9	27.0	34.0	831 9 5	392 9 11	620 8 1	436 2 1	102 19 10	2383 9 4	87 12 11

1 Assynt,	3	2	119	...	...	1460	1579	7.5	...	...	92.4	8 5 6	.....	.....	17 12 0	7 13 0	33 10 6	.....
2 Clyne,	2	3	365	913	...	365	1643	22.2	55.5	...	22.2	26 17 11	54 11 1	.....	15 12 0	10 2 3	107 3 3	.....
3 Creich,	2	2	...	410	...	730	1140	...	35.9	...	64.1	.....	30 10 0	.....	13 3 0	23 4 4	66 17 4	.....
4 Dornoch,	1	4	...	730	...	1095	1825	...	40.0	...	60.0	.....	50 0 0	.....	13 13 6	.....	63 13 6	.....
5 Duirness,	2	2	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 16 0	.....	20 16 0	.....
6 Eddrachillis,	4	2	122	365	...	1460	1947	6.2	18.7	...	75.0	12 11 0	25 0 0	...	26 14 0	8 15 0	73 0 0	.....
7 Farr,	2	2	...	...	...	1213	1213	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	37 2 1	7 7 0	44 9 1	3 18 0
8 Golspie,	2	5	635	730	...	730	2095	30.3	34.8	...	34.8	43 13 0	48 0 0	.....	25 0 0	12 7 5	129 0 5	.....
9 Kildonan,	2	1	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	25 0 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	32 16 0	.....
10 Lairg,	3	...	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	57 17 3	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	64 7 3	.....
11 Loth,	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	25 0 0	.....	.....	4 8 0	.....	29 8 0	.....
12 Rogart,	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	30 0 0	.....	.....	18 15 5	0 2 8	48 18 1	.....
13 Tongue,	3	1	91	...	...	1095	1186	7.6	...	...	92.3	6 0 0	.....	.....	11 1 0	4 16 0	21 17 0	.....
Total,	28	29	3157	3148	...	12,528	18,833	16.7	16.7	...	66.5	235 4 8	208 1 1	.....	218 3 0	74 7 8	735 16 5	3 18 0
WIGTOWN.																		
1 Glasserton,	3	3	1031	...	...	1095	2126	48.5	...	...	51 5	58 5 1	.....	.....	38 5 10	6 14 0	103 4 11	.....
2 Inch,	2	1	365	...	365	365	1095	33.3	...	33.3	33.3	20 0 0	.....	6 18 8	6 10 0	1 14 0	35 2 8	.....
3 Kirkcolm,	3	2	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	60 0 0	.....	.....	13 0 0	6 10 6	79 10 6	.....
4 Kirkinner,	...	2	224	...	...	365	589	37.1	...	...	62.9	13 8 5	.....	.....	5 5 10	2 4 9	20 19 0	.....
5 Kirkmaiden,	4	1	600	...	..	1014	1614	37.1	...	...	62.9	38 2 2	.....	... ..	18 11 6	5 19 10	62 13 6	.....
6 Kirkowan,	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....
7 Leswalt,	4	5	2183	...	365	...	2548	85.6	...	14.3	...	121 13 0	.....	6 18 8	.....	13 6 6	141 18 2	5 7 0
8 Luce, New,	1	1	365	...	80	...	445	82.1	...	17.9	...	20 0 0	.....	2 1 6	.....	.....	22 1 6	.....
9 Luce, Old,	5	1	457	..	110	1460	2027	22.6	...	5.4	72.0	26 4 10	.....	7 9 2	27 11 8	2 7 2	63 12 10	.....
10 Mochrum,	4	3	974	...	..	730	1704	57.1	...	...	42.8	57 10 0	.....	.....	18 3 5	9 19 7	85 13 0	5 0 0
11 Penninghame,	7	9	3398	...	...	1825	5223	65.0	...	...	35.0	188 8 3	.....	.....	39 2 0	15 15 10	243 6 1	32 1 4
12 Portpatrick,	2	2	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 4 7	.....	20 4 7	.....
13 Sorby,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	22 16 0	0 10 0	23 6 0	.....
14 Stoneykirk,	9	8	1608	...	...	3530	5138	31.3	...	..	68.7	89 18 8	.....	.....	59 5 11	36 16 11	186 1 6	.....
15 Stranraer,	...	3	182	...	365	365	912	20.0	...	40.0	40.0	10 0 0	.....	6 18 8	6 10 0	1 15 0	25 3 8	.....
16 Whithorn,	3	1	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	60 0 0	.....	.....	2 12 0	.....	62 12 0	.....
17 Wigtown,	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 1 3	.....	40 1 3	.....
Total,	51	45	13,942	...	1285	15,494	30,721	45.3	...	4.1	50.4	783 10 5	.....	30 6 8	311 0 0	103 14 1	1228 11 2	42 8 4

Abstract of the Return of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year 1861.

COUNTIES.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days for which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdeen,	204	258	90,111	1,095	16,098	42,695	149,999	60·0	0·7	10·7	28·4	6,100 8 8	58 14 2	692 15 10	1,030 13 4	215 0 7	8,097 12 7	155 18 9
2 Argyle,	99	120	19,865	10,001	1,976	43,195	75,037	26·4	13·3	2·6	57·6	1,626 8 7	666 17 6	120 11 10	1,040 8 3	100 12 10	3,564 19 0	31 10 9
3 Ayr,	116	161	11,153	14,907	22,148	42,744	90,952	12·2	16·4	24·3	47·0	785 9 8	1,653 8 2	997 12 9	1,018 0 1	105 4 7	4,019 15 3	178 5 8
4 Banff,	39	62	10,313	3,650	526	17,808	32,291	31·9	11·3	1·6	55·1	709 13 10	238 3 3	21 16 0	491 0 10	85 10 6	1,546 4 5	22 2 0
5 Berwick,	35	37	6,403	6,444	..	10,190	23,037	27·8	27·9	..	44·2	500 8 3	413 16 7	....	377 9 10	58 5 0	1,349 19 8	17 3 6
6 Bute,	20	24	4,451	365	1,366	6,968	13,150	33·8	2·8	10·3	53·0	337 16 8	25 13 6	74 11 2	168 4 5	19 15 0	626 0 9	9 12 9
7 Caithness,	57	61	8,665	3,641	..	25,646	37,952	22·8	9·6	..	67·6	606 13 3	236 15 6	....	479 5 5	120 4 2	1,442 18 4	20 10 9
8 Clackmannan,	12	29	1,689	4,429	1,901	4,332	12,351	13·7	35·9	15·4	35·0	135 18 10	287 17 11	116 8 0	112 1 4	44 8 6	696 14 7	7 6 6
9 Dumbarton,	41	36	14,568	1,095	3,034	6,570	25,267	57·7	4·3	12·0	26·0	1,074 3 3	68 0 8	213 1 7	167 13 2	22 5 3	1,545 3 11	13 1 0
10 Dumfries,	94	78	36,716	..	..	16,962	53,678	68·4	..	..	31·5	1,901 7 9	....	....	405 9 8	64 15 9	2,371 13 2	102 14 4
11 Edinburgh,	288	452	118,643	20,125	54,612	28,189	221,569	53·5	9·0	24·6	12·7	7,910 19 6	1,274 10 4	2,273 10 10	714 10 4	261 17 6	12,435 8 6	385 10 2
12 Elgin,	40	54	18,742	..	..	11,626	30,368	61·6	..	..	38·3	941 17 5	....	....	272 5 6	26 13 11	1,240 16 10	29 13 4
13 Fife,	148	165	23,254	37,304	11,965	27,615	100,138	23·2	37·3	11·9	27·6	1,708 18 10	2,386 10 1	481 18 8	679 18 1	194 17 8	5,452 3 4	97 19 0
14 Forfar,	211	252	118,723	1,661	1,689	22,182	144,255	82·3	1·1	1·2	15·3	6,859 8 2	75 7 3	75 8 11	520 7 10	149 0 7	7,679 12 9	217 1 2
15 Haddington,	53	51	6,218	14,443	365	13,617	34,638	17·9	41·7	1·0	39·3	439 19 10	923 0 5	22 0 0	389 4 7	61 15 1	1,835 19 11	39 9 7
16 Inverness,	98	115	13,606	13,380	2,555	43,143	72,684	18·7	18·4	3·5	59·3	1,059 15 2	925 6 11	83 19 0	934 1 5	150 7 6	3,153 10 0	69 18 6
17 Kincardine,	43	49	16,843	365	1,766	9,646	28,620	58·8	1·3	6·2	33·7	1,046 19 2	20 0 0	86 7 8	233 17 2	48 7 7	1,435 11 7	37 15 6
18 Kinross,	10	6	1,791	730	730	2,190	5,441	32·9	13·4	13·4	40·2	141 4 7	44 13 6	38 1 5	49 18 3	10 8 0	284 5 9	20 6 9
19 Kirkcudbright,	47	54	22,432	..	58	9,786	32,276	69·5	..	0·2	30·3	1,242 18 8	....	2 18 0	238 16 1	36 4 1	1,520 16 10	43 17 3
20 Lanark,	438	461	69,561	34,207	115,174	37,751	256,693	27·1	13·3	44·9	14·7	4,967 1 2	2,385 10 10	5,512 4 7	861 5 6	973 16 11	14,699 19 0	315 14 7
21 Linlithgow,	28	22	2,887	2,359	7,187	4,015	16,448	17·6	14·3	43·7	24·4	237 4 11	164 7 2	282 5 3	103 11 6	32 15 1	820 3 11	....
22 Nairn,	9	14	3,373	1,825	..	2,920	8,118	41·5	22·5	..	35·9	253 19 0	123 12 0	....	90 12 0	11 2 7	479 5 7	....
23 Orkney,	24	33	6,029	365	..	12,044	19,038	31·8	1·9	..	63·3	442 15 6	24 2 8	....	195 2 8	100 6 8	762 7 6	49 11 2
24 Peebles,	10	10	2,509	1,839	..	2,555	6,903	36·3	26·6	..	37·0	179 17 9	112 17 2	....	78 14 6	6 18 0	378 7 5	3 10 0
25 Perth,	195	202	60,163	18,089	1,023	52,438	131,713	45·7	13·7	0·7	39·9	3,953 14 8	1,191 7 1	61 6 0	1,411 14 6	260 3 1	6,878 5 4	93 5 2
26 Renfrew,	89	144	5,580	2,244	46,302	10,594	64,720	8·6	3·5	71·5	89·8	392 11 11	167 6 4	2,475 1 8	291 19 0	152 7 4	3,480 6 3	113 17 6
27 Ross,	93	103	8,547	12,948	730	42,731	64,956	13·2	19·9	1·1	65·8	668 16 6	899 14 0	44 4 0	874 2 10	223 4 1	2,710 1 5	64 17 0
28 Roxburgh,	38	51	3,651	11,369	..	15,394	30,414	12·0	37·4	..	50·6	250 0 9	839 9 6	....	433 3 1	47 18 2	1,570 11 6	36 13 0
29 Selkirk,	7	14	807	1,881	..	3,305	5,993	13·4	31·4	..	55·1	64 14 10	129 15 7	....	89 7 6	15 3 7	299 1 6	3 10 0
30 Shetland,	24	26	3,880	2,047	62	10,773	16,762	23·1	12·3	0·3	64·2	291 7 0	134 18 5	3 16 5	137 16 2	38 19 10	606 17 10	....
31 Stirling,	67	75	11,865	5,889	12,315	15,468	45,537	26·0	12·9	27·0	34·0	831 9 5	392 9 11	620 8 1	436 2 1	102 19 10	2,383 9 4	735 16 5
32 Sutherland,	28	29	3,157	3,148	..	12,528	18,833	16·7	16·7	..	66·5	235 4 8	208 1 1	....	218 3 0	74 7 8	735 16 5	3 18 0
33 Wigtown,	51	45	13,942	..	1,285	15,494	30,721	45·3	..	4·1	50·4	783 10 5	....	30 6 8	311 0 0	103 14 1	1,228 11 2	42 8 4
	1,922	2,312	633,144	220,556	288,9	12·3	16·0	32·7	48,688 18 7	15,472 7 6	14,340 14 4	14,855 19 11	3,979 11 0	97,332 11 4	2,314 14 11			

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

APPENDIX D.

Statistical Tables.—No. I.

Table showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public and Priv Asylums and Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged the from Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died ther in each quarter and each month of the year 1862, and distinguishing t Private from the Pauper Patients.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Paupe	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
January,	17	15	55	54	8	2	9	14	5	5	19	16	3	...	21	
February,	22	12	48	58	4	7	13	24	12	4	14	19	7	4	17	
March,	18	18	45	59	5	4	19	21	8	10	10	18	6	5	19	
Total in 1st Quarter,	57	45	148	171	17	13	41	59	25	19	43	53	16	9	57	
April,	10	21	42	67	9	6	16	29	6	4	6	7	3	1	16	
May,	15	21	32	54	8	6	16	30	11	6	5	7	4	4	17	
June,	25	20	43	53	2	6	16	19	3	11	11	10	2	3	16	
Total in 2d Quarter,	50	62	117	174	19	18	48	78	20	21	22	24	9	8	49	
July,	19	14	46	61	5	5	15	23	1	10	8	11	1	2	13	
August,	15	41	44	43	7	11	24	20	6	12	8	8	4	2	11	
September,	19	19	51	31	1	6	18	23	10	7	5	15	4	3	9	
Total in 3d Quarter,	53	44	141	135	13	22	57	66	17	29	21	34	9	7	33	
October,	14	17	45	36	6	9	23	11	5	8	20	21	1	3	16	
November,	14	14	35	47	3	5	8	14	7	5	6	17	4	4	10	
December,	14	19	38	48	6	6	9	25	7	4	16	12	4	2	19	
Total in 4th Quarter,	42	50	118	131	15	20	40	50	19	17	42	50	9	9	45	
General Totals,	202	201	524	611	64	73	186	253	81	86	128	161	43	33	184	

Of the patients discharged not recovered, 10 private and 75 pauper males, and 9 private and 70 pau females, were transferred to other establishments, and are included in the numbers of admissions.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. II.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1862.

ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.		Discharges.				Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.																		Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered.											
			Recovered.		Not Recovered.		Under 1 Month.		Under 3 Months.		Under 6 Months.		Under 9 Months		Under 12 Months.		From 12-18 Months.		From 18 Months to 2 Years.		From 2-3 Years.		From 3-5 Years.		Above 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Under 6 Months		From 6-12 Months		From 1-2 Years.		From 2-5 Years.		Above 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Public Asylums, ...	435	464	152	197	124	147	3	7	42	54	44	50	25	39	16	19	11	13	1	4	2	4	3	4	5	3	28	15	15	32	21	32	10	30	28	22	22	16
Licensed Houses, ...	117	156	27	56	37	53	4	3	1	15	7	8	8	13	1	2	2	5	3	6	...	2	...	2	1	...	11	9	3	8	2	8	1	9	6	6	14	13
Poorhouses, ...	174	191	71	73	48	47	15	12	22	26	14	12	6	3	4	8	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	15	21	7	9	6	6	3	3	5	3	12	5
Totals, ...	726	811	250	326	209	247	22	22	65	95	65	70	39	55	21	29	16	19	5	11	3	8	5	9	9	8	54	45	25	49	29	46	14	42	39	31	48	34

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. III.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses, of Patients who died therein in 1862, and the Average Age at Death.

ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		MONTHS.												YEARS.												Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
			Under 1.		Under 3.		Under 6.		Under 9.		Under 12.		Under 18.		Under 2.		Under 3.		Under 5.		Under 10.		Under 20.		Above 20.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Public Asylums,	1405·0	1418·0	16	15	14	12	16	10	7	7	3	6	9	10	10	9	17	5	13	14	20	9	16	7	6	3	147	107	45·9	52·5
Licensed Houses,	405·0	518·0	6	2	3	7	1	4	3	2	...	1	5	1	3	2	3	9	7	8	7	3	3	6	1	...	42	45	48·0	47·0
Poorhouses, ...	344·5	505·5	8	2	4	1	...	1	2	4	1	1	3	5	5	8	5	15	4	7	4	13	3	2	...	...	39	59	43·7	49·7
Totals,...	2154·5	2441·5	30	19	21	20	17	15	12	13	4	8	17	16	18	19	25	29	24	29	31	25	22	15	7	3	228	211	45.8	47·4

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. IV.

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses, in 1862.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Cerebral and Spinal Disease.										Thoracic Disease.				Abdominal Disease.				Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide and Accidents.	
			Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption and Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Other Forms.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Public Asylums, ...	1405·0	1418·0	11	6	12	6	27	5	7	16	10	7	52	37	8	3	3	6	5	5	2	5	9	10	1	1
Licensed Houses, ...	405·0	518·0	6	2	7	4	8	4	1	2	3	3	9	12	1	3	1	5	1	4	...	1	4	4	1	1
Poorhouses, ...	344·5	505·5	2	4	2	4	5	1	3	2	6	6	11	20	1	3	2	2	2	7	...	3	5	7	...	...
Totals, ...	2154·5	2441·5	19	12	21	14	40	10	11	20	19	16	72	69	10	9	6	13	8	16	2	9	18	21	2	2

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. V.

Table showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1861 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1861.				Number intimated during the Year 1861.		A. Disposal of Asylum Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
	In Asylums.		As Single Patients.				Placed in Asylums.				Discharged from Asylums.				Died.		Exempted from Removal of Patients intimated in 1861.		Transferred from Asylums.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.	
							Of Patients intimated during 1861.		Of Single Patients transferred.		Recovered.		Not Recovered.								By Recovery.		By Friends.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	124	166	55	61	43	63	40	59	...	...	12	30	5	5	8	11	3	4	2	1	1	...	3	1	1	4
2. Argyll,	41	49	54	78	6	11	5	7	1	...	6	7	1	2	2	6	1	4	1	1	3	2	...	2	3	1
3. Ayr,	63	70	47	75	13	25	13	22	1	...	7	16	3	5	4	7	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	1	3	6
4. Banff,	14	20	20	33	7	8	6	6	1	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
5. Berwick,	12	17	16	16	6	5	5	4	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
6. Bute,	8	12	7	13	5	1	4	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
7. Caithness,	15	14	33	37	6	15	4	6	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	1	2	9	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	2
8. Clackmannan,	9	12	2	10	1	9	1	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	28	24	7	10	7	7	7	6	...	...	2	4	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
10. Dumfries,	64	35	17	36	17	17	16	14	...	1	7	10	2	5	6	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
11. Edinburgh,	210	319	31	47	52	92	51	92	...	1	16	30	10	15	33	30	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2
12. Elgin or Moray,	27	27	11	23	4	7	3	7	...	...	2	4	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
13. Fife,	86	113	44	32	17	27	13	25	2	...	9	19	2	4	12	15	4	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2
14. Forfar,	145	184	28	36	36	52	36	51	1	...	11	11	5	6	10	17	...	1	3	1	...	..	...	1	...	...
15. Haddington,	32	31	17	20	3	2	3	2	...	...	..	3	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness,	41	43	62	68	7	14	3	9	2	1	6	4	1	1	3	7	4	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	3
17. Kincardine,	30	23	10	19	8	10	8	9	1	...	2	2	1	...	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
18. Kinross,	7	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	27	30	14	13	7	10	7	9	...	1	3	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
20. Lanark,	274	306	47	55	132	115	124	109	4	1	70	68	13	9	28	23	8	6	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	3

21. Linlithgow,	19	18	6	5	4	2	3	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
22. Nairn,	6	8	4	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23. Orkney,	5	11	13	20	10	7	5	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
24. Peebles,	6	7	3	5	3	1	3	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25. Perth,	104	111	78	72	23	32	17	24	1	1	5	9	4	4	9	7	6	8	3	3	5	3	2	1	3	6
26. Renfrew,	60	93	12	20	31	45	31	45	...	...	22	30	2	9	10	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...
27. Ross and Cromarty,	28	26	61	69	8	19	5	7	1	3	2	4	...	3	4	...	3	12	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	1
28. Roxburgh,	19	23	20	24	5	4	5	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...
29. Selkirk,	3	5	2	7	2	4	1	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland,	10	7	14	12	2	6	1	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
31. Stirling,	45	40	20	23	12	17	10	14	1	...	4	10	3	2	5	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
32. Sutherland,	8	10	16	19	3	2	2	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
33. Wigton,	25	16	25	22	5	6	5	6	...	...	3	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Totals,	1595	1875	799	988	488	636	440	555	16	12	211	285	57	81	160	152	48	81	17	18	18	18	15	21	34	47

K

Note.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it. We have framed the Table from the Returns made to us, but we are sensible that these cannot be implicitly relied on as giving an entirely correct view of the disposal of Pauper Lunatics. We find, for instance, that, during the year, 1124 intimations of Pauper Lunatics were made. In the same period the removals from the roll were: by recovery, 532; by friends, 139; by death, 393; together, 1064. This number deducted from 1124 leaves 60 as the increase of Pauper Lunacy during the year. The real increase, however, as ascertained by the Annual Returns, was only 32. In a great measure this discrepancy is explicable, partly by double intimations being made (by the Inspector of the Parish of Residence and the Inspector of the Parish of Settlement), and partly by Inspectors failing to give intimation of removals from the roll.

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOKS OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Public Asylums.

Aberdeen Asylum.

ROYAL ASYLUM, ABERDEEN, *22d and 24th February* 1862.

Fifty-four admissions have taken place since last statutory inspection on 30th July 1861. The patients have been sent from the following counties, and in the following numbers :—Orkney, 1 ; Elgin, 1; Forfar, 1 ; Edinburgh, 1 ; Banff, 3 ; and Aberdeen, 46. Although there are still a considerable number of pauper lunatics belonging to the county of Aberdeen resident in distant asylums, and although, from 1st August to 31st December 1861, it would appear that 17 paupers had been refused admission, whose respective parishes are, however, not stated, the proportions given above indicate that this institution is meeting the most pressing wants of the district ; and there is reason to hope that the alterations now in progress may be so expedited as to enable the officers to afford accommodation to every case requiring treatment or seclusion. Of those recovered, 16 were private, 38 pauper patients. These numbers include 5 re-admissions ; but the relapses appear to have occurred after several years of lucidity.

Fifty discharges have taken place in the same period. Twenty-nine patients left the establishment as recovered ; 9 as relieved ; and 12 as not improved. All the individuals included in the latter category appear to have been transferred to the poorhouses of St. Nicholas or Old Machar parishes.

Ten deaths have occurred, and from the following causes :—Epilepsy, 1 ; paralysis, 1 ; general paralysis, 3 ; cerebral affections, 1 ; pulmonary disease, 1 ; bronchitis, 1 ; phthisis, 1 ; diarrhœa, 1. Five of the number died within two years of the period of their admission ; and the average age at death was upwards of fifty years. Six belonged to the pauper class.

At this date, the inmates consist of 152 males, and 167 females. Of this number 35 are acute cases, and these are the only ones regarded as curable. The same number are under treatment for mental, but only 12 for bodily disease. Only one instance of congenital affection is recorded ; but the class of intractable cases, or of those requiring special care, is swelled by the presence of 19 epileptics, 11 paralytics, and 35 of degraded tendencies. These tendencies are, however, effectively controlled by the practice of raising patients so disposed during the night. Only 2 individuals require to sleep on stretchers at present. Nine females were found in bed ; in the majority of cases in consequence of illness or infirmity. On the male side, there was no one in bed, or in seclusion ; and although 2 individuals occupied the hospital ward, their position was due to their mental condition. Of the general population in the enjoyment of bodily health and free from marked excitement, 76 males and 89 females attend worship, which is performed daily, in the chapel ; 38 males and 60 females attend such amusements as are provided in the house, and 5 have the privilege of going into Aberdeen for a similar purpose. On Saturday, 47 men and 100 women were employed usefully ; 37 men and 57 women for their own amusement ; and while 39 of the one sex and 1 of the other had access to the general grounds, the gross number of 262 were confined to the airing-yards. Two individuals had walked beyond the precincts.

Only 3 persons were habited in canvas dresses,—a fact which indicates the gradual disappearance of this objectionable arrangement, and is due rather to the more intelligent discharge of their duty by the attendants, than to any change in the character of the malady.

A most careful examination of every part of the house satisfied the Reporter of the scrupulous cleanliness and order prevailing. One room only, that

f J. D., in the chapel lobby, appeared to require better ventilation. Five partments, in the corresponding passage on the male side of the house, ave been greatly improved by boarding the walls, substituting wooden for one floors, etc.; and it is desirable that these alterations should be more gene- lly introduced.

Every patient was conversed with or seen; special interviews were granted o 7. Upon the whole, the dress and personal cleanliness of all, with ich exceptions as B. and H., were satisfactory; the deportment was tran- uil and orderly; and no complaints, nor solid grounds for complaint, were ndered. The general impression produced was but a confirmation of onvictions formerly expressed, that the management of the institution is con- ucted in a humane and enlightened spirit; that great care and active super- ntendence are extended to every department; and that, next to the restoration o reason, the kind and judicious treatment of the inmates is the first consi- eration.

At the same time, there exist several details which admit of improvement; nd as the new establishment at Elmhill is expected to be ready for receiving nmates in the month of June, when great changes will be unavoidable in the nternal arrangements of the main building, this appears an appropriate oc- asion for introducing the subject.

1. The benefits secured by the removal of the walls on the east and west ides of the approach, by the addition of the field beyond the medical super- ntendent's former house to the general grounds, are already such as to sug- est the abolition of all airing-yards in front of the house; and this is recom- ended upon principles of salubrity and the moral effect upon the inmates.

2. Such a measure would render necessary what is recommended—whether he preliminary step be taken or not—the re-construction of the laundry so as o render it in keeping with what this great institution already is and what t is destined to become; the provision of suitable drying greens; and the eparation of the *whole* from the other parts of the asylum.

3. At present, certain of the female patients dig and burrow in the earth vhich forms the floor of the verandahs in several of the airing yards on the emale side. Pavement, asphalte, slag, or any hard, dry compound would be referable.

4. The privies in the airing-yards are still objectionable, both in structure nd position, but this is especially so upon the female side. It appears that n one section 76 patients, or more, occupying two large galleries, have access o one privy only, at the extremity of a large yard, and that this is so faulty n form that individuals have actually succeeded in plunging themselves into he sink. By going into a more distant yard, or by obtaining permission from he attendant of an adjoining wing, access may be obtained to two additional rivies, and even to a water-closet; but it is submitted that such arrange- ents are vicious, especially for a class of persons to whom attention to the alls of nature must often be suggested.

5. There appears, likewise, to be an insufficient supply of lavatories, and of ny means by which the slops can be discharged, especially in the upper alleries, where the paupers are placed. Wash-stands liberally introduced ight meet one of these defects to a certain extent.

6. At present the Christmas ball and a weekly music class appear to be the nly social amusements provided. The state of transition in which the com- unity now is, will account for such a temporary disproportion of these means f treatment to the others in operation; but the assistance of an efficient taff and the proximity of a large city, place so many resources at disposal as o encourage the expectation that they will ultimately be increased.

The books, registers, and Sheriffs' orders were examined. Of 936 visits to ales, 10 had been paid by inspectors of poor. Forty-three applications had een refused upon the grounds that the patient was in bed, excited, recently dmitted, etc. Of 648 visits to females, 2 were paid by inspectors of poor, nd 21 applications had been refused upon grounds similar to those stated bove. The shower-bath has been used upon 10 occasions; seclusion resorted o 6 times.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Public Asylums.

Aberdeen Asylum.

ROYAL ASYLUM, ABERDEEN, *5th August* 1862.

Since last inspection in February the following changes have taken place in the number of patients :—

	M.	F.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
Admitted,	21	25	12	34	46
Discharged,	14	22	13	23	36
Of whom Recovered,	10	15	6	19	25
„ Not Recovered,	4	7	4	7	11
Died,	5	3	1	7	8

Of the patients admitted, 9 have already been discharged recovered, 1 not recovered, and 1 has died.

Of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to bronchitis, 1 to epilepsy, 1 to exhaustion, 1 to pulmonary gangrene, 2 to paralysis, 1 to erysipelas, and 1 to cerebral disease. The average age at death was forty-one years ; and of the fatal cases, 2 were admitted in 1862, 2 in 1861, 1 in 1860, and 3 in previous years. The numbers resident on 28th July were 323, comprising 154 males and 169 females, of whom there were :—

	M.	F.
Considered curable,	23	24
Under special treatment for mental affection,	23	24
„ „ bodily ailment,	1	5
Epileptic,	16	5
Of wet or dirty habits,	24	7
Attending chapel in asylum,	87	109

On 1st August there were :—

Occupied industrially,	59	103
„ for amusement,	35	56
Confined to airing-courts,	79	145
Taking exercise, under supervision, in general grounds,	63	10
„ „ beyond asylum,	3	0
„ on parole in general grounds,	8	0

The number of female patients taking exercise in the general grounds is, on some days, considerably greater than is here stated, amounting occasionally to 30 or more ; but as a general rule, the number, both of males and females, taking such exercise, is much within the limit which might be beneficially attained. The numbers going beyond the bounds of the asylum might also be advantageously extended. In all asylums of some standing the number of fatuous and demented patients must, of necessity, be considerable ; and in these, when left to themselves, there exists a strong tendency to sink into slovenly, if not degraded habits, which it is most important to counteract by persevering efforts directed to stimulate the remaining mental powers. Hence the great utility, in such cases, of industrial occupations, of extended exercise beyond the premises, and of objects of interest, such as pet animals, flowers, etc. Such influences gradually raise the tone of the nervous system, and reduce the number of patients whom it is necessary to restrict to airing-court exercise to a mere fraction. The Commissioner feels called on to express his views on these points, although aware of the difficulty of acting on them in the present transition state of the establishment, and satisfied that the subject has not escaped the attention of the medical superintendent.

The general condition of the patients will be further shown by the following extracts from the Daily Register. On 1st August there were :—

	M.	F.
Confined to bed from disease or debility,	1	6
Wearing strong dresses with special fastenings,	1	1
„ „ ordinary fastenings,	1	1
Wearing locked boots,	0	1
Using quilted bed-coverings,	2	2
Raised by night attendant,	24	7

In the general condition of the asylum progressive improvement has again to be noted. In the lower galleries painting and papering are being gradually proceeded with, and the passages near the kitchen lined with wood. A large new cistern has been provided, and a steam-engine is being fitted up to furnish an increased supply of water. The means of cleanliness in the lower galleries are, however, still deficient, and the privies in the airing-courts remain as formerly described. The Commissioner, however, fully recognises the impossibility of undertaking everything at once.

Aberdeen Asylum.

The new asylum is now finished, and will be immediately furnished. In all its arrangements effect has been given to the most advanced views of treatment, and the accommodation which it affords is of a very superior description, extremely cheerful, and well adapted for patients belonging to the upper classes of society. When opened it will probably be found necessary to increase the washing-house and laundry accommodation, and in reference to this subject, Dr. Browne's remarks in last entry are worthy of consideration. The grounds of both houses are now continuous, and connected and intersected by extensive walks, very judiciously laid out, affording greatly increased means of exercise within the asylum grounds.

The patients, in both the male and female departments, were quiet and free from excitement. No one was in seclusion ; and on reference to the register, it appears that seclusion has been had recourse to on only one occasion since last inspection, for a period of 11 hours. The shower-bath has been used as a means of discipline in 7 cases of males and 2 of females, for about a minute a time, and generally for attempts at escape, assaults, or the use of foul language. With a few exceptions, among the demented cases, the patients were clean in person and orderly in dress, and their physical aspect gave every indication of an abundant and appropriate diet. In the manner of serving the meals of the parochial patients, and of those paying the lower private rates, an improvement would be effected by the introduction of knives and forks, and the more extended use of earthenware dishes.

The clothing and bedding were in good condition, and the latter was, in every instance, thoroughly clean. The day-rooms and associated dormitories were well ventilated and free from offensive smells, but in one or two of the single rooms, which were occupied by infirm patients, the air was close and oppressive.

The separate houses continue to afford accommodation of a pleasing kind, and having more of a domestic character than the main asylum.

The registers were found kept with much care and accuracy. That of visitors contains about 1300 entries since last inspection. In about 50 instances admission was refused to friends, generally from the condition of the patient rendering visits undesirable, and occasionally from disinclination of the patients to receive them.

Sheriffs' orders for all the recent admissions were produced.

The Commissioner has again to express the gratification which the great and steady progress of the asylum has afforded him.

Dumfries Asylum.

DUMFRIES, 19*th April* 1862.

The Dumfries Asylum was statutorily visited this day, and upon the 15th and 17th April. The population was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
In the Crichton Institution, . . .	68	46
In the Southern Counties Asylum, . .	142	98
	210	144

These numbers show an increase of 8 female inmates since the inspection in December 1861. Of the gross number, 354, 59 only are regarded as curable. This prognosis appears to be founded upon the recent, or acute nature of the malady, under which the individuals labour, as this class is represented as amounting to 55.

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Dumfries Asylum.

The changes in the population have been as follows :—

	Crichton Institution.	Southern Counties Asylum.
Admissions, ...	8	27
Discharges, ...	5	14
Deaths, ...	1	10

Of the 8 patients admitted into the Crichton Institution, 3 are described as labouring under melancholia, 2 under dipsomania, and 1 under imbecility, monomania of suspicion, and moral insanity, respectively. One of these is represented as a voluntary patient, for whose reception no documentary authority was produced. The recoveries in the same establishment amounted to 3 ; while 2 individuals were dismissed as relieved. The only death recorded followed phthisis pulmonalis, in a male of 35 years of age.

Of the 27 patients admitted into the Southern Counties Asylum, 3 are entered as private, 24 as parochial. One of the latter was not chargeable to a parish within the statutory district. It is likewise necessary to note that in the gross number is included a case transferred as relieved from the Crichton Institution. The forms of disease are enumerated as follows :— idiocy, 1 ; imbecility, 1 ; senile dementia, 1 ; dementia, 1 ; melancholia, 1 ; general paralysis, 1 ; chronic mania, 4 ; acute mania, 16. Of 10 deaths, 1 is ascribed to disease of the heart ; 1 to maniacal exhaustion ; 1 to erysipelas ; 1 to marasmus ; 1 to apoplexy ; 1 to epileptic convulsions ; 1 to exhaustion succeeding epilepsy ; 3 to phthisis pulmonalis ; and 1 to strangulated hernia. In every case, death occurred within two years from the date of admission ; and the average age of the deceased appears to have been 53 years. Nine of the persons discharged were recovered ; 5 relieved. One female belonging to the former category has been engaged, and is now acting as a domestic servant in the establishment. This course had been adopted upon a former occasion. The recovered patient has, in this instance, discharged the duties of an attendant satisfactorily.

The internal condition and relations of the population may be conveyed by the following statistics. Fifty-eight males and 66 females are occupied industrially and usefully ; while 12 employ themselves for amusement. Seventy-one individuals are recorded as being confined to the airing-courts ; but the idle and unproductive class consists not merely of those who are indisposed, but of those who are unable to labour, such as paralytics, 10 ; epileptics, 8 ; confined to bed, 11 ; of dirty tendencies, 45 ; of degraded tendencies, 55 ; of destructive or dangerous tendencies, 57 ; of suicidal tendencies, 48. The amount is, moreover, swelled by the necessity for economizing strength in the feeble and those under treatment. Of the latter, 81 are described as subjected to medication of some kind for bodily, and 129 for mental affections. The extent to which exercise is provided is indicated by 77 inmates of the Crichton Institution, and 75 of those of the Southern Counties Asylum, having access to the general grounds, several upon parole ; while 24 of the former are permitted to go beyond the precincts under supervision. A hundred patients belonging to the pauper class attend amusements within the Institution ; while 36 of the boarders frequent, under certain restrictions, re-unions of various kinds in the town of Dumfries.

Instances of special provisions for peculiarities, or of repression, are not numerous : 3 wear laced dresses ; 5 locked boots ; 20 are provided with quilted blankets ; 20 sleep on canvas stretchers ; and 24 individuals are raised during the night. There appear to have been 21 acts of seclusion ; 8 persons have been secluded for periods ranging from hours to many weeks. Gloves and muffs have been used upon one occasion each. These measures, however, were resorted to with medical or protective objects, and not as punishments.

All parts of the establishment were examined and found clean and well ventilated ; in many, great elegance and comfort prevailed ; but in proportion as the accommodation for the higher classes in the Crichton Institution has been improved, that of the lower galleries appears meagre and inappropriate. Painting is very extensively required in the Southern Counties Asylum, and the roof and walls of the laundry are dilapidated and unseemly. Attention

is directed to the state of the lavatories on the male side in the Southern Counties Asylum, where the close atmosphere, the mode of drying the towels, etc., might be amended. It does not appear that any of the suggestions made in the last report of the visiting Commissioner have been carried into effect; but the following changes are in progress:—

1. The erection of a building at the south-eastern extremity of the general grounds, which is said to be intended for a slaughter-house.

2. Four bedrooms have been altered and diminished in size, so as to afford a dark closet *en suite*, which is intended for the attendant. And

3. The baths in connexion with these rooms in the north galleries of the Crichton Institution have been lined with marble, and rendered more comfortable.

4. Apartments obtained by diminishing the size of the balconies in the high and mid-east galleries, have been converted into bedrooms in connexion with parlours.

5. A similar diminution of the balconies in the high and mid-west galleries has been carried into effect, and 4 rooms created; 2 of which will likewise form bedrooms in connexion with parlours.

6. A large portion of the inner wall of the ventilating shaft surrounding the central staircase has been removed, and a mirror placed in the gap for the purpose of reflecting light—obtained through the glazed roof of the tower—into the low west gallery, or the passage which leads to it. This arrangement is said to be experimental.

All the patients were seen and spoken with. They were, without an exception, calm and orderly in deportment; and, with a few exceptions, neatly and suitably dressed. To 10 were granted private interviews. In several cases the communications made afforded evidence of the mental unsoundness of the individuals; where they were not unreasonable, or required further observation or inquiry, they shall be laid before the Board of Lunacy.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. The actual, and especially the improving, condition of this asylum is highly satisfactory.

DUMFRIES, 21*st November* 1862.

Since the visit of 19th April, the following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum:—

	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Crichton Institution,	14	13	10	8	2	0
Southern Counties Asylum,	17	15	11	16	10	3
	31	28	21	24	12	3

The admissions into each house include one or two transfers from the other, and those into the Crichton Institution, two voluntary patients, not received according to the provisions of the 25th and 26th Vict. cap. 54, but simply at their own request, without medical certificate or Sheriff's orders, and whose names, therefore, should not be placed on the Register of Lunatics. Several of the admissions into the Southern Counties Asylum are those of private patients at pauper rates of board, and are indicative of the propriety of extending the accommodation of District Asylums generally to such cases.

Of the patients discharged from the Crichton Institution, 12 were recovered, 4 were relieved, and 2 were not improved; and of those discharged from the Southern Counties Asylum, 19 were recovered, and 8 were still of unsound mind. With only one or two exceptions, all the cases of recovery had been admitted since the beginning of 1861.

Of the fatal cases in both houses, 4 were admitted in a dying condition, and survived, in two instances, only two days. Of the whole, 5 were admitted in 1862, 3 in 1860, 1 in 1859, 2 in 1855, and the remaining 4 in earlier years.

The causes of death are registered as general paralysis in 2 cases; phthisis pulmonalis in 2, bronchitis in 2, and as cancer, maniacal exhaustion, general decay, Bright's disease, heart disease, serous apoplexy, laryngeal phthisis, apoplexy, and pneumonia in one case each.

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The present population of the asylum is—

	Males.	Females.
In the Crichton Institution, . .	70	53
In the Southern Counties Asylum, . .	137	95
	207	148

Public Asylums.

Dumfries Asylum.

At last visit, these numbers were 210 and 144, showing a difference of only 1 in the total amount. Of the patients in the Crichton Institution, 17 males and 15 females are considered curable; and of those in the Southern Counties Asylum, 26 males and 17 females.

It appears from the registers that, in the Crichton Institution, there are at present—

	Males.	Females.
Under special treatment for their mental affections,	18	19
" " for bodily ailments, . .	21	20
In bed from illness or debility, . .	2	3
Of wet or dirty habits, . . .	5	5
Sleeping on stretchers, . . .	1	1
Using quilted blankets, . . .	0	5
Raised by night attendant, . . .	4	6

The numbers registered as joining in amusements in the asylum are 43 males and 26 females, and beyond the asylum, 33 males and 7 females. About 31 males and 43 females take exercise in the general grounds, and 18 males and 10 females beyond the Asylum premises. Exercise on parole within the grounds is extended to 4 males and 1 female, and beyond the grounds to 1 male. The numbers attending the asylum chapel are 48 males and 35 females; and 4 males join other congregations.

In several respects the condition of the Crichton Institution shows a marked improvement since the last visit of the Commissioner; but as pointed out in last report, these improvements, which are almost entirely confined to the accommodation for the higher class of patients, bring into stronger relief the bare and comfortless provision made for those paying moderate rates. The low galleries are more especially objectionable from their flagged day-rooms, and the absence of articles of interest or decoration.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and free from offensive smells. The heating varied in different galleries, the thermometer standing at 70 degrees in one of the upper, and generally about 52 or 55 degrees in the lower wards. In the rooms opening from the cross galleries, the temperature felt low, and as the heated air does not easily reach them, it might be well now to have recourse to open fires, for which provision is made. The bedding was always clean, and the coverings in sufficient quantity, but many of the mattresses appeared to the Commissioner too hard for comfort. In serving the food, considerable improvement has been made. Better dishes have been provided, and the joint is now cut in the galleries. Still matters are not, in this respect, altogether satisfactory, and might readily be placed on a better footing. In the lower galleries, the attendants take their meals with the patients. This appears to the Commissioner to be a faulty arrangement, as the patients are thereby left too much to themselves, and allowed to acquire and indulge in unseemly habits. It would be much better that the attendants should wait on the patients, placing the food on the table in separate courses, and not all at once, as at present. In the upper galleries, the food for the attendants is sent up along with that for the patients, and the natural consequence is, that no time is lost by the attendants in getting to their own meals. Apart from the consideration of comfort to the patients, which is involved in the proper serving of the meals, the present practice in the lower galleries must have an injurious influence on the attendants by levelling the distinctions which ought to subsist between them and their patients.

In the Southern Counties Asylum, the supply of food appears adequate, but it is too unequally divided. For instance, while the dinner, which the Commissioner saw served, consisted of broth, meat, potatoes, and bread, in great abundance and of excellent quality, the evening meal to those who take tea

comprises only four ounces of bread, with a small quantity of butter. Considering that the dinner hour is one o'clock, and that the patients are not allowed to carry off any of the unconsumed victuals for after use, it is very evident that the evening allowance is insufficient for comfort, if not for health. Numerous complaints were made on this point. Both in the preparation of the food and in the manner of serving it, there is room for great improvement in the Southern Counties Asylum. Greater variety in the manner of cooking might very properly be introduced, and the use of table-cloths and earthenware dishes be much extended.

In connexion with this subject, it is suggested that dining in association, if extended to the higher class of patients in the Crichton Institution, would lead to more comfortable meals. This has been carried into effect elsewhere with excellent results. But one of the most serious evils under which the Crichton Institution labours is the absence of proper facilities for social intercourse. Apart from the board-room, which serves also as the dining-room of the assistant physician and matron, there is no public drawing-room or general place of amusement. Such an institution ought to have a general library and reading room, a large amusement-room or drawing-room, and a general dining-hall in easy communication with the kitchen. In the Southern Counties Asylum, also, are several serious defects, the principal of which are the want of infirmary day-rooms, of proper larder accommodation, and of an amusement hall. For want of the last the weekly dance takes place in the Stair Hall, which is of very limited dimensions, and paved with stone.

From the registers of the Southern Counties Asylum it appears that of the patients in that Institution there are at present—

	Males.	Females.
Under special treatment for their mental affections,	37	45
„ „ for bodily ailments,	23	27
Epileptic,	9	2
Of wet or dirty habits,	22	26
Attending chapel in asylum,	100	69
Using quilted blankets,	9	3
Sleeping on stretchers,	9	10
Raised by night attendants,	8	4
Confined to bed from disease or debility,	4	1

The wet patients generally sleep on stretchers, without mattresses, and with merely a folded sheet under them, the bottom of the stretcher being in contact with the open air of the ward. This arrangement appears to the Commissioner insufficient to protect them against cold. Their number also bears a very high proportion to the total number of patients, and the question suggests itself whether the want of adequate heat through the night, in conjunction with the light evening meal, may not have a material influence in producing this result.

All parts of the Southern Counties Asylum were found scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the bedding was in good condition and in adequate quantity. But here, also, several of the mattresses appeared too hard for comfort, and the pillows are generally too small and too soft to support the head in a comfortable manner. Considerable improvement in appearance has been produced in one ward by attaching vallances to the windows; but the suggestion to supply blinds to the day rooms and dormitories remains unfulfilled. No additional fixed urinals have been fitted up; but the Commissioner understands some have been procured for this purpose. The furniture remains of the same undomestic character as formerly described. The wards were comfortably warmed.

The patients in both houses were tranquil and free from excitement. No one was in seclusion or under restraint, and the entries of seclusion in the registers show that this mode of repression is not unduly had recourse to. On one occasion, since last visit, handcuffs were used for six hours, on account of extreme violence and destructiveness.

The new slaughter-houses are now finished and in operation; and in connexion with them three cottages will be provided. Painting in oil is being

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briskly carried on in the Southern Counties Asylum, and there are various other indications of progress, which the Commissioner understands is only held in check by the want of funds.

All the patients were seen, and the registers and Sheriffs' orders examined. The Commissioner joins with Dr. Browne in considering the actual, and especially the improving, condition of the asylum as highly satisfactory and creditable to the medical officers.

Dundee Asylum.

DUNDEE, *6th March* 1862.

There were found in the Dundee Asylum this day, 112 male and 95 female lunatics. There are 13 acute or recent cases in this number; and, of the gross population, only 16 are supposed to be curable. The remainder is composed of 2 congenital, 6 epileptic, 5 paralytic, 27 wet or dirty, 22 destructive, 7 degraded, and of cases chronic and otherwise complicated.

Since the 15th July 1861, the following slight fluctuations are recorded:— 15 patients have been admitted, 6 of whom were paupers, and all of these belonged to the county of Forfar. During the same period, however, 25 applications, 16 of which were for the admission of paupers, were declined. Of the entrants, 2 were re-admitted.

Six patients have been discharged, 5 as recovered, 1 as relieved. Of the number, 4 were private, 2 parochial patients.

Six deaths have occurred, 3 among the boarders, and 3 among the paupers. Of these, 2 are ascribed to paralysis, 1 to general paralysis, 1 to pneumonia, 1 to senile decay, and 1 to mortification of leg. One of the individuals had been resident in the asylum for twenty-three years, but two died within two years from the date of admission. The average age at death appears to have been fifty-seven years. One patient was received when moribund.

The sanitary state of the community is satisfactory. Eleven persons were found in bed, but only 7 are stated to be under treatment for bodily disease. Two persons were in seclusion, but both of these laboured under the excitement which occasionally follows epileptic attacks. It appears, however, that this measure has been had recourse to upon 177 occasions for various reasons since last report, while the shower-bath has been used 20 times. The necessity for adopting such a mode of repression is to be expected, where upwards of a hundred of the least tractable cases are pent up within the narrow limits of an airing yard, and where, with one exception, no patient is permitted to go beyond the precincts for exercise.

A medical superintendent has to contend with great difficulties and disadvantages when denied the most obvious and natural agent for modifying excitement and restlessness and insubordination. Placed as the asylum now is, in a suburb, it must be an undertaking attended with inconvenience and a certain degree of risk to send parties beyond the walls; but by due selection and the co-operation of an efficient staff, these obstacles might be overcome. But notwithstanding the difficulties of management of a large body of the insane in a small space, the indications of restraint and want of confidence are beginning to disappear. Three of the fire-guards have been removed; only 1 male patient wore a canvas dress; and the strong worsted dress of 4 females so closely resembled their ordinary garments as to be open to few of the objections to such an expedient. Seven individuals wear locked boots, and 7 are provided with quilted blankets during the night. Although 11 males are reported as of dirty habits, only 1 is provided with a stretcher.

All parts of the house were examined, and were found to be scrupulously clean, and, on the whole, as well ventilated as can be expected. But the structure of the building is such as to render it impossible to secure currents of fresh air at every point, and must render the process of cleaning and arrangement a most laborious task. Some portions of the house, and especially the small and garret dormitories, suggest still more grave objections. They are cold, as well as gloomy and confined, and, from their remoteness, cannot be supervised.

The addition of the bath-room and lavatories upon the male side is de-

cidedly an improvement, but the Reporter has to point out that there are still lavatories and water-closets most objectionable in structure and position. The walls of the recent erections were extremely damp.

All the patients were seen. Private interviews were granted to four; great calmness and composure prevailed throughout. The dress of every individual, with the exception of D. and H., upon the male side, was clean and appropriate, and although certain of the apartments were crowded, much comfort was apparent. Ninety-five inmates are said to be employed in various ways, but the weather was such as to prevent all but indoor and domestic duties. 109 attend worship in chapel, and 47 join in such social amusements as may be accessible.

Seventeen persons are under medical treatment for their mental disease; and in this persevering application of the means at his disposal, in struggling with many difficulties inseparable from the internal structure of the asylum, and in the careful management of the community, the medical superintendent, and those associated with him, merit much credit and encouragement.

The orders, books, and registers were examined.

Of 414 visits to patients, 3 were paid by inspectors of poor; 54 refusals of admission arose from previous experience as to the injurious effects following intercourse with relations or friends.

DUNDEE, 14*th August* 1862.

The Asylum was inspected yesterday and to-day. Since last inspection in March there have been—

	M.	F.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
Admitted, . .	3	4	1	6	7
Discharged, . . .	5	3	4	4	8
And have died, . .	6	0	1	5	6

These figures show a decrease of 7 in the number of patients, who are at present 104 males and 96 females.

All the pauper patients admitted were chargeable to Dundee. Of the patients discharged, 6 were recovered, 1 was relieved, and 1 was not improved; and of those recovered, 1 was admitted in 1860, 2 were admitted in 1861, and 3 in 1862. It is remarkable that the mortality is limited to males. Of the fatal cases, 1 was admitted in each of the following years, 1851, '54, '55, '59, '61, and '62; and the cause of death is ascribed in two cases to phthisis, and in one each, to disease of heart, marasmus, pneumonia, and apoplexy. The average age at death was 51 years.

In many respects the condition of the asylum and patients is very satisfactory, but in others there is great room for improvement. The low mortality, which has always been a marked feature of the institution, affords evidence of the great attention paid to cleanliness, ventilation, the clothing, bedding, and diet. But more than simple consideration of physical wants is required in an establishment for the care and treatment of the insane. Although there may be no longer any hopes of cure, a great deal may still be accomplished in rendering the patients happy and contented by affording them adequate means of occupation and recreation. But it appears from the registers that a very large proportion of the patients are seldom if ever beyond the airing-court, and that only a very small number are occupied in the grounds and workshops. As a general rule, four-fifths of the whole are restricted to the airing-courts for exercise, and the number of males employed in the grounds, at the looms, and in the tailors' and shoemakers' workshops, do not, except on rare occasions, exceed twenty. It is much to be regretted that the general grounds of the asylum do not afford a very satisfactory field for extended exercise, partly from being almost entirely laid out in gardens, and partly from being enclosed with walls which shut out the view of the neighbouring country; and that the vicinity of the town should place obstacles in the way of taking patients beyond the premises. The Commissioner is nevertheless of opinion, that much more advantage might be taken of the general grounds to

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give extended exercise, and also that walking parties beyond the premises would soon cease to attract any disagreeable attention. At present only 8 males and 7 females are considered curable. The asylum, then, as has been pointed out on former occasions, is mainly a receptacle for chronic cases, and a chief object in its management should, therefore, be to bring into use all those appliances which experience has shown are calculated to act beneficially on the remaining mental powers. An asylum should have a higher object than that of being a mere place of detention. In the internal arrangements of the house, gradual improvement continues to be effected. The lavatory and water-closet accommodation has been further improved; and at all the tables, but those of the male refractory wards, earthenware dishes have replaced those of tin. No bad results have followed the removal of the guards from the fire-places. The furniture of the male pauper department is exceedingly heavy and clumsy, and the labour of the patients might very profitably and beneficially be employed in renovating it, were a large and commodious carpenters' workshop provided. The general appearance of the whole pauper department would likewise be greatly improved by introducing more objects of interest and decoration, and by papering and painting. The flagged floors have already been commented on.

Although, considering it his duty to note the points in which the asylum is deficient, the Commissioner has much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellent spirit in which it is conducted. The services of good attendants are secured and retained by adequate remuneration and considerate attention to their comfort, and their number is in due proportion to that of their patients.

Every part of the house was found clean and free from offensive smells, and the bedding was throughout in good condition. The clothing was sufficient and in good order, but there was rather a want of neatness among some of the worst class of males. Only 1 male and 1 female patient were in bed. No one was in seclusion, but the register records 54 entries of this nature since last inspection, applicable to 11 patients, one of whom, however, was secluded 28 times, and another 13 times, so that the amount used in the cases of the other patients was very limited. The general cause was epileptic mania and maniacal excitement. The registers further record that 1 male wears a canvas dress, that 2 males and 8 females wear locked boots, that 2 males and 5 females use quilted bed-coverings, and that 11 males are raised by the night attendant. Eleven males and 6 females are under medicinal treatment for their mental affections.

The various registers were examined and found to be carefully kept, and the Sheriffs' orders for the recent admissions were produced.

Edinburgh Asylum.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 1*st May* 1862.

At the last visit on 28th October, the number of patients in both houses was 683. The present number (29th April) is 691, who are thus distributed :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In East House, . .	31	30	61
„ West House, . .	317	313	630
	348	343	691

The changes in the population of the Asylum since last inspection are as follows :—

Admissions, including 13 re-admissions, . . .	120
Discharges, ...	86
Deaths, ...	28

Of the admissions, 38 were private cases, 80 pauper, and 2 fiscal; and of the pauper, 51 were chargeable to parishes within the county.

Of the patients discharged, 41 had recovered, 15 were relieved, and 30 had not improved. Of the non-recovered patients, 9 were transferred to other asylums, principally private establishments, and 14 to the lunatic wards of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse. Of the deaths, 10 were ascribed to consumption

5 to general paralysis, 3 to exhaustion from mania and senile decay, 2 to apoplexy, 2 to epilepsy, 2 to cardiac disease and rheumatism, 2 to chronic bronchitis, 1 to pyæmia, and 1 to ramollissement of brain.

Of the patients admitted, 21 have already ceased to be inmates; 11 by recovery, 7 by removal not recovered, and 3 by death.

Since the last visit of the Commissioner, various important improvements have been made in the condition of the asylum, which may be briefly summed up as endeavours to introduce more of the domestic element into the treatment of the patients. In many of the wards, especially of the female department, additional furniture, and various objects of decoration and interest, have been supplied, with an extremely beneficial result, which is perhaps most apparent in the separate buildings, from the means which have thus been afforded the superintendent of breaking up the noisy and demonstrative masses which were formerly concentrated in the day-rooms, and dispersing them in comparatively small and tranquil groups through the corridors.

The deficiency of appropriate furniture throughout the establishment is still, however, very great; chairs, tables, and cushioned seats should be placed in several of the corridors; washstands and chairs be furnished to the more quiet of the pauper wards; and small bedside boxes, with drawers for clothing or work be introduced, wherever it is considered expedient to allow the patients to retain charge of such articles. In certain wards, for want of such accommodations, the beds become repositories of heterogeneous objects, which should be otherwise disposed of. In the female intermediate gallery the comfort of the patients would be greatly promoted by a curtain to shut off the day-room from the corridor in cold or windy weather. In the airing-courts and general grounds there is a great want of shelter from sun and rain; and the erection of covered seats in the former, and of arbours in the latter, would promote alike the health and comfort of the patients. Even at this early season of the year, the heat in the airing-courts is occasionally very great; and in several, as in the south court of the female separate building, there is no shade whatever except what is afforded by the enclosing walls. The conversion of the straight road leading to Myreside into a shaded avenue, would afford a pleasant place of exercise in hot weather.

It appears from the registers, that of the inmates of the West House (on the 29th April), 114 males and 49 females did not go beyond the airing-courts; and that 20 males and 118 females took exercise in the general grounds. This difference between the sexes arises from the efforts now made to extend the exercise of the demented and refractory classes of the females; and the result is so satisfactory as to afford every encouragement for pursuing a similar course with the corresponding classes of the males. It is said, however, that the deficiency of attendants places obstacles in the way. This is much to be regretted, as it will be found extremely difficult, if not impossible, in any other way to counteract the tendency to slovenliness and disorder in person and dress, which prevails among the demented and refractory males. The question as to the adequacy of the remuneration of the attendants is also one which may fitly be considered in connexion with this subject; especially as the competition of the lunatic wards of poorhouses is increasing the demand for their services.

The introduction of the system of night nursing continues to afford satisfactory results. In both houses only 15 males and 13 females are registered as wet or dirty, and 7 males and 13 females as sleeping on stretchers. In the main-building of the West House only 2 or 3 of each sex are habitually wet in spite of every precaution, but on the night of the 29th, for the first time, no wet bed occurred on the male side.

A considerable improvement has likewise taken place in the manner of serving the meals, and a greater variety has been introduced in the diet. It will however take a considerable time to attain a proper standard in these respects. The difficulties to be overcome, especially as to the appearance of the table, must be greatly increased by the frequent changes of attendants. The sanitary condition of the establishment may be considered satisfactory, but the large proportion of deaths from consumption is an indication that it

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cannot be regarded as perfect. It would possibly be improved by carrying out the suggestions made in former reports for additional single rooms in the main-building, improved lavatory accommodation in the male separate building, etc.; but which are postponed apparently in consequence of the unsettled future position of the asylum.

The comfort and amenity of the East House would be greatly increased by the addition of a general drawing-room for the ladies. At present the condition of this department of the establishment is quite unworthy of the metropolis of Scotland, and its accommodation is greatly surpassed by that of several of the provincial asylums. Many of the rooms, too, require papering and painting.

It appears from the registers, that in the East House 3 males and 4 females are considered curable; and 59 males and 63 females in the West House. The condition of the patients in both houses will further appear from the following details:—

	West House.		East House.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Occupied Industrially	164	216	6	21
„ for Amusement	65	23	15	15
On parole in general grounds	23	0	8	3
Beyond Asylum	0	0	2	0
Under treatment for mental affection	9	10	4	4
Confined to bed from disease or debility	7	8	0	0
„ Voluntarily	0	2	0	0
Wearing strong dresses	3	0	0	1
„ Locked boots	6	12	0	2
Using quilted blankets	3	2	0	1
In seclusion	1	0	0	0
Sleeping on stretchers	6	12	1	1
Raised by night attendant	19	24	1	1

These numbers of course vary, and in some respects they do not give a correct idea of the actual state of matters. For instance, although on a certain day only 23 male patients belonging to the West House are registered as being in the general grounds on parole, there are as many as 42 patients who have this privilege.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 6 entries of restraint by polka and 4 by sheets since last visit. In suicidal cases, this mode of repression has been found not only necessary but decidedly beneficial. The entries of seclusion are 124 in number. On many days no such entries occur; on others there are 2, 3, or 4, but the period is generally very limited, and the use of seclusion is kept within due bounds.

Great and praiseworthy exertions continue to be made for the recreation and amusement of the patients. In the East House, 17 males and 15 females, and in the West House, 140 males and 97 females, are registered as attending amusements, taking part in games, etc.; and nearly the same number attend chapel. A few patients from both houses attend church beyond the premises. The library club continues to flourish, and there are now generally two dances in the week.

As usual, several patients appealed against detention, and the attention of the Board of Lunacy will be directed to such cases as afford grounds for further inquiry.

The Commissioner has only to add, in conclusion, that the general condition of the patients and establishment is highly creditable to the medical staff and to the other officials. The difficulties which they have to overcome continue to be enhanced by the overcrowded state of the house, provisional accommodation for a number of patients being still provided by shake-downs in the dormitories and day-rooms.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 20*th December* 1862.

A very careful inspection of this establishment, occupying this and three

previous days, has satisfied the Reporter with the progressive improvement going on in all departments, and with the earnest exertions of the medical officers, and the staff generally, to render that progress more speedy and successful.

At the statutory visit of 1st May 1862, the gross population amounted to 691. The numbers at present are :—

	M.	F.	T.
In East House, . . .	33	26	59
„ West House, . . .	324	308	632
	357	334	691

The total number is the same, but the distribution is different. The pressure now, unfortunately, falls upon the West House, which must be regarded as overcrowded, especially on the female side. In that department there is not only a lack of the means of classification, but the sleeping accommodation is positively insufficient, and of a nature calculated to lower the sanitary condition of the inmates. This may be illustrated by the facts, that in several of the dormitories the beds almost touch each other, and that day-rooms are converted into dormitories during the night. The immediate extension of the accommodation, or the limitation of the numbers admitted, appears the only accessible means for remedying the evil.

Of the present inmates, 183 males, and 225 females are registered as industrially, and in various degrees, usefully employed. The very large proportion of females occupied, the indoor nature of the work in which they are engaged, and the fact that workers are scattered through every part of the house, inevitably disturbed and hampered by idle, and perhaps excited companions, points to the necessity for providing additional workrooms, where new and varied employment might be taught or pursued under supervision.

One hundred and thirty cases are considered curable ; 93 are acute ; 32 are under treatment for mental, 17 for bodily affections. Among the chronic cases are enumerated 40 epileptics, 32 paralytics, 20 of dirty, 55 of dangerous, and 82 of degraded tendencies. To meet the difficulties created by the latter classes, 20 sleep on stretchers, india-rubber sheets are used for a few, and 45 are constantly raised by the night watch. So successful is the supervision of those who are indifferent or inattentive to the calls of nature, that only five wet beds were reported last night.

All the inmates were seen, except 2 who were absent upon parole. That the amount of liberty and independent action granted to certain classes in this establishment is very considerable, may be gathered from the following statistics :—that 23 males and 20 females are permitted to go into town unattended ; that 44 males, and even a larger number of females, have the same privilege within the grounds ; that 7 attend their own places of worship ; that 15 visit public amusements ; and that about 300 participate in the recreations provided in the asylum. The number of these has been increased and their character diversified, so as to gratify the predilections and previous habits of different classes. Drives, dinner and tea parties are arranged for the affluent ; literary reunions in the library, and a regular series of lectures for the educated ; cricket, football, and curling for the robust and active ; and concerts, tuition in music, theatrical representations, the celebration of anniversaries, and balls, for all who can be permitted to be present.

All parts of the house were clean and comfortable, and the cheerful effect produced by the papering and painting of the walls, even of the refractory wards, suggest a still more liberal use of these means, which conduce to cleanliness, in as great a measure as they do to ornamentation. With a few exceptions, the dress and personal appearance of the patients were satisfactory. Greater attention to the state of the hair, and the general use of caps among the females, is suggested. The bedding was found scrupulously clean and sufficient, but in many places the irregularity of the surface of a hard bed, and the small size of the pillows, might be remedied. Dinner was seen in several galleries, and appeared ample in quantity, but although served more regularly and in a more seemly fashion, there is still great room for improve-

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ment. It is matter for consideration, whether this object might not be promoted by recourse to a dining-hall, in which a large proportion of the patients could dine in association.

One hundred and forty-five individuals have been admitted since 1st May. Of these, 25 have been under treatment in the asylum before. Ninety-three of the number were paupers, and 20 of these did not belong to the district.

Of 96 patients, 36 have been discharged as recovered, 33 as relieved, and 27 as not improved. Of the uncured, 2 eloped, 19 have been transferred to other asylums, 1 has gone to Australia, and 1 been sent to a parish in England under the Removal Act.

Forty-nine deaths have occurred, and 18 of these within the first six months of residence in the asylum. Fourteen are ascribed to phthisis, 8 to general paralysis, 4 to cerebral disease, 3 to cancer of different organs, 2 to epilepsy; and 1 to each of the following causes: heart disease, pericarditis, exhaustion in acute mania, in chronic mania, exhaustion with catalepsy, senile decay, diarrhœa, dysentery, caries vertebrae, apoplexy, bronchopneumonia.

The books, registers, and Sheriffs' orders were examined. The former are neatly and distinctly kept. It appears that seclusion has been resorted to upon 105 occasions and in 30 different individuals, from periods of a few hours to the whole day. One individual only was in seclusion at the time of the visit, and he was labouring under epileptic mania. Restraint by means of the polka, locked gloves, and sheet has been used 11 times. One person labouring under whitlow now wears a stuffed glove. Ten visits by inspectors of poor are recorded.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is at present satisfactory, for, although 30 persons were seen in bed, not more than one-half of these were invalids. Great quiet and decorum prevailed during this prolonged examination, and this remark applies, in a great degree, even to the wards for the refractory, many portions of which have been still further ornamented, and contain mirrors, pictures, flowers, and pet animals.

Elgin Asylum.

ELGIN ASYLUM, 19*th February* 1862.

This establishment contains at present 30 males and 33 females. Of these, 14 are affected congenitally; 40 are chronic; and 9 only are considered curable. The more intractable class consists of 3 epileptic, 1 paralytic, 3 of dirty habits, and 1 supposed to entertain suicidal designs. Three females were found in bed, but only 1 of these is upon the sick list.

Since last official visit, on 28th July 1861, the following changes fall to be recorded: 16 persons have been admitted; 1 of these belonged to the county of Banff, another to that of Aberdeen, all the others to that of Elgin. Eight of the number were paupers, paying £18; 8 were supported by private means, paying £20 per annum. Nine patients have left the establishment; 7 as recovered, and 2 as incurable. The latter have been removed to the houses of friends. The idiot M'G., whose removal to Baldovan was recommended in last entry, was one of these. Three deaths have taken place in the same period; 2 from phthisis, 1 from epilepsy; the average age at death being thirty-five years. It is especially recorded that these individuals were attended by their relatives during their last illness. The mortality is considerable, but the health of the community generally is reported as having been good, and the great majority of the present inmates appear robust and ruddy. As a proof of the strength and activity of a large portion of the community, it may be mentioned, that when the asylum was first visited, 22 men were absent, engaged in cultivating the farm about two miles distant, and that 2 female patients were likewise engaged in conveying the mid-day meal to the workmen, so that it was necessary for the Reporter to renew his inspection in the evening when these parties had returned. In general, 22 men and 21 women are usefully employed; 27 of each sex attend prayers, which are read by the superintendent, there being no chaplain connected with the establishment; and about the same number join in the fortnightly dances, which are almost the only amusements

at present provided. Twenty-five men go daily, and 16 women occasionally beyond the grounds, either for exercise or occupation; yesterday, 4 individuals went into Elgin on parole, but sometimes the number is greater. These statistics are most creditable to the governor and his subordinate officers; in fact, the large amount of employment, of liberty enjoyed, and confidence reposed, promise to become characteristic of the establishment. So much has attention been directed to the trustworthiness of the individuals now in seclusion, that a table has been submitted to the Reporter, showing the number of those suitable for domestication in cottages dependent upon the institution, where they might have access to still greater freedom and assimilation with their former habits and pursuits, than is at present practicable. Ten are supposed to belong to this class. All the lunatics were conversed with, and although several petitions for liberation were tendered, they were not clamorous, nor did they involve complaints as to the treatment to which the applicants had been subjected. Two of the males wore petticoats, or rather triple kilts; the dress of the others was sufficient, clean, and tidy. Every bed is supplied with three pair of blankets at least, and two coverlets; and the bedding and rooms were generally well kept and fresh.

No structural change has been attempted, except the erection of a mound in the court of the female department, resembling that already supplied for the males.

The Commissioner would direct attention to the smoky and soiled appearance of the paper on the second public room, occupied by the females, and the coldness and defective ventilation of the first room in the lower corridor on the male side; but he refrains from entering upon suggestions involving organic alterations from the doubt that in its present state the house could be rendered an hospital for the insane of all classes, and from the hope that steps may be speedily taken to supply suitable accommodation. He believes that every exertion is made to render the establishment as comfortable and as conducive to the purposes for which it was intended, as it is capable of being.

The books, registers, and Sheriffs' orders were examined. No restraint has been resorted to, and seclusion 12 times only, in 5 cases, and for periods varying from 1 to 12 hours. The register shows that 180 visits have been paid to 36 patients, 3 of these being by inspectors of poor.

ELGIN ASYLUM, 1*st August* 1862.

Since the visit of 19th February, 13 patients have been admitted, of whom 2 were private, and 11 pauper; 7 have been discharged, of whom 4 had recovered and 3 were still insane; and 4 have died. One of the recoveries took place after a stay of 3½ years in the asylum. The deaths were all of females; and on analysing all the deaths recorded in the register since the institution of the Board of Lunacy, it is found that of 22 which have taken place, 9 were of males, and 13 of females. This excess of female mortality is contrary to the general experience of asylums, but is here probably to be ascribed, not to any particular cause increasing the number of female deaths, but to the beneficial influence of fresh air and exercise restricting the number of male deaths. Perhaps in no asylum in Scotland has greater progress been made in the treatment of the insane during the last five years than in that of Elgin. But from various circumstances this progress has been more particularly marked in the male department. The quantity of land now in possession of the asylum amounts to 68 acres. Of these, about 13 in the immediate vicinity of the house are under crop, and about 55 acres, situated about two miles off, are being gradually reclaimed. Of the last, 13 are already under tillage, and 3 additional have been taken in since the seed was sown. The cultivation of this land, which is all done by the patients, with the occasional assistance of a plough, affords so much out-of-door employment of a kind that pleases and interests them, that a great deal of the beneficial results alluded to must be ascribed to the possession of this land. With additional attendants this benefit might be extended to the females. When the farm was visited to-day, 27 of the men were found employed on it, but only two of the females. A much larger number of the latter might, with proper attendance,

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share in the benefits to be derived from out-door labour. The superintendent reports that the possession of the land, besides being advantageous to the patients, is likewise profitable to the institution. At present, the men proceed to the farm at 9 in the morning, and return at 6 in the evening. Their dinner is sent to them at 1 o'clock, and in warm weather they get, besides, twice a day a drink of beer. An additional male attendant might allow a horse to be kept, and permit extraneous assistance in cultivating the land to be altogether dispensed with.

In the asylum an improvement has been affected in the upper male gallery by introducing basins into the lavatory, and fitting up a fixed urinal. It is, however, questionable how far such partial improvements are to be commended; for should it be desired to retain the existing house, alterations on some systematic plan, calculated to improve the whole accommodation, should be undertaken, and not comparatively trifling changes which cannot remove the objections entertained by the Board of Lunacy towards the present building, and which fritter away the funds which might much more profitably be employed in making permanent improvements. When so much has been done, and so judiciously, to provide the means of occupation and recreation, it is greatly to be regretted that in point of accommodation so little has been accomplished, and that in this respect the asylum stands perhaps lowest in the list of any in Scotland. It, however, affords the Commissioner much pleasure to record that every part of the asylum was well kept, clean, and free from offensive smells. The clothing and bedding of the patients were ample and in good condition, and their general appearance indicated that their diet is abundant and appropriate.

	Males.	Females.
From the daily and weekly registers it appears that of the 34 male and 31 female patients at present in the house, there are :—		
Considered curable,	7	6
Under special treatment for mental affections,	3	3
" " for bodily ailments,	0	1
Attending chapel in asylum,	29	27
" beyond asylum,	4	2
Employed industrially,	26	24
Going on parole beyond asylum bounds,	5	5

These numbers are exceedingly creditable to the management, but they scarcely sufficiently indicate the degree of liberty which the patients enjoy, or the extent to which their daily life approaches that of sane labourers, points which tend so much to do away with any distinctive asylum features. Since May 3d, 7 excursions have taken place, in some of which 22 of the males and 11 of the females took part.

No patient was found in bed and none in seclusion, and no strong dresses are in use. Only one patient uses quilted blankets. The register of seclusion contains 3 entries of this nature since last inspection for eight hours at a time, all in the case of one patient and on account of excitement. The register of visitors shows that 21 male and 20 female patients have been visited by friends since last inspection; 12 being the greatest number of visits to any one patient.

The Sheriffs' orders were found correct.

One patient, M. S., complained of being detained as a lunatic, being of sound mind. She is epileptic.

Glasgow Asylum.

ROYAL GLASGOW ASYLUM, 11*th June* 1862.

Since last statutory visit on 28th November, 105 patients have been admitted—49 private and 56 pauper—of whom 18 have already been discharged recovered, 5 as not recovered, and 5 have died. Of the pauper patients, 36 were chargeable to parishes in Lanarkshire.

The patients discharged are 75 in number. Of these, 41 had recovered—15 after a residence in the asylum not exceeding three months; 32 were re-

lieved, and 2 had not improved. Of the unrecovered cases, 10 were transferred to other establishments.

The deaths amount to 25 ; 17 of males and 8 of females, 9 being private patients and 16 paupers. The cause of death is registered as apoplexy in 2 cases, general paralysis in 4, organic disease of brain in 7, consumption in 6, and typhoid phrenitis, ulceration of rectum, pneumonia with cardiac disease, disease of heart, chronic diarrhœa, and tuberculosis, in one case respectively. Of the patients who died, 11 were admitted in 1861 and 1862 ; 10 in the years 1856-1860, both inclusive ; and 4 in 1855 and previous years. The mortality is thus comparatively high among the recent admissions. The average age at death was about thirty-eight years.

The present population of the asylum consists of 252 males and 252 females, of whom 203 males and 206 females are patients of the East House. Of the total number,—

Males.	Females.	
64	61	are considered curable.
84	61	are under special treatment for their mental maladies.
11	3	are under special treatment for bodily ailments.
22	10	are epileptic.
73	89	are of wet or dirty habits.
29	45	are raised by night attendant.
37	46	have suicidal tendencies.
135	144	are of dangerous or destructive habits ; and
54	49	are addicted to improper practices.

Notwithstanding, however, the large number of patients who are registered as of wet or dirty habits, only two cases of wet bedding occurred last night. This is one of the beneficial results of night nursing, which is so fully carried out as to employ the services of, at present, 7 attendants.

The number of patients industrially employed reaches occasionally 130 for the males and 170 for the females ; and from 100 to 120 of the former sex, and about 25 of the latter, are occupied with amusements. The sources of industrial occupation for the men are almost entirely limited to the cultivation of the garden and the work of the house. In the workshops, there is only 1 patient with the shoemaker, 1 with the carpenter, and 2 with the blacksmith. There is no one with the tailor. The extension of the means of occupation by basket-making, mat-making, and similar employments, which could be taught the patients after admission, is deserving of attention.

The sources of amusement have recently been extended by the introduction of cricket and the game of croquet ; and extended exercise in the grounds and beyond the precincts of the asylum is gradually assuming a most important place. Indeed, the female airing-court, as a place of exercise, may now be said to be entirely disused. Almost the whole of the inmates of the West House go beyond the bounds of the asylum, either in walking or driving ; and of the female patients of the East House, about 30 attend in rotation a church situated about a mile and a half from the asylum. The summer walking parties have not yet commenced, having been delayed by the unsettled state of the weather.

Among the indications of progress made since last visit, may be mentioned the institution of a general dining-room for the gentlemen of the West House. This change is appreciated by the patients using it, who are about 30 in number, as it has been accompanied by an improvement in the diet and in the manner of serving the meals. The patients sit at three tables, each of which is presided over by one of their number. The meat is served in joints, and cut at the side table by the head attendant. In this way, waste is diminished, and greater facilities are afforded the medical superintendent of overlooking the meals.

In the East House the food was found to be comfortably served, in abundant quantity, and excellent quality. Some improvement in the dishes is, however, called for.

The clothing of the patients was in every instance sufficient, in good order, clean and tidy. No strong dresses were observed. Personal cleanliness was

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among all attended to, notwithstanding that the lavatory accommodation, more especially for the males of the East House, is very limited, there being, it would appear, only 17 basins for about 180 patients. The bedding throughout the house was found clean and in good order. Hair mattresses are being gradually introduced into the East Department.

Great tranquillity prevailed among all the patients. No one was found in seclusion. The register records 76 entries of this kind of repression since last inspection, of which 50 applied to two patients. At present, gloves or muffles are used by 6 males and 2 females, locked boots by 7 males and 6 females, and quilted blankets by 5 males and 1 female.

The utmost cleanliness was found in every part of the establishment, and great attention is paid to insure thorough ventilation.

The number of objects of interest is being gradually increased. Since last visit the billiard table of the East House has been placed in a more accessible and more cheerful room, which it is proposed also to furnish with tables and fit up as a reading-room. Flowers might, with great advantage, be more liberally introduced into the various galleries, and the addition of a small greenhouse would afford great facilities in this respect.

The Commissioner is informed that a farm, adjoining the asylum grounds, will be out of lease in two years. Its acquisition for the asylum would be very important, and would enable it to extend very beneficially its farming operations.

The Commissioner cannot conclude this report without an expression of satisfaction at the very efficient manner in which the asylum is conducted. It is obvious, however, that this state of efficiency can only be attained, and maintained, with the most assiduous attention to most responsible duties, requiring an abundant share of bodily and mental health. On physiological grounds, therefore, the Commissioner would strongly recommend an extension of the period of leave given to the assistant physicians as necessary for adequate relaxation.

Several of the patients appealed to be discharged, some as being improperly and others as illegally detained. In no case was the insanity doubtful; but whether in the fiscal cases the authority for detention is in accordance with the provisions of the Statute, is a point on which the Commissioner cannot offer an opinion.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 6*th December* 1862.

At the statutory visit concluded this day, this asylum was found to contain 254 male and 248 females. Of these,

Males.	Females.	
73	66	are regarded as curable.
88	35	are acute cases.
10	6	are congenital.
20	9	are epileptic.
14	2	are paralytic.
75	80	are of wet or dirty habits.
42	49	have suicidal tendencies.
139	135	are dangerous or destructive.[1]
49	45	are addicted to improper practices.

Since the 11th June, 87 cases have been admitted. Of these, 39 were pauper lunatics; 5 were chargeable to the City Parish, 14 to Govan, 1 to Old Monkland, 1 to Cathcart, 1 to Hamilton, 1 to Avondale, 3 to Campsie, 1 to Cardross, 2 to Rothesay, 1 to Cumbrae, 1 to Islay, 1 to Lismore, 2 to Glassary, 2 to Old Kilpatrick, and 1 to Campbelton. Of the admissions, 21 were due to relapses. The disease presented the following forms and proportions :—

Mania, . .	43 cases.	Melancholia, .	12 cases.
Monomania, .	7 „	Dementia, .	21 „
Epileptic Mania,	1 „	Imbecility, .	2 „
Chronic „ .	1 „		

During the same period, 80 individuals have been discharged; 41 as recovered, 38 as relieved, and 1 as not improved. Of those uncured, 19 were removed to other establishments.

Nine deaths have occurred; 2 of which are ascribed to convulsive attacks, 2 to phthisis, 2 to general paralysis, 1 to pneumonia, 1 to cachexia, and 1 to exhaustion in mania. The average age at death was forty-three years.

This very moderate mortality, and the fact that 16 individuals only are under treatment of any kind for physical ailments, and that 6 females and 6 males only were confined to bed, and in two cases were so confined by caprice, appears to indicate a satisfactory sanitary condition. The aspect of a very large proportion was that of sound and robust health; and the marked and marvellous quiet and order which prevailed throughout, although the community was inspected during three several days, and at all hours, afford strong evidence of a sufficient diet, and judicious attention to physical comfort. The tranquillity now alluded to was as striking in the refractory ward as elsewhere, although the apartment is small and unsuitable for the purpose to which it is appropriated, although it contained 32 females described as labouring under great excitement and restlessness, seated in rows, in what to them must have been a constrained position. Only 1 of this group wore stuffed gloves, but the register shows that of the inmates generally 3 are so provided; 3 have laced boots; and 10 wear strong dresses, but chiefly during the night. Many of the untoward accidents which occur at that time are prevented by night supervision, which, in this establishment, has the peculiarity of being localized and directed specially to such cases as demand watchfulness and care, these being collected in adjoining wards.

Thirty males and 46 females are raised, so that although the degraded class be numerous, wetting or soiling the bed linen is of comparatively rare occurrence.

The galleries and apartments were, as usual, extremely clean and comfortable. At various points, it appeared to the Reporter that the supply of gas might be advantageously increased, and such a distribution of the burners made as not only to diffuse greater cheerfulness, but to enable the patients to read, etc., which would be impracticable, especially to the aged, and those of defective vision, in Nos. 3, 11, etc., on the male side of the pauper house.

The bedding was sufficient and in excellent condition. In one ward, called the Old Infirmary, the number of blankets is limited to two pairs, in consequence of the high temperature produced by its proximity to the heating apparatus. An average temperature of 58° is sustained throughout the house, but at certain points, when it may fall below this, as in the attics, four pairs of blankets are allowed.

The body clothes worn by the patients were warm, tidy, and appropriate, and great attention is paid to personal cleanliness. Additional lavatories, of a very neat pattern, and baths, have been constructed in wards where they were considered necessary, and further improvements in the same direction are under consideration.

Dining in association by the male boarders may be regarded as a most successful experiment, and is prized not merely as securing better served and more comfortable meals, but as a means of intercourse and reunion. The work-room for the female boarders has been increased in size, is now frequented by about 20 patients, and is found to suggest industry, and to lead to calmness and self-control in cases where other means have failed.

A concert took place upon the evening of the 4th, was attended by about a hundred of each sex, and appears to have been highly appreciated. Such resources become absolutely necessary, when occupation and exercise in the open air are either suspended or greatly interfered with. When circumstances permit, 81 males and 166 females are industrially, and 111 males and 22 females are recreatively, employed. The airing-court for females is rarely resorted to; in that for males, 130 patients are, at different times, confined; but this disparity represents rather the difference in the character of the yards, and the facilities for engaging the females elsewhere, than any difference in the mode of management.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Public Asylums.

Glasgow Asylum.

A number of patients were seen, at their own request, in private. All of these were obviously of unsound mind, and the only complaint which deserved notice was that the use of blisters and croton oil was resorted to as a mode of repression; and the subject is alluded to here solely for the purpose of recommending that, in all cases, such a measure should be prescribed by a medical officer.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

The Reporter again expresses his satisfaction with the mode of management pursued in this establishment, and his confidence in the assiduity and enlightened views of the authorities.

Montrose Asylum.

MONTROSE ASYLUM, 28*th February* 1862.

The Lunatic Asylum, Montrose, was officially examined upon the 26th, 27th, and 28th February. The two houses contain 519 inmates, of whom 208 are males, 311 females. There are indications that the considerable increase in the population has somewhat outstripped the means of accommodation at the disposal of the managers, such as that from 20 to 25 patients sleep in beds on the floor; but there are still vacancies for many cases, especially in the department for males. It is understood that no application has been rejected, and that strenuous exertions are still made to meet the demands for admission of urgent cases, which must continue while so large a portion of the country is content to remain unprovided with the means of treating the insane poor.

Since 18th July 1861, 160 patients have been admitted, of whom 136 were paupers. These were sent from the following counties, and in the following proportions:— 1 from Elgin, Stirling, Lanark, Haddington, respectively; 2 from Sutherland and Berwick; 3 from Ayr; 4 from Banff, Caithness, and Clackmannan; 5 from Inverness; 7 from Fife, Ross, Shetland; 10 from Perth; 21 from Aberdeen; 7 from Kincardine; 45 from Forfar. So that, although meeting the wants of remote places, this establishment is largely occupied by cases drawn from the district with which it is more immediately connected.

Sixty-eight discharges have taken place. These are classed as 46 recovered, 15 relieved, 5 not improved, 2 incurable. One of the unrecovered was sent to a poorhouse, 1 to Haslar Hospital, and 1 was removed in direct opposition to the advice of the medical superintendent. No other comment is called for by these statistics, except that, taking into consideration the number of chronic, intractable, and injudiciously treated cases which unrestricted admission must draw together, the proportion of recoveries is highly creditable.

Of 35 deaths, 1 is ascribed to senile decay, to peritoneal cancer, paralysis, pneumonia, apoplexy, chronic gastritis, nephritis, severally; 2 to disease of the heart; 3 to diarrhœa; 6 to general paralysis; and 6 to phthisis. Of what, in one sense, may be designated accidental deaths, 1 occurred from suffocation during an attack of epilepsy, 1 was by suicide, and 7 followed mania with protracted abstinence and other complications. If the latter number include only cases in which refusal of food appeared as an ordinary symptom in the course of the mental disease, it is unusually large, and must indicate the prevalence of an epidemic tendency, such as has been observed elsewhere; but if it refer, as is believed, to cases received in a state approaching to inanition, in which little or no adequate effort had been made to administer support, the fact would indicate great and fatal delay in taking advantage of the facilities afforded in the asylum for receiving promptly the necessary relief. The average age at death appears to have been forty-four years, and 28 of the whole number died within two years of the date of their admission to the asylum. The registers recommended by the Board of Lunacy have not been long in operation, but they afford the following approximation to the condition of the present residents. Of the large number in the asylum only 134 are regarded as curable. Among the intractable cases are enumerated 22 epileptics, 9 paralytics, 4 with suicidal, 23 with destructive, 46 with dirty, and 7 with

degraded tendencies. The reports of the night-nurses, in the house at Sunnyside, for last night, will serve to indicate the amount of supervision exercised over this class. Among the females, 4 individuals were sick, 6 were wet, 4 were filthy, 2 noisy, and 2 destructive. Six patients required to have the bedding changed once, and 2 twice. Among the males, 2 individuals were sick, 1 laboured under convulsions, 3 were noisy, 1 destructive, 11 were wet, 2 were filthy, and 11 changes were required.

Of the healthy and robust patients, 79 men and 173 women are employed industrially, and about the same number attend social meetings for worship and recreation. At this season a very small number go beyond the grounds for any purpose, even from the New House; but in the course of the summer, country walks and out-of-door amusements will be resumed.

All the patients were seen, and opportunity afforded to all for private communication with the Reporter. Seven individuals availed themselves of this. In general, great quiet and order prevailed. While the dress of several, especially in the Old House, admitted of improvement in cleanliness and tidiness, the state of the clothing and bedding, generally, was satisfactory. It is observed that chaff is used for beds, except in the case of dirty patients, when straw bags are substituted. It is worthy of consideration whether the use of stretchers, covered with a thin mattress or quilted blankets, might not be advantageously introduced. The dormitories, galleries, etc., were, with the exception of one or two of the water-closets, and certain rooms in what is called the Middle Cross Wing, and the Cross Wing, No. 4, on the male side, well ventilated. Broken and repaired walls show, however, at various points, the tear and wear to which the building has already been subjected, and although this may be connected with a considerable change in the staff now going on, it suggests the alternative necessity for boarding the walls in the places to which observation cannot readily be extended. The engagement of new servants might prove a suitable occasion for endeavouring to secure individuals who could speak Gaelic, which is the native language of a number of the patients, and the only language of several.

A space for exercise for the females, covered with sward, and surrounded with an open paling, has been provided in front of the house, which possesses many of the advantages of a more extended range of ground. The walled yard, for the less trustworthy patients in the same department, is still in progress. The erection of the offices and cottages, previously alluded to, is now completed, and the building forms a very useful as well as conspicuous addition to the main block; but the dwelling-places are already inhabited by the subordinate officers, and cannot be held, it is apprehended, as homes for any class of the insane. These may, ultimately, be connected with the farm or out-field, which is to come into the possession of the institution in the course of the current year. The books and registers were examined. Orders were seen for all patients admitted since last statutory inspection, except J. B., admitted yesterday. It appears that in the New House seclusion has been resorted to upon 40 occasions—in 15 cases, from two to twelve hours; and restraint only once, in a patient with suicidal designs. In the Old House there have been 39 acts of seclusion, and the application of the shower-bath 6 times. These measures are generally adopted where violence and excitement exist, but occasionally as a part of treatment. The entries now quoted do not include the case of M. S. In good weather she is taken into the airing-yard, while a male attendant is present, and she is associated with a group of patients for a short period under special guardianship; but practically, she passes her life in a space, formerly used as a workshop, entered from a day-room appropriated to females. The apartment is of ample dimensions, provided with a stove and night-table, but was offensive and cheerless. Her habits have all but rotted the floor of her bedroom. This difficulty might be mitigated by allowing her two rooms, to be occupied alternately.

A visit of more than usual duration to this establishment has tended to confirm previous convictions of the enlightened views and humane and patient supervision of the resident medical officer, and of the zealous co-operation which he receives from those associated with him in the management.

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Commissioner's Entries.

Public Asylums.

Montrose Asylum.

MONTROSE ASYLUM, *8th August* 1862.

At the statutory visit in February, the number of patients in the Asylum was 519, it is now 533, viz.,

	M.	F.	Total.
In Old Asylum . .	53	156	209
In New Asylum . .	160	164	324
	213	320	533

The changes since last visit have been as follows :—

Admitted, 98; of whom 17 were private and 81 pauper, 35 males and 63 females. About one-half of the paupers are chargeable to parishes in Forfarshire ; the remainder are principally from Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Perthshire, Fifeshire, Caithness-shire, Ross-shire, and Shetland. The preponderance of female admissions noted in former entries is again remarkable. Eight patients were transferred from asylums, and two were brought from the manse of Dun ; Mr. P. M. and Miss E. A. F.

Discharged, 45 ; of whom 33 were recovered, 7 were relieved, and 5 were not improved. Of the recovered patients, 11 were males and 22 females ; and their admission into the asylum took place, in one case in 1859 ; in two cases in 1860 ; in twenty cases in 1861 ; in ten cases in 1862. The numbers of private and pauper recoveries were respectively 6 and 27.

Died, 38; of whom 16 were males and 22 females. This high mortality occurs chiefly among the recent cases. Of the 38, 1 was admitted in 1853 ; 2 in 1854 ; 1 in 1856 ; 1 in 1857 ; 2 in 1858 ; 3 in 1859 ; 5 in 1860 ; 12 in 1861 ; and 11 in 1862. The causes of death and the age and sex of the patients were as follows :—

Date of Admission.	Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death.
1853.	F.	29	Phthisis
1854.	F.	34	Phthisis
,,	F.	24	Tubercular Peritonitis.
1856.	M.	33	Phthisis.
1857.	M.	50	Phthisis.
1858.	F.	22	Acute Hydrocephalus.
,,	F.	69	Marasmus.
1859.	M.	75	Cardiac disease.
,,	F.	71	Cardiac disease.
,,	M.	48	Phthisis.
1860.	F.	35	General Paralysis.
,,	F.	26	Tuberculosis.
,,	M.	61	Senile decay and Hypochondriacal Melancholia.
,,	F.	47	Phthisis.
,,	M.	30	Epilepsy.
1861.	F.	53	Abscess of Thigh.
,,	F.	73	Chronic Bronchitis.
,,	F.	41	Phthisis.
,,	M.	77	Bronchitis.
1861.	F.	75	Diarrhœa.
,,	M.	52	Hydrothorax.
,,	F.	59	Natural decay.
,,	M.	34	Phthisis.
,,	M.	14	Laryngitis.
,,	M.	56	Chronic Cystitis.
,,	F.	34	Apoplexy.
,,	F.	26	Phthisis.
1862.	M.	60	Paralysis.
,,	F.	50	Phthisis.
,,	F.		Marasmus.
,,	M.	45	Abstinence from food.
,,	M.	40	Pleurisy.
,,	F.	50	General Paralysis.
,,	M.	36	General Paralysis.
,,	F.	30	Maniacal Exhaustion.
,,	M.	44	Pneumonia.
,,	F.	59	Heart disease.
,,	F.	55	Marasmus.

It appears from this analysis that the chief cause of death among the earlier admissions, was tubercular degeneration, and lesions of the nervous system ; and that acute diseases are the more prominent causes among the more recent admissions. The average age at death was 49 years ; and of the total number of deaths, 4 were those of private patients, and 34 those of paupers.

The Old Asylum continues to be used principally as a receptacle for chronic patients, of whom comparatively few are capable of industrial occupation, or rather of such industrial occupation as is within their reach, for there can be no doubt that with the possession of land and a proper staff of attendants, the means of useful employment might be greatly extended. But making allowance for the circumstances of the asylum, the condition of the patients must be considered satisfactory. Only one patient, a female, was found in

seclusion; but it is still considered necessary to keep M. S. apart from the others, as she continues to be exceedingly violent and destructive. The register records 59 entries of seclusions since last inspection, applicable to 8 patients, the longest period being for ten days. At present 3 females wear strong dresses, 1 with special and 2 with ordinary fastenings; 4 wear locked boots; and 3 use quilted bed-coverings.

From the daily and weekly registers it appears that—

M.	F.	
3	31	are considered curable.
0	4	are under treatment for their mental affections.
0	4	„ „ „ bodily ailments.
7	5	are epileptic.
5	9	are wet or dirty.

About 5 or 6 of the males work in the grounds, and from 15 to 20 go occasionally beyond the premises. Of the females, some 80 are occupied with house-work, sewing, and in the washing-house and laundry; and about 50 go occasionally beyond the premises for walks, in parties of 10 or 12. About 20 males and 84 females attend chapel.

The house was found clean and free from offensive smells, and the bedding and clothing in good order and condition. Papering and painting have been further carried out, and as much done to make the patients comfortable as can be fairly looked for, considering the uncertain and probably temporary position of the establishment. The propriety of introducing night-nursing, however, deserves consideration.

From the registers of the New Asylum it appears that of its present inmates there are—

	M.	F.
Considered curable,	28	60
Under special treatment for mental affection,	4	0
„ „ bodily ailments,	10	12
Epileptic,	17	2
Paralytic,	5	1
Of wet or dirty habits,	14	14
Attending prayers in asylum,	76	66
Going to church beyond asylum,	3	2

On the 6th inst., there was no male patient confined to bed; but there were 7 females, 6 from illness, and 1 from caprice. About 90 males and 100 females are occupied industrially, and a large number of the patients of both sexes take exercise beyond the premises. No patient was in seclusion; and of the 38 instances recorded since last inspection in which it was used, the period of its duration never exceeded 12 hours, and was rarely above 2 or 3. The system of night-nursing continues to be carried out with satisfactory results. On the night of the 6th, 4 male patients were wet and changed; and 6 female patients, 3 of these being changed twice.

The galleries, day-rooms, and dormitories on both sides of the house were clean and well ventilated, and in good general condition. In some parts, however, the furniture is heavy and clumsy, and detracts from the comfortable look which would otherwise prevail. The bedding was throughout in good condition and perfectly clean. The dress of the females was clean and tidy, but among the males there was considerable untidiness in person and dress. It is probable that with a more permanent staff of attendants a higher standard in this respect will be attained; and the Commissioner is glad to learn that increased inducements are in future to be held out to retain the services of good attendants. At present none of the male attendants has been in the house above a few months. In general arrangements steady progress continues to be made. The female airing-court is now finished, and shelter from sun and rain, either by a covered walk along the upper walls, or by an erection in the centre of the court, is under contemplation. The walls of the male airing-court are at present being built. The new land is now in occupation, and furnishes in the meantime abundant means of employment.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Public Asylums.

Perth Asylum.

The patients on both sides were remarkably free from excitement, and the general condition of the establishment is extremely creditable to those entrusted with its management. Papering and painting are being gradually proceeded with, and such wants supplied as experience suggests.

The registers were examined and compared with the Sheriffs' orders.

PERTH ASYLUM, *28th March* 1862.

At the official inspection this day, the insane population consisted of 87 males and 87 females. Although 8 only of these are designated acute, 30 are regarded as curable cases. Somewhat more than this number are under medical treatment for their mental disease. Among the chronic and incurable classes may be enumerated 1 congenital case, 1 epileptic, 4 paralytic; 14 of dirty, 5 of destructive, 4 of degraded habits; and 4 who have exhibited suicidal tendencies. Among those amenable to moral influences are 74 who are employed industrially, 8 who engage in some occupation for amusement, 51 who attend social meetings, and 4 who attend church beyond the precincts, in addition to those who join both in worship and recreation within the asylum.

The following changes have taken place among the inmates since 13th July 1861:—22 persons have been admitted; of whom 11 were paupers, all belonging to parishes in the county of Perth, except one. Seven had been under treatment for insanity before. The form of the disease is described as acute mania in 9, as melancholia in 4, as monomania of suspicion in 1, as dipsomania in 1, as alcholismus chronicus in 1, and as dementia in 6. The physical health was found good in 15 cases, bad in 1, and feeble in the remainder.

Forty-five persons have been discharged—14 as recovered, 8 as relieved, 21 as not improved, and 2 as incurable. Sixteen of the dismissals consisted in transfers to other asylums. The majority of those discharged were in good bodily health, but in several cases the change appears to have been carried into effect in opposition to the recommendation of the medical superintendent.

Four persons have died—2 of senile decay, 1 of tuberculosis, and 1 from injuries inflicted by another patient. In each case the cause of death was ascertained by dissection. The average age at death was fifty-nine years. All the deceased were parochial patients. At present, although 27 are recorded as under treatment for bodily affections, only 4 persons were found confined to bed by illness or infirmity.

Five females were observed to wear strong dresses made of tic; but besides these, special contrivances are shown by the register to be resorted to in the cases of 2 women who wear buckled boots, of 3 men and 6 women who wear locked boots, of 4 men and 10 women who are provided with quilted blankets, and of 5 men and 10 women who sleep upon stretchers.

The ordinary dress of the patients was clean and in good repair; the bedding generally consists of a sheet, two pair of blankets, and a coverlet, and appeared to be suitable in quality and condition. All the apartments were clean and orderly, many of them highly ornamented; the floors of some of those in the basement storey appeared to be damp, the atmosphere in several in the same part of the house was close and offensive, and the temperature throughout was very low. The cold was not only felt by the Reporter, but complained of by the lunatics. Dinner was served, during the visit, to the paupers. It consisted of broth, salted fish and potatoes, and was described by those partaking of it as sufficient in quantity. Table-cloths were in use, and earthenware dishes have been substituted for tins in one section; but the observations formerly made as to the disorderly mode of serving the meal, as to individuals dining apart, etc., are still partially applicable.

The following changes have recently been effected:—

1. The rooms in the galleries designated "Pinel" and "Esquirol" upon the

male, and those designated "Murray" and "Beatson" upon the female side, have been papered.

2. Small bookcases, containing such volumes as are in use, or as may belong to the inmates, have been placed above the fireplace, or so as to be accessible in all the galleries.

3. The west airing-yard, which, though possessing a pleasant and commanding situation, has been long disused, has been opened up for the behoof of the occupants of the upper galleries.

4. Two of the circular towers at the junction of the walls of the airing-courts, formerly intended, if not used, as privies, have been converted into aviaries, and already contain pigeons.

The following changes are in contemplation :—

1. The substitution of lavatories for the troughs now placed in the "Peddie" and "Winslow" galleries, and the rearrangement, if not the reconstruction, of the adjoining small apartments.

2. The appropriation of the yard, through which access is at present obtained to the laundry, as an airing-court for the ladies inhabiting the upper galleries.

The Sheriffs' orders, registers, etc., were examined. Seclusion in a bed-room has been ordered thirteen times only, and in seven cases ; and generally, it would appear, when the weather did not permit the excited patients to go into the open air. Of 251 persons under treatment from 1st January 1861 to 31st December, 159 were visited, and 92 were unvisited ; 881 visits were paid in all. Of these, 683 were by relatives ; 142 by acquaintances ; 27 by medical men ; 4 by law agents ; 15 by clergymen ; and 13 by inspectors of poor.

Dr. Lindsay is, and has for some time been, absent, in consequence of ill health ; but it is satisfactory to find the establishment in a satisfactory and an improving state.

PERTH ASYLUM, 24*th July* 1862.

The asylum was inspected yesterday and to-day. Since the visit of 28th March 15 patients have been admitted, of whom 4 were private and 9 pauper ; 6 males and 9 females. The patients discharged have been 7 in number ; of whom 3 had recovered, and 4 were still insane. The deaths have been 3 ; of which 1 was due to apoplexy, 1 to acute mania, and 1 to suicide by strangulation. The present numbers are 86 males and 92 females ; showing a decrease of 1 male, and an increase of 5 females since last inspection.

In the internal arrangements of the asylum further material improvement has to be noted. The papering of the rooms has been extended, and looking-glasses are now generally supplied to the bed-rooms of the second galleries, along with brushes and combs. In the basement galleries the old trough-like lavatories have been replaced by fixed earthenware basins, and one of the water-closets has been converted into a sink. The cheerfulness of the airing-courts has been increased by the extended introduction of shrubs and flowers, and their usefulness enhanced by changes in the manner of their appropriation. In the basement floor of the front and back buildings, the furniture and table utensils continue open to the same animadversions as have been made in previous reports, but which are not at present repeated, as the removal at an early period of the pauper patients to the District Asylum at Murthly must of necessity involve important alterations. Attention, however, is again called to the propriety of introducing fixed urinals into the two upper galleries of the male department,—an improvement which would prevent the constant wetting of the seats of the water-closets, or the improper use of the sinks.

Every part of the asylum was found clean, well ventilated, and with the exception of one of the single rooms on the basement of the female side, free from offensive smells. The beds, with the exception of those occupied by the wet patients, are all furnished with hair mattresses, and the bedding throughout the establishment was sufficient, clean, and in good condition. Canvas stretchers continue to be used for about 4 male and 10 female patients. In

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Perth Asylum.

accordance with the recommendations made in a former report, a trial was made of night-nursing, with the view of improving the habits and diminishing the number of the wet patients; but it was soon abandoned as unsuccessful,—a result which may with probability be ascribed to the fact that no special night attendant was appointed, but the duty confided to the ordinary day attendants, who sat up in turns.

Owing to 2 deaths from accident within the last year, the attention of the Commissioner was particularly directed to the amount of supervision exercised over the patients; and although he has not been led to ascribe either of these accidents in any immediate manner to deficiency in the number of attendants, he is yet of opinion that, by the present arrangements, the patients are habitually exposed to considerable risk. To each of the galleries of the basement floor two attendants are appointed, but in each of those of the middle and upper floors there is only one. As a general rule, a certain number of the patients of the last-named galleries take daily exercise in the grounds of the asylum, or beyond the premises, under the care of one of the attendants, the rest of the patients remaining at home under the care of the other, who has now charge of both galleries. But as, in fine weather, these patients have access at will to the airing-courts, the supervision on the male side must be exercised by one attendant over two galleries and two airing-courts, and on the female side, over two galleries and one airing-court; and must consequently be considered insufficient.

The general condition of the patients gave satisfactory evidence of an ample and appropriate diet, and of successful attention to general hygienic principles. In person and dress they were clean and tidy. Amusements and recreations of a nature calculated to interest and rouse the patients, including lectures, school lessons, bowls, archery, quoits, football, picnics, etc., are extensively resorted to with very beneficial results both to their mental and bodily condition.

No one was found in seclusion, and only three entries recording its application appear in the register since last inspection. In both departments great tranquillity prevailed, and the workrooms as usual presented a very pleasing appearance.

The daily and weekly registers afford the following details of the present state of the inmates:—

	Males.	Females.
Considered curable,	23	26
Under special treatment for mental affection,	9	11
„ „ bodily ailments,	8	9
Epileptic,	0	1
Of wet or dirty habits,	3	10
Attending chapel in asylum,	35	41
„ beyond asylum,	3	3
Joining in games and amusements in asylum,	27	25
„ „ beyond asylum,	22	27
Occupied industrially,	35	54
For amusement,	5	1
Wearing strong dresses with special fastenings,	0	1
„ with ordinary fastenings,	0	2
Wearing locked boots,	2	5
Using quilted blankets,	3	10

26 males and 40 females were registered as confined to the airing-courts; but it was explained that these numbers refer only to the patients not going beyond the airing-courts for the day, and that, with few exceptions, all go beyond them in their turn. Four female patients were registered as confined to bed by debility, but the general sanitary condition of the asylum is very good.

The Sheriffs' orders were produced and examined and found correct.

Dr. Lauder Lindsay is still absent, and the credit of the steady progress making by the asylum is therefore due to those at present in charge.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 5*th March* 1862.

Two admissions and 2 discharges constitute the changes on the inmates of this institution since 16th July 1861. Of the latter class, 1 is described as having made considerable progress under training in working, reading, and regulating her movements. Two of the imbeciles were found engaged in domestic work, and discharged the simple duties committed to them in a creditable manner. The intelligent persons to whom the children are committed observe a general and marked improvement in their charges during the past year; but this refers to deportment rather than to scholastic acquisitions, and they have to report the failure of some of the experiments to which their attention was directed. The children were generally clean—cleaner than some children of the same age are, sufficiently and suitably dressed, and apparently in good health; but the surface was cold, the hands red, and some of them presented indications of scrofula. Four of them may be regarded as of dirty habits; 3 cannot walk; and several are helpless and demand constant supervision. Almost all were personally addressed, and only one expressed a desire to return home. The wish was, however, accepted less as a complaint than as a sign of intelligence.

Where there is so much to commend, so much to afford gratification, and considering the position held by the establishment, it appears an invidious duty to suggest changes; but, in doing so, the only object is to develop and realize the object for which the institution was founded, and to impart greater efficacy to the arrangements already in existence.

1. It is worthy of consideration whether the attendants are in due proportion to the necessities of the children. In the case of C. R., at least, who is a microcephalous idiot of the lowest type, and unable to sit or stand, the nurse is a mere girl, and obviously physically incompetent for the task she has undertaken.

2. Three pairs of blankets are allowed for each bed; a fire is lit in every dormitory several hours before the children retire to rest, and there were fires in the schoolrooms. The temperature was, however, very low when the house was visited, and, considering the low vitality of the majority of the inmates, and the immobility and lethargy of a number, too low to secure a natural action of the system.

3. A water-closet exists behind the exercise-room, but it is not sufficiently accessible to secure its being kept perfectly clean, or to allow of constant supervision by the attendants.

4. In papering the walls, which will soon be necessary, landscape papers, or a series of object-lessons, might be employed.

The Sheriffs' orders and registers, and the case books were examined.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 14*th August* 1862.

The changes in the pupils since last statutory visit, consist of 1 admission and 1 discharge. The present numbers are 20 boys and 8 girls; all of whom, with 3 exceptions, are chargeable to their parishes.

The house was, as usual, found in excellent order, and the children were clean, well-dressed, and appeared in all respects well cared for. The ventilation was good; but some more effective means are required to overcome the offensive smell in the lower water-closet. The bedding was in good condition, and care is taken by habitually raising the children during the night to restrict the number of wet beds to a very small number. But more attention might very properly be directed to encourage habits of self-reliance in this respect in many of the children. At present it is difficult to say whether any of them, if left to themselves, would be of cleanly habits; and it is obvious that there would be a great risk of their relapsing into dirty habits on removal from the institution, if deprived of the supervision to which they are now subjected. Night-raising, accordingly, should be looked upon not merely as the means of keeping clean the bedding, but as an important department of physical training.

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Licensed Houses.

Baldovan Institution.

Nine boys and 8 girls work in the garden ; but of the former, only 4 do so to any purpose. Several of the girls knit and work with the needle, and two or three do household work. Two or three of each sex promise to become so far self-supporting that, under a certain degree of supervision, they might do rough manual labour ; but there continues to be a want of means of fitting occupation, such as would be afforded by basket-making, mat-weaving, etc.

Several of the children show considerable progress in reading and writing, and the intellectual training which such tuition carries with it has exercised a decidedly beneficial influence on their nervous system. More advantage is to be ascribed to scholastic training in this respect than to any benefit which is likely to be derived from it as a means of information or amusement.

Great attention also continues to be directed to develop the intelligence and the muscular powers by appropriate bodily exercises, object-lessons, etc.

The sanitary condition of the children is at present good, and the food, clothing, and bedding are all sufficient for the season of the year.

BELLFIELD HOUSE, 28*th May* 1862.

Bellfield House.

Since the last statutory visit in July 1861, Mr. Scott has removed his establishment from Musselburgh to the neighbourhood of Kirkintilloch. In the intervening period, the house has been repeatedly visited by the Commissioners, with the view of ascertaining that the structural alterations necessary to fit it for an asylum were properly carried out.

The house is situated about a mile from Kirkintilloch, in an open and cheerful locality, and contains at present only 10 patients, all males. At the last statutory visit to the Musselburgh establishment, 15 male and 23 female patients were under Mr. Scott's care ; but on his leaving it, 4 of the males and all the females were discharged, and only 11 males removed to Bellfield. Of these, 1 has since died from general paralysis. The discharged patients were with one exception transferred to other establishments.

A temporary license only has hitherto been granted by the Board, restricted to the patients removed from Musselburgh, as it was not considered advisable to sanction the admission of new patients, while extensive alterations were in progress. These are now nearly finished, and Mr. Scott makes application for a license to receive 25 pauper and 3 private patients, all males, which the Commissioner is of opinion the Board may properly grant, on the understanding that the remaining alterations will be at once proceeded with. It is necessary, for instance, to provide one or two single or seclusion rooms ; and a good deal of finishing work, in the shape of plastering, papering, and painting, remains to be done.

In the two principal floors of the house, the rooms are airy and well-lighted ; but in the rooms of the ground floor the access of light is impeded by area walls, which should be lowered or altogether removed. The plan proposed by Mr. Scott for providing a seclusion-room is not one of which the Board can approve ; and it will be for him to reconsider in what manner a dry, well-lighted, well-ventilated, and well-warmed room can best be provided for this purpose.

All the patients at present in the house are in good physical health, and, with one exception, are industrially occupied in the grounds, which comprise an extensive garden and shrubbery, and which, at Martinmas next, will be enlarged by the addition of two or three good-sized fields. The clothing of the patients was in good condition, and the bedding clean and adequate for the season of the year. Cotton mattresses are at present in use, but these it is proposed to change for mattresses of hair as more comfortable and less liable to get hard and uneven.

Dinner was served during the Commissioner's visit. It consisted of pease-soup, stewed meat with suet pudding, and potatoes and bread. Tureens, dishes, and plates of earthenware were used, and all the patients were supplied with knives and forks. A cruet-stand and crystal salt-cellars were placed on the table, round which the patients sat on chairs. The food was of good quality, and in abundant quantity, and the physical appearance of the patients was indicative of an adequate diet.

None of the patients is at present of dirty habits, and all were tranquil and free from excitement. Owing to the abundance of work on the premises, and the extent of the airing grounds and garden, extended exercise beyond the asylum is not had recourse to; and the prejudice which still exists in the neighbourhood against the asylum, has also tended to induce this result. The experiment of taking some to church was given up on this account; but a missionary visits the asylum once a week. For reading, the patients are supplied with a few cheap periodicals. The registers were examined and found correctly kept.

BELLFIELD HOUSE, 10*th December* 1862.

Bellfield House contains 14 inmates. One of these was confined to bed by slight illness, 1 was engaged out of doors, and the others were seated quietly in the day-rooms. When the season is more favourable, 6 are engaged in active occupation, and 4 only appear to be confined to the airing-yard, which is now completed. This forms a very pleasing feature in the grounds, commands a view of the distant country from the raised mounds in the centre, and will be sufficiently sheltered from the sun by the trees which have been preserved.

Since the statutory visit in May, 6 patients have been admitted, 4 of whom were paupers; 2 belonging to the parish of Dumbarton, 1 to Cambusnethan, and 1 to Cumbernauld. Two of them were affected with chronic mania, 3 with acute mania, and 1 with dementia. The bodily health of 5 is entered as good. Two patients have been discharged, 1 as recovered, and 1 as relieved.

There have been no deaths; and the sanitary condition of the house is described as satisfactory. A few were pale and etiolated in look; but this may be due to the physical condition upon which their insanity depends, as the majority appeared robust, and as if they enjoyed sufficient food, air, and exercise. Two are under treatment for bodily ailments; and although 4 only are considered to be curable, 6 are prescribed for in reference to their mental disease. In connexion with this point, it is necessary to observe, that the proprietor is apparently not cognizant of the fact, that the inmates must be regularly visited by a qualified practitioner appointed by him. It would appear that Dr. Stewart, who is understood to act in this capacity, does not see the inmates as patients. The capabilities of the house and grounds for being converted into a residence for certain classes of the insane are considerable; and so many improvements are either in progress or projected that it is but fair to suspend all judgment upon the prospects of success, and even upon the present state of the premises. This report, however, would not be complete were it not stated, that besides the impediments created by replanting the avenue, the immediate vicinity of the house is in great confusion and disorder, and but little in keeping with the external appearance of the mansion. In the interior, the apartments upon the first and second floor are spacious and well lighted; but one and all, whether in use as parlours or bedrooms, were ill kept, meagre in furnishing, and in no degree corresponding to what exists in similar establishments. The room now occupied by M'P., who is reported as destructive, was in a very unseemly condition; but much could be accomplished by papering and painting, and the more liberal introduction of furniture. The utter want of tidiness and arrangement which prevailed, except in the family parlour occupied by Mr. S., would suggest the employment of domestic servants of a more trained class. Some parts of the house which have been recently plastered appear still damp, but fires are kept on in every room. Several of the beds contained only one and a half pair of blankets, although the allowance is said to be two pairs. Even that number, however, is, in the opinion of the Reporter, insufficient.

Mr. Scott submitted plans of a proposed addition to the house, capable of accommodating 8 males and 16 females, which are about to be placed before the Board of Lunacy. As the best inducement to grant such an application, the present establishment should be thoroughly re-organized, and placed in harmony with what is secured even to the pauper lunatic in similar institu-

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Campie Lane Asylum.

tions. Mr. Scott appears disposed to do this, and with suitable instruments could do it. The books, registers, orders, and a case book kept by Mr. Scott, were examined. Twenty visits have been paid to patients, but fourteen of these were paid to a private case. No restraint nor seclusion has been used.

CAMPIE LANE ASYLUM, 8*th April* 1862.

Campie Lane Asylum was visited yesterday and to-day, on both of which occasions Mr. Chalmers was found at home. The changes which have taken place in the number of patients since the visit on the 19th of July, consist of 14 admissions, 9 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of the discharges, 7 were recoveries; and of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to chronic diarrhœa, 2 to general paralysis, and 1 to chronic asthma. The average age at death was 52 years.

The inmates of the asylum are at present 44 in number, comprising 23 males and 21 females. The accommodation for the males has undergone considerable improvement since last inspection. The airing-court has been provided with a covered walk and seat, and borders have been planted with flowers and shrubs; some additional furniture has likewise been supplied to the dormitories, and those occupied by the better class of patients have a much more comfortable and domestic look. The day-room remains cheerless and uncomfortable; but Mr. C. purposes altering the arrangements, and converting the large upper dormitory into the day-room. This change would furnish much more cheerful accommodation. The bedding was clean, but some of the pillows and mattresses were hard and uneven, and the supply of blankets was not always sufficient; three pairs are provided for each bed, but they are frequently light and thin. The clothing of the men was sufficient, and generally in good order. On the female side the low dormitory is overcrowded. It contains 8 beds, but the number should certainly not exceed 6; several double beds in the upper dormitory are still in use, but they should gradually be given up. The accommodation on this side is on the whole very creditable, and the patients enjoy a good deal of the freedom and domestic arrangements of a private house. Eight males and 5 females are trusted to go out on parole.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is at present good. No one was found in bed, and no one is entered on the register as under treatment for either bodily or mental ailment. Indeed, no particular treatment seems ever to be resorted to on account of the mental maladies with which the patients are affected. The medical attendant, however, visits every two or three days. Judging from the physical appearance of the patients, the diet at present seems adequate.

The Commissioner examined P. K., a patient chargeable to the parish of Balquhidder, with the view of determining whether he might properly be removed to a private house. He labours under delusions as to property, and is described as becoming occasionally excited. He is nearly completely blind. Under judicious arrangement he might properly enough be transferred to a private house, but the Commissioner would hesitate to recommend his removal to Balquhidder, without a very full knowledge of the circumstances in which he would be placed. Mr. Chalmers proposes taking a neighbouring house for convalescent patients, or for patients who are permitted to go out on parole. Such a house might be useful to test the power of self-control possessed by patients whose discharge appears doubtful, and might solve the difficulties offered by such cases as that just mentioned. A considerable number of the patients are from remote parishes, and 2 females speak no language but Gaelic. The attendants are the same as at last visit, but a change on the male side will probably soon take place.

The registers were examined, and some modification in the manner of keeping them pointed out to Mr. Chalmers. From that of seclusion, it appears that this mode of repression has been resorted to on 5 occasions since last inspection, and that restraint by straps has been used once for about an hour. There is at present no patient of dirty habits. The register of visitors showed 30 visits since last inspection, 5 being made by inspectors of poor. The Sheriffs' orders for the recent admissions were produced.

CAMPIE LANE ASYLUM, 2*d July* 1862.

Five individuals have been admitted, 2 have been discharged, and 1 has died since the last statutory visit, 8th April 1862. Of those admitted, 2 belonged to the parish of Calder, 1 to Kirkliston, 1 to Dunfermline, and 1 to East Wemyss. One of the patients discharged had recovered; 1 was unsuitable. The death occurred from phthisis, in an epileptic of thirty years. There are at present in the three houses licensed, 23 males and 23 females, only one of whom appears to be under medical treatment. Six of them are said to go out on parole, but the registers are kept in so confused a manner, that information upon such points is scarcely trustworthy. Six females speak Gaelic, their native language, and 4 of these are ignorant of English. In the event of any change in the staff, a servant should be secured who could communicate with these individuals, who are at present unable to express the slightest want or to prove their restoration to reason, should that take place. The present male attendant has been only a few weeks in his situation, but Mr. Chalmers speaks of obtaining an assistant. The frequent changes, however necessary they may be, militate greatly against the interests of the inmates, and the general economy of the establishment. The state of the houses was, however, very creditable. The rooms were clean, well-kept, and, compared with what they formerly were, cheerful. The least satisfactory of these is the lower dormitory for females, which still contains eight beds. The walls are bare and squalid, and should be papered; and it was found that the inmates have access to only two night vases and one commode. Vessels are said to have been supplied to each person, but have been broken. To meet this difficulty, those made of gutta-percha might be supplied. The house upon the opposite side of the street, recently licensed, is as yet only used as a dormitory for two of the industrious patients who spend the day with the others, but it is in good order, and appears to afford means for classification which will prove serviceable. The access to the bathroom on the male side should be improved, as in its present state it is inconvenient, and cannot be used during winter. The patients were tranquil, suitably dressed, and clean in person, and about one-half of the females were employed. A larger number were assembled in the workroom, but several of them did not participate in the occupations going on. The aspect of the majority indicates good health and sufficient nourishment. One female was confined to bed by an attack of diarrhœa. J. G. was specially examined in order to ascertain whether he could properly be removed to a private house. He is in a state of dementia, is sometimes sullen, but never dangerous or offensive, so that, so far as his mental condition is concerned, the proposal might be entertained; but he is epileptic, and when affected, runs vehemently forward and against whatever object may obstruct his progress, so that it might be attended with danger. He is at present stupid, taciturn, and incapable of clothing himself. Nine patients have been visited since last report. The registers were seen, and all the Sheriffs' orders, except that for W., who was transferred to Millholm Asylum as unsuitable, which, for the time, is in the possession of the Inspector of Poor.

ENGLISHTOWN HOUSE, 17*th February* 1862.

There have been 14 admissions, 6 discharges, and 2 deaths in this asylum since the last statutory inspection, 23d July 1861; so that the inmates at present amount to 30 males and 22 females. As the proprietor has refused 20 applications for the admission of patients during the past seven months, the discrepancy between the actual number and that for which the house is licensed, is accounted for by a private patient occupying space which could be appropriated as a dormitory. Of the lunatics admitted, 12, and of those refused admittance, 15 were paupers. The former all belong to the northern counties, and in the following proportions:—Cromarty, Perth, Nairn, Sutherland, each 1; Ross, 4; Inverness, 6. Three of the individuals discharged were recovered, 1 relieved, and 2 unimproved. Five of these were placed in private houses, and 1 was transferred to Montrose Asylum. The deaths are attributed to general paralysis and phthisis. Two patients were found in bed; but this was not

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necessitated by infirmity, but resulted from a phase of their mental disease. Much catarrh at present prevails in the community; but in other respects all, even the aged and feeble, are healthy. A large number of the males were actively employed, at the time of the visit, in trenching and reclaiming an additional portion of the hilly ground, to the back of the central building, and appeared to enjoy the occupation. Mr. Hyslop, however, adverted to the debilitated and neglected state in which many of the patients are sent; and directed especial attention to a woman, M., who was admitted with limbs permanently flexed, and incapable of moving, as illustrating his statements, and, at the same time, the effects of treatment and training, as she now walks steadily and waits table in the public room.

Thirty-seven of the present inmates are industrially and evidently usefully employed, as may be inferred from the state of the garden grounds and outfield, of which the males are cultivators. The same numbers are recorded as taking exercise, when labour is inaccessible or unsuitable. Notwithstanding the large number who are apparently amenable to discipline, and capable of pursuing their original employments, only 1 individual is regarded as curable. This unfavourable prognosis is evidently founded upon the chronicity and duration of the malady, as there is only 1 patient labouring under epilepsy, and 3 of degraded habits, the remainder being free from the complications which render many of the forms of alienation so intractable. Twenty-eight males and 16 females attend worship; and 15 males and 20 females join in such amusements as are provided for them, which at present consist of dancing, blindman's buff, and a weekly singing class. Twenty-five newspapers and cheap periodicals are received weekly for the benefit of the patients.

The carpenters were found engaged in the construction of moveable privies, to be placed in such parts of the grounds as may be expedient, even temporarily; and amongst recent improvements was observed the more comfortable and agreeable state of the principal female dormitory. The apartment has been newly papered, by laying the paper upon canvas stretched from the ceiling to the wood work—a considerable space being left between the wall and the canvas.

Each bed is furnished with two pairs of blankets, a sheet, and coverlet; but in some of the cottages this is scarcely an adequate supply at the present season, and the Reporter would recommend the use of fires in all sleeping-rooms, where it is practicable, for some hours previous to the retirement of the patients to bed; and that some means should be resorted to for the purpose of artificially heating the dormitory in the attic of cottage No. 4 for males, where the temperature must fall very low during the night. This suggestion is made not solely in reference to ventilation and sanitary precautions, but on the ground that to the class of the insane of which this community is composed, and which presents a feeble and exhausted organization with great susceptibility of the nervous system, heat is essential to happiness.

It may be difficult to procure or devise amusements, in the ordinary sense of the term, in so remote a locality, but the use of a musical instrument, reading aloud, and other domestic recreations, can be resorted to, and may be found as beneficial as others of more pretentious character.

The books, registers, and Sheriffs' orders were examined. There has been no restraint or seclusion necessary. Of 89 visits paid to inmates, 6 were by inspectors of poor, 3 by clergymen.

The Reporter reiterates the suggestion formerly made, with a full appreciation, however, of the obstacles which retard the licensee's plans for improving his establishment. Even in its present state, and under the test of a cold, dull, wintry day, there is much to admire and commend both in the arrangement and the spirit in which the management of the insane is conducted.

ENGLISHTOWN HOUSE, 31*st July* 1862.

The changes in the population of the asylum, since the visit of 17th February, consist of 8 admissions, 2 discharges, and 3 deaths. All the patients admitted were paupers, chargeable to north country parishes; but the accommodation thus afforded to the district was greatly within its wants, as it was necessary

to refuse admission to at least 18 others from want of room. Of the patients discharged, 1 had recovered, and 1 was removed relieved, having been previously taken off the poor-roll. The number of deaths has been unusually large, but all the fatal cases were of recent admission, and may be said to have been in a dying state when received. The cause of death is ascribed in 2 instances to general paralysis, and in 1 to pneumonia. Appendix E. Commissioners' Entries.

The asylum continues to be conducted on principles which afford a much greater amount of individual liberty than is common in similar establishments. There are no airing-grounds, as this term is usually understood, and the patients take exercise in the open country, and work in the fields or garden, or loiter about the doors under a certain amount of supervision, but free from all unnecessary restraint or control. Notwithstanding the amount of liberty enjoyed, the attempts to escape are remarkably few. About 5 acres of land are now under cultivation, of which about 2 have been reclaimed within the last year. They bear excellent crops, and afford pleasing testimony of the industry of the patients. For the amusement of the patients a number of pet animals have been provided, including two foxes, a goat, a deer, a lamb, and several cats and dogs. A large number of pigs, two cows, and one or two horses, likewise furnish means of occupation. Licensed Houses. Englishtown House.

All the patients were free from excitement, and remarkably quiet. In person and dress they were clean and tidy, and their physical condition gave evidence that their diet is sufficient. Since 1st January, 3 tons and 14 cwts. of beef have been consumed on the premises, all killed at home. The bedding and clothing were sufficient for the season of the year, in good condition and clean. The various day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order, well ventilated, and presenting generally an aspect of considerable comfort, combined with neatness and taste.

The inmates are at present 55 in number, of whom 32 are males and 23 are females. Of these, only 1 male is considered curable. The daily register records that 26 males and 16 females are employed industrially, that 26 males and 17 females take exercise beyond the asylum bounds, and that 31 males and 18 females attend prayers and join in social amusements. The attendants are 8 in number, comprising 4 males and 4 females—2 of the latter acting also as cook and laundress. The proportion of attendants is thus greater than is usual in such houses, and enables the necessary supervision required by the open nature of the establishment to be carried out. The register of visitors contains about a hundred entries since last inspection, almost entirely by the friends of patients.

Of the orders for admission, 5 are granted by the Sheriff of Inverness-shire, and 3 by the Sheriff of Ross-shire.

Dinner, which the Commissioner saw served, was abundant in quantity, and of excellent quality ; but there is considerable room for improvement in the manner of serving it. To a certain extent, the want of the means of adequate classification at meals prevents progress in this direction. The general condition of the establishment, however, is extremely creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Hyslop.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 29*th May* 1862. Garngad Asylum.

This establishment contains at present 34 male and 34 female patients. The admissions since last statutory visit in November amount to 24, including 2 readmissions ; and the discharges to 13. The deaths are 6 in number. Of the patients admitted, 11 were private and 13 pauper ; of those discharged, 3 had recovered, 8 were relieved, and 2 had not improved. Of the unrecovered patients, 2 were transferred to other asylums, and 8 removed to the care of friends, of whom only 1 was a pauper. The causes of death in the 6 fatal cases are registered as consumption, epilepsy followed by apoplexy, general paralysis, chronic bronchitis, influenza, and paralysis.

This asylum must be regarded as at present in a transition state. Owing to certain disagreements between Dr. Hill and Mr. and Mrs. Black, the latter have left the establishment, and Mr. Addison and Mrs. Davidson have been appointed to superintend the male and female departments respectively. Both have had

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several years' experience in public asylums, and Dr. Hill expresses his determination, with their assistance, to place the asylum on a satisfactory footing. Operations to this end are already in progress, and cleaning, papering, and painting are being actively proceeded with. Among the changes which the Commissioner would recommend should be undertaken are, the substitution of wooden for flagged flooring in the day-room of the separate building, and several of the sleeping-rooms of both houses; the removal of fixed benches and the strong iron bars from the windows overlooking the airing courts; and the addition of vallances to the windows of the ground storey, and of articles of furniture, etc., calculated to relieve the depressing bareness of this portion of the building. The bath-room in the female department is damp and cold, and should be remodelled, and ventilation should be improved by increasing the play of the windows.

Two of the patients continue to reside in Dr. Hill's private house, and it occurs to the Commissioner that it would be found useful to increase the means of separate residence by fitting up the lodge at the gate for one or two patients, under the care of an attendant.

In the essential points of clothing and diet, the patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and improvements are in progress as to the manner of serving the meals. The dormitories were clean and free from all offensive odours, and the bedding was in a satisfactory state. The extent to which occupation and exercise is carried will appear from the following statement:—

	Males.	Females.
Employed industrially,	18	13
„ for amusement,	9	7
Confined to airing-court,	2	13
Taking exercise in general grounds under supervision,	8	5
„ „ on parole,	3	3
„ beyond asylum on parole,	3	0

On certain days, however, the numbers taking exercise under supervision in the general grounds comprise nearly the whole of the patients. Exertions should be made to make such exercise less exceptional, and in particular to extend it to the females of the demented class.

It appears from the registers that 9 males and 6 females are considered curable; that 3 males and 2 females are under treatment for their mental affections; and 1 female for bodily ailment. This last patient is affected with general paralysis, and was the only one found in bed. One male and 4 females are registered as of dirty habits, and 2 males and 1 female as suicidal. In the last case the attempts at suicide were so frequent and determined, that it was found necessary to restrain the patient by the polka, and the entries of mechanical restraint in the register all refer to her. The entries of seclusion since last visit are only 4 in number, and the period never exceeded 3 hours. The register of visitors contains 226 entries, of which 6 were by inspectors of poor.

The staff of attendants comprises 4 males and 4 females, in addition to Mr. Addison and Mrs. Davidson, and, if well directed, should be adequate to place the establishment on a satisfactory footing.

From present appearances there is every reason to hope that at next visit very material progress will fall to be recorded.

The Sheriffs' orders for the detention of the patients were produced and examined.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, *8th December* 1862.

The registers show 34 males and 33 females as the resident population of this establishment; there are, besides, 2 patients absent on probation. Of this number, 15 are considered curable, 3 are congenital cases, 5 are paralytics, and 14 exhibit degraded or dangerous propensities. Only 1 individual was found in bed, but 3 are regarded as suffering from bodily disease, and 4 are under treatment for their mental affection.

The changes in the community have consisted, first, in 16 admissions. Ten

of these were paupers, chargeable to the following parishes: Cumnock 1, Largs 1, Stirling 1, Ayr 1, Kilmarnock 2, Shotts 1, Kilberry 1, Cadder 1, and Ardrossan 1. Mental disease presented itself as mania in 8, monomania in 4, melancholia in 2, dementia in 1, and dipsomania in 1. The bodily health of 13 of the entrants is described as good, of 2 as feeble, and 1 individual was paralysed. Second, 13 discharges have taken place; 6 as recovered, 5 as relieved, 2 as not improved, and, as before mentioned, 2 patients have been removed upon probation. Third, 1 inmate has died of general paralysis, 1 from maniacal exhaustion, and 1, alluded to in last report, as having been restrained, etc., committed suicide by pushing a piece of wood down the throat, through the œsophagus and into the chest. The nature of the accident was not discovered until after death. The average age at death was thirty-eight years.

All the inmates were detained within the house that they might be seen by the Commissioner; but, under ordinary circumstances, 12 persons of each sex are said to be employed industrially, and 7 of each sex recreatively; and while 20 males and 18 females take exercise in the general grounds, about 27 go beyond the walls once a week, about 10 males and 8 females attend public amusements in Glasgow, and, during summer, 3 individuals resided with Dr. Hill's family at the sea-side, and 20 were indulged in excursions down the Clyde.

Dr. Hill expresses his continued confidence in the present superintendent and matron; and as the period of transition alluded to in the former report may now be regarded as at an end, it may be judicious to point out, that while there is considerable improvement in the neatness and comfort of the sleeping-rooms in the main house, and while it is incumbent to accept the addition of valances to the windows, the gradual use of knives and forks among the better class of patients, and the introduction of statues and prints, as earnest of progressive changes, many defects still exist which it is desirable should be corrected immediately, and which it is perfectly possible for a well-trained staff, of the existing strength, to correct. 1. The body clothing of the patients was, upon the whole, substantial, but generally ill kept and untidy; and, in some cases, such as R., J. M'D., and N., upon the male side, and as C., W., J. T., and D., positively dirty and neglected. 2. The apartment occupied as a day-room, in the low gallery, for males, and two similar apartments, in the corresponding part of the house, in the female department, were gloomy, squalid, and offensive in smell. 3. The bedding was clean, but the beds should be made, not covered up; nor can two pairs of blankets be regarded as sufficient, especially in the separate house, where the complement, in two beds at least, was reduced to one and a half pair, in consequence, it was stated, of the beds being soiled during the night. 4. In the same building, the mattresses are as hard as wood, and the aspect of the lower rooms repulsive and prison-like. 5. Greater vigilance and supervision should be directed to degraded cases. Several females were seen crouching or extended upon the floor, one man was found grovelling behind a rabbit-hutch in the airing-yard, etc.

The books, registers, orders, and a case-book kept by Dr. Hill were examined. Seclusion has been resorted to upon 20, the shower-bath upon 5 occasions, for the repression of excitement and violence. Of 144 visits, 7 have been paid by inspectors of poor.

GILMER HOUSE, 18*th March* 1862.

There are at present 21 lunatics in Gilmer House. Six of these are boarders; some of whom, however, do not pay more than the parochial patients. Two persons have been admitted since last statutory visit, and there have been no discharges nor deaths. Six are described as industrious, 6 as taking exercise in the general grounds, and 15 as confined to the airing-courts. No active employment was observed going on in the sitting-room, which contained 13 patients at the time of the visit. The patients were quiet, although a large number demanded liberation; and were, with a few exceptions, well dressed and tidy.

All parts of the house were examined, and the impressions received were

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extremely unfavourable. Mr. Lawrie has not carried out the suggestions of the Commissioners, in supplying additional blankets, night vases, and bestowing greater attention on cleanliness, etc. The whole of the second floor of the New House was pervaded by the offensive urinous smell issuing from Mrs. R.'s room, which was at the time unoccupied, and of which the window and door were both open. Where a change has been made, it appears to be for the worse. Four patients of degraded habits have been placed in the centre apartment of the suite on the third flat of the Old House. The room is small, the floor old, at one point depressed, and appeared to be saturated with urine under several of the bed frames. This arrangement must be condemned, and should not be recognised under a new license. No inmate now occupies the cells in the yard, which are damp and urinous. The temperature throughout the house was very low, and, even when the weather is more genial, must be lower than what health and comfort demand in the dormitories, where there do not appear to be any adequate means of producing warmth.

The orders, books, registers, etc., were produced. Where so few changes take place, the latter should be kept with greater accuracy and regularity. Dr. Scott, who has been appointed by Mr. Lawrie as medical officer, has visited the house twice. In the event of the Board of Lunacy renewing the license of the establishment, it is highly desirable that Mr. Lawrie should associate with himself a well-trained matron or head attendant, familiar with recent improvements in the management of the insane, who would be instrumental in removing those defects so repeatedly pointed out, and who would bestow that personal supervision and care that are at present wanting.

GILMER HOUSE, 31*st October* 1862.

Since the visit of 18th March, 3 patients have been admitted, and 5 have been discharged. Of the latter, 1 was transferred to Millholm Asylum, and 4 were considered recovered, although no medical certificates to this effect appear to have been granted. There have been no deaths.

The Commissioner regrets that he is again called on to report unfavourably on the condition and management of this asylum. Mr. Lawrie was again found absent, and the Commissioner was thus unable to obtain information on several points into which he was desirous to inquire. He believes, however, that he has sufficient grounds for maintaining, that the medical visits paid by Dr. Scott fall very much short of the statutory requirements; to such an extent, indeed, that the patients may be said to be without any medical attendance. On inquiry, no case-book could be produced, and the Commissioner was left under the impression that none is kept. He was, accordingly, unable to satisfy himself that adequate grounds exist for the detention of one or more of the patients. He has likewise to remark on the careless manner in which the registers are kept, the last entry in the weekly register being dated 4th October, and the last in the daily register 12th October. It has been stated in former reports, that one attendant is unable to exercise efficient surveillance over patients of whom some are generally within doors and others in the two airing-courts. It is thus impossible to prevent patients crouching on the ground, denuding themselves of their clothing, or behaving otherwise in a reprehensible manner; and it is accordingly very desirable that some means should be adopted to obviate such practices, either by the appointment of a second attendant, or by the removal of those patients who show degraded tendencies. The apartments, bedding, and clothing of the better class of patients were found in a very creditable condition; but whenever they are of dirty habits, or unable to take care of themselves, their condition is far from being what it should be. The establishment suffers from having no single rooms, or proper accommodation for wet patients. The present wet dormitory is on the second floor, and contains three beds, one of which was occupied by J. B., who is at present in a state of excitement. The flooring, which is a good deal decayed, was saturated with urine, and the stench so overpowering that it was impossible to remain in the room. Yet two other patients would be placed in it at night. In the private department of the house, the room occupied by Mrs. R. had a strong urinous smell.

With regard to the better class of patients, much more should be done to give them recreation and occupation, and extended walks into the country should be regularly taken. The Commissioner sees no reason to think that there is any intentional neglect or ill-treatment, but there is such a total want of method, and such a steady evasion of the recommendations made for the improvement of the establishment, that he can only conclude that Mr. Lawrie has not the proper qualifications for its successful management. He is, therefore, of opinion, that all the troublesome and wet patients should be removed, with the view of testing whether any such improvement follows as would justify the Board in continuing their license.

Hallcross Asylum.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 12*th March* 1862.

This community has been, in almost all respects, stationary since last official inspection. The present population consists of the same number, 40 males and 46 females, and nearly the same observations are applicable as formerly. Four admissions have taken place, all of pauper lunatics; 2 belonging to the county of Perth, 1 to Linlithgow, and 1 to Berwick. Three discharges and 1 escape are recorded; 2 of the former were recovered, 1 was unsuitable, and was transferred to the public asylum, Montrose. There have been 2 deaths, 1 from chronic diarrhœa, and 1 from asthma. The average age of the deceased was fifty-four years. Of the present inmates, only 9 are regarded as curable; and the unfavourable prognosis formed even of these may be inferred from the fact, that only one person is under medical treatment for alienation. Two only are stated to be ill; but 2 epileptics and 1 paralytic may fairly be added to the list. The large proportion of 9 are affirmed to be congenitally affected, whereas only 11 cases are of recent origin.

The registers show that 32 men and 39 women attend prayers in the house, and that 7 women go to church in Musselburgh; that 13 men and 22 women engage in useful employment, but at the time of the visit not more than one-half of those numbers were seen occupied; and that 5 females take exercise beyond the precincts.

It is necessary to direct the attention of the proprietor to the omission of all information as to the reverse of this picture in the columns devoted to restraint, etc., in the daily register. About 23 persons engage in amusements. The only social meetings are for dancing.

All the patients were seen, and appeared to be calm and well-conducted. B. M'K. wore a canvas gown, but all the others were sufficiently and neatly dressed. Only 1 female was in bed; but the listlessness and lethargy which pervaded both sexes are but ill adapted to counteract the tendency to dementia, or to realize the objects of an hospital. In examining the dormitories and bed-rooms, it appeared to the Reporter that the linen was dark, soiled, and would require to be more frequently changed; that the straw beds are hard, irregular in surface, and ill-made; and that, to render them comfortable, they should be opened up and re-stuffed, even when not requiring to be changed. The substitution of stretchers covered with a quilted blanket would, in several instances, be advantageous, for although only one patient is entered in the register as wet, a urinous smell was observed in No. 15, in Mr. L.'s apartment, and also at other points. A large number of the pillows can afford no support to the head, and should be re-filled and increased in size.

It is very doubtful whether the layer of sawdust with which the floors of the public rooms are covered be an improvement; it may conceal rather than correct the effects of negligence and filthy habits. The walls of the upper dormitories have been painted in oil, and pieces of carpet are placed at the side of each bed; a similar arrangement is much required in the corresponding room below. The state of the privies in the garden is still unsatisfactory.

Changes founded upon these observations, and the recommendations contained in the report by Dr. Coxe, would tend greatly to the improvement of the establishment, and do not involve a large outlay. The proprietor is now assisted by a house-keeper, formerly connected with Morningside Asylum, but the staff is at present crippled by the discharge of a male attendant last

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night for inattention to his duties. These frequent changes greatly impede the exertions made, or intended to be made, to place the establishment upon a par with others of the same description.

The books, registers, and Sheriffs' orders were seen. Fourteen patients have been visited upon 39 occasions since last statutory report. No inspectors of poor have called, and no applications for admission have been refused. There have been 16 acts of seclusion and 4 of restraint. Upon these occasions the same person was both secluded and restrained by means of leather or iron wristlets. The entries are signed by Mr. Reid. The reason assigned for the adoption of these means of repression is to prevent escape, which cannot be accepted of as valid, but as a confession of an insufficient staff.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 30*th October* 1862.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 12th March consist of 15 admissions, 11 discharges, and 5 deaths. Of those admitted, 3 were private and 12 pauper, all resident beyond the county. Of those discharged, 7 had recovered, and 4 were still insane. Of those who died, 1 was admitted in 1850, 1 in 1851, 1 in 1859, and 2 in 1862. The causes to which death was ascribed were epilepsy, disease of the heart with dropsy, paralysis, carbuncles and dropsy, and general debility with dropsy. The average age at death was fifty-six years. The asylum at present contains 39 male and 46 female patients, all of whom were seen and addressed.

The condition of the establishment was, on the whole, favourable. Both males and females were well and neatly clothed, and their appearance was generally indicative of good physical health. Two females, however, were confined to bed from sickness, which, before long, will probably prove fatal.

One of the chief drawbacks under which the asylum labours is the want of the means of occupation and of extended exercise. According to the register, 10 males and 20 females are employed industrially, but this employment embraces little beyond the work of the house, washing-house, and laundry, and sewing and knitting. The desirability of obtaining additional land is again urged upon Mr. Reid; and, in the meantime, it is suggested, that exercise beyond the premises should be extended to a greater number of the patients. The registers record tolerably frequent walking parties of from 4 to 6 during the summer, but these do not comprise a number of patients to whom this indulgence might properly be accorded. It would be satisfactory to the Commissioners were Mr. Reid able, at next inspection, to give them the names of those who, during the interval, have never been beyond the premises.

The patients were all exceedingly tranquil. No one was in seclusion or under restraint, but the register contains 19 entries of seclusion in the cases of 5 patients since last visit. Five of these entries were made on five successive days, and were applicable to the same patient. The entries of the use of restraint were 11 in number, 9 of them being made on nine successive days, in the case of one patient who is since dead. The form of restraint was the application of leather wristlets, and was said to be necessary to prevent denudation. But restraint, which is not registered, is said to be occasionally used for short periods for M. P., and straps for this purpose were found in the wards. This practice should not be permitted.

The dormitories were found clean and well-ventilated, and the bedding comfortable, clean, and in good condition, and sufficient for the season of the year. Considerable improvement has been made in the furniture of the sleeping-rooms, but in the day-rooms benches without backs still prevail. These should be replaced by chairs. The manner of serving the meals has likewise undergone improvement, but in this point there is room for much greater progress; the tables are too crowded, and the use of knives and forks is restricted to a very limited number. More space is required, and the Commissioner would recommend that the meals, in place of being divided in the kitchen, should be helped in the dining-rooms. Dinner, which the Commissioner saw served, consisted of pease-soup, potatoes, and herrings. The quality appeared excellent, but the quantity suggested doubts of insufficiency, which only diet tables approved of by the Board can thoroughly remove.

The various registers were examined and found correctly kept, and the Sheriffs' orders for the admissions of the recent cases were produced. Appendix E.

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HAWKFIELD ASYLUM, 2*d May* 1862.

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The only changes which have taken place in this establishment since 22d August 1861, consist in the admission of one and the discharge of another individual. The latter, however, remains in the house as an ordinary boarder, in terms of last statutory report. The number of inmates, 9 males and 12 females, is, accordingly, the same as before. No death has occurred; and the only exception to the good health of the whole community is presented in a case of hemiplegia, which confines the patient to her chair. The mental condition, the aspect, the occupation, etc., as gathered from the registers and from personal observation, do not appear to have undergone any alteration in any of the patients. The great majority of them present the symptoms of the various stages of dementia; there being only one recent, and probably only one curable case. Under such circumstances, this asylum appears well calculated to secure sufficient care and comfort. There is, however, a tendency in this form of disease to lapse into lethargy and degradation, unless means be taken to rouse and engage such powers as remain; and while it is observed with satisfaction that several patients are occupied, that 9 join the family circle of the proprietor, and 2 take exercise beyond the premises, the extension of such arrangements is earnestly recommended, especially of the latter, as a source of happiness as well as of health.

Hawkfield Asylum.

All the inmates were seen. All were very quiet, and all were clean, and, with one or two exceptions among the males, neatly dressed.

The apartments occupied by the patients were scrupulously clean and well arranged, and, so far as could be judged, well ventilated.

The books, and registers, and Sheriffs' orders were examined. The proprietor states that he receives numerous applications for the admission of patients from England, but that the difficulty of obtaining the order of the Sheriff in Edinburgh upon certificates granted in England deters him from entering into negotiations.

HAWKFIELD ASYLUM, 29*th October* 1862.

No changes have taken place in the number of patients since last inspection on the 2d May; and they comprise, as formerly, 9 males and 12 females, who, with one exception, belong to the chronic class. The condition of the establishment also remains unchanged, and presents the same symptoms of a desire to promote the comfort of the patients as have been noted on former occasions. When visited, all the ladies, with two exceptions, were in the grounds. They were comfortably and sufficiently clothed, but there was in some a tendency to peculiarity in dress, which more extended exercise beyond the premises might, in some degree, correct. The establishment, on both sides, was entirely free from excitement, and it does not appear that recourse is ever had to seclusion or any other means of repression. Cleanliness and ventilation are carefully attended to, and the sanitary condition of the establishment is excellent. Several of the arrangements of the building are antiquated, and some improvements might be called for were patients of acute character to be admitted, but for those at present under treatment, and for similar cases, existing arrangements appear sufficient, especially when the amount of remuneration is likewise taken into account.

LILYBANK ASYLUM, 7*th April* 1862.

Lilybank Asylum.

The changes in the population of the asylum, since last statutory visit on 19th July, consists of 2 admissions, 4 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of the discharges, 2 were recoveries, and 2 transfers to another establishment. Of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to marasmus, 1 to epilepsy, 1 to asthma, and 1 to phthisis, at the respective ages of 66, 17, 60, and 23. The asylum contains

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Lilybank Asylum.

at present 34 male and 29 female patients, of whom only 1 male and 1 female are considered curable. The epileptics are 8 in number, 3 males and 5 females. There is only 1 patient of dirty habits.

On the whole, the condition of the asylum was found satisfactory. There is an air of considerable comfort, but several of the beds in the female department are too short to permit of full extension of the limbs, and, in some instances, the bed-coverings were thin and worn. It may be a question, too, whether two pairs of blankets (which were found on several beds) are sufficient, even in this comparativeiy mild weather. The body clothing generally appeared adequate, but an additional petticoat, when the material is old and thin, would be proper in the cases of some of the females.

The patients were all remarkably tranquil, and free from excitement. The register of restraint contains 5 entries since last inspection, in all of which recourse was had to the strait-waistcoat. This occurred in the cases of 2 patients, the longest period being for 8 hours. The sanitary condition of the house is, at present, excellent; no patient is under medical treatment for bodily ailments, and none was found in bed or confined to the house. Judging from the appearance of the patients, and the dinner, which the Commissioner saw served, the diet is sufficient and appropriate. The manner of serving the meals has improved, but there is room for considerable further progress in this direction. Better means of bathing should likewise be introduced. At present the weekly washing takes place in a tub, and the same water is used for a large number of the patients. The Commissioner would also direct attention to the practice of cutting and keeping short the hair of all the female patients, with only two or three exceptions, as one which should be greatly restricted. The use of double beds should be entirely abandoned.

Means of occupation for the males have recently been introduced in the teasing of cotton, and the winding of thread or twine for fishing nets from refuse furnished by a manufacturer. Fifteen patients were occupied in this manner, but the experiment is still too recent to determine whether the remuneration will be sufficient to encourage the patients to persevere. Walks beyond the premises, which have been much interrupted by bad weather, have again been commenced. J. A. and H. H. complained of unjust detention. There is no doubt of the insanity of the former, but the Commissioner saw no symptoms of insanity in the latter, and could not learn that any have been observed since her admission, more than a year ago.

The register of visitors records 34 visits to patients since last inspection, of which 5 were made by inspectors of poor.

The registers and warrants were found correct.

LILYBANK ASYLUM, 3*d July* 1862.

At the statutory visit made this day, Lilybank Asylum was found to contain 34 males and 27 females, being 15 less than the number for which the house is licensed. It would appear, however, that the proprietor exercises a certain selection in admitting patients, as of 5 cases for which application was made, 2 were rejected on account of the age and condition of the individuals. Since last report 1 patient has been admitted, 1 has been discharged as recovered, and 1 has died of hydrothorax, at the age of 36. Of those at present in the asylum, 37 are described as generally occupied, and about 19 men were seen actually engaged in filling beds with straw or preparing thread from waste. This process is carried on in rooms at the extremity of the garden, formerly used as weaving shops, but these are much dilapidated and should be repaired, papered, and cleaned, as the employment is now expected to be permanent. Of the whole population, 3 only are regarded as curable, and a large number belong to that intractable class in which additional supervision and the means of comfort are especially necessary, there being 4 congenital cases, 9 epileptic, 4 of destructive, and 17 of degraded habits. There is no patient regarded as actually ill, but several of the females appear emaciated and cachectic. Considerable exertions are made to alleviate the condition of the inmates; and it is especially worthy of note that walking parties of 6 or

7, of each sex, have taken place in the neighbourhood almost every day since the month of April. The state of the weather has, as yet, prevented bathing. Arrangements for exercise beyond the walls are especially necessary in this establishment, as the females must, generally, be limited to the small garden in front, which is narrow, surrounded by high walls, and but ill adapted for active exertion. The privy in this ground, and the only one accessible to the females, was in a most filthy and discreditable state. The apartments were clean and in good order. The bed-ticks had been newly filled, and appeared hard and narrow. A bedstead in the room, occupied by J. A., is constructed of a sofa, and cannot be comfortable. Many of the beds contained articles of dress, etc., which should be deposited either in the general store, or in boxes placed under the charge of each patient. It is strongly recommended that a supply of water for drinking should be accessible to the occupants of each room during the night. The attention of the proprietor is directed to the fact that there is no public room for the patients inhabiting the centre house, and that their health and comfort might be greatly improved by such an arrangement. The dress of the females was satisfactory, but that of many of them might be cleaner and more tidy. It intimates the use of a judicious discipline that neither seclusion nor restraint have been resorted to, and that the deportment of the patients was calm and orderly. H. H. has been discharged. The books and orders were examined. Ten of the patients have been visited by friends or relatives since 7th April.

LONGDALE ASYLUM, 6*th June* 1862.

The asylum contains at present 61 male and 57 female patients, of whom 5 males and 7 females are considered curable.

Since last inspection on 26th November, 15 patients have been admitted, of whom 2 are private and 13 pauper. Of the latter, 10 are chargeable to parishes in Lanarkshire. Of the patients admitted, 3 have been already discharged, of whom 2 had recovered.

The patients discharged are 19 in number. Of these, 9 had recovered, 9 were relieved, and 1 had not improved. Of the unrecovered, 5 were transferred to the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse, 1 was removed to Morningside Asylum, and 4 were confided to the care of friends. Of the recovered patients, 2 were discharged after a residence not exceeding 3 months; 2 after a residence of 15 months; and the remainder in the intervening period.

The deaths amount to 4, and are registered as due to paralysis, epilepsy, apoplexy, and caries of spine, all maladies over which medicine exercises little control. Two of the deceased patients had been resident in the asylum several years, and 2 less than a year.

From the daily and weekly registers it appears that there are :—	M.	F.
Under treatment for mental affections,	5	7
„ „ bodily ailments,	1	5
Epileptics,	4	4
Raised by night attendants,	3	6
Attending prayers,	58	55
Joining in amusements,	60	56
Occupied industrially,	40	45
„ for amusement,	12	10
Taking exercise in general grounds,	36	38

No patients are registered as going beyond the asylum bounds, and exercise of this kind is never resorted to, apparently in deference to the wishes of the neighbourhood. It is stated, however, that few, if any, of the patients are confined entirely to the airing-courts, but that all, or nearly all, are, from time to time, in the general grounds.

Great tranquillity prevailed among the male and female patients, and a large proportion of each were found industrially employed—the men in the grounds, and the women in knitting and sewing. No one was found in bed, and the general aspect of the patients denoted that their diet was sufficient and appro-

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priate. The clothing of both sexes was in good condition, and the women were very neat and tidy in person and dress.

The beds were generally supplied with two pairs of blankets and two coverlets, which are considered as affording sufficient clothing during the night, even in winter. At present, however, three pairs were found on the beds of the attendants, from which it may be inferred that their comfort, at all events, is promoted by the larger quantity.

The accommodation remains as described in last report. But for the uncertainty of Dr. Muirhead's position, the Commissioner would urge on him to improve the appearance of the large dormitories, by papering the walls, introducing a better style of bed-frames, and furnishing earthenware chamber utensils instead of the metal vases at present in use. He would likewise have recommended an improvement in the dishes used at meals. Dr. Muirhead does not seem to be aware of the great changes in these respects which have of late years been made in asylums, and which are not only pleasing in themselves, but exercise a decided influence on the mental condition of the patients. The double beds, which to a limited extent are still in use, should be done away with.

For amusement and recreation the patients are supplied with books, a daily paper, and two or three weekly periodicals. There is also a weekly dance, and the men have occasionally games at football. For industrial occupation, there are 10 or 11 acres under spade cultivation; and additional means of employment are furnished by tending the milk cows, of which there are 8, the cattle which are being fed for the butcher, and the sheep and lambs. All the meat used in the asylum is killed on the premises, and all the vegetables grown are consumed by the patients.

There are 6 male and 6 female attendants, besides the house servants and dairymaid.

J. R. appealed to be discharged. He is of weak mind, but his detention in an asylum is unnecessary, provided his relations or any respectable party would undertake his care.

The registers and orders were examined and found correct.

LONGDALE ASYLUM, *8th December* 1862.

At the statutory visit paid this day, Longdale Asylum was found to contain 63 male and 64 female patients. Of these, 12 are acute cases, and these alone are considered curable. Among the chronic cases are included 3 congenital, 9 epileptic, 2 paralytic, and 23 addicted to dangerous or improper practices. There is under observation the large number of 24 persons who have attempted or now meditate suicide, and who require special attention. Since the 6th of June there have been admitted 24 patients, of whom 20 were paupers. These were chargeable to the following parishes:—Rutherglen, 2; New Monkland, 1; Old Kilpatrick, 3; Wishaw, 1; Hamilton, 2; Cambusnethan, 2; Lanark, 2; West Kilbride, 1; Bothwell, 1; Blantyre, 1; New Cumnock, 1; Kilmarnock, 1; Old Monkland, 1; Ayr, 1; and Avondale, 1. Of the gross number admitted, 9 laboured under mania, 2 under puerperal mania, 1 under epileptic mania, 7 under melancholia, 5 under dementia, and 1 under general paralysis. Eight individuals have been discharged. Six of these had recovered, 2 were relieved. Six deaths have occurred, 3 from apoplexy, 1 from chronic disease of liver, 1 from general decay, 1 from diphtheria. The average age at death was fifty-one and a half years.

The health of the community is reported to be excellent, and no one was found in bed; and although 9 are registered as under treatment for bodily diseases, these are not of a serious character.

Twelve patients are under medication for their mental affection. The smallness of the number, and the vast proportion of the males who are lounging about lethargically, point to the chronic nature of the cases now in seclusion. But from these intractable materials, a very large amount of useful labour and assistance, in agricultural and other operations, is extracted. It is estimated that 35 men and 45 women are industrially employed; and at the time of the inspection, 10 men were busy in the turnip field, 3 were engaged

in thrashing, 3 were cleaning roots, 1 was attending the cattle, 2 were carrying water, and 1 was acting as a joiner; and of the women, 7 were in the wash-house and 6 in the laundry. Appendix E.

The proprietor has partially complied with the former recommendations of the Commissioners. The privies in the airing-yards have been furnished with new boarded seats, but the exposed situation and structure remain as objectionable as formerly. Commissioners' Entries.

The walls of the dormitories, etc., in the separate buildings have been white-washed and papered. Each bed is now supplied with three pairs of blankets, and, with the exception of a number of pillow slips, the bed and body clothes were clean. Delf dishes are supplied to a certain number of the patients. No forks nor knives of any kind have yet been brought into use. The Reporter will neither reiterate nor multiply suggestions, but he feels it his duty to advert to the fact, that while the lavatories on the female side are insufficient, those on the male side are much more so, there being only six small rusty basins and a trough for 63 men. The practice of bathing 22 men in the same water, which is said to be adopted, should be at once abandoned. No patient was restrained, although a female appeared to have been recently secluded. The register indicates that the latter measure has been resorted to upon 23 occasions since 6th June. Only 1 patient, a female, wore locked boots. There is no night-watching, but 10 individuals are raised at night by the attendants, who sleep beside them. Sixty of each sex are said to attend the ministrations of the chaplain. Licensed Houses. Longdale Asylum.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. Thirty-one inmates have not been visited by relations or others; and of a large number of visits paid to the others, several were made by inspectors of poor.

MIDDLEFIELD ASYLUM, 14*th February* 1862. Middlefield House.

Since last visit 3 patients have been admitted and 1 discharged. At present, 3 inmates are in bed, but only 1 of these is confined by indisposition; the health of the community being good, and no death or serious illness having occurred since last inspection. There are at present in the house, 5 males and 7 females, a large proportion of whom are affected with chronic mental disease, 1 with epilepsy, and 1 with paralysis. These facts, to a certain extent, afford an explanation of the habits of the patients, 3 of whom are described as dirty; and of some of the domestic arrangements, there being a necessity for placing Miss R. and Mr. S. in rooms near the laundry. Miss G. was, as usual, found in bed, her apartments presenting the same aspect of disorder and discomfort as have been commented on in former reports. This state of things is attributed to a disinclination to interfere with practices contracted previous to her admission, and which, although apparently dangerous to health, and inconsistent with cleanliness and propriety, have, so far, the sanction of her relatives, who, however, do not visit her. All parts of the house were examined, and all the patients seen and spoken with. Perfect quiet prevailed, and everything confirmed the conviction repeatedly expressed, that it is the desire of Dr. Poole to exercise his functions, as superintendent, with great gentleness, and in such a manner as to secure the tranquillity of those confided to his charge.

The registers were examined and found to be correct.

MIDDLEFIELD ASYLUM, 5*th August* 1862.

Since the visit of 14th February, 2 patients have been admitted, 5 have been discharged, and 2 have died. Of those discharged, 1 had recovered, 2 had improved, and 2 had manifested no improvement. The causes of death in the fatal cases were apoplexy and epilepsy, at the respective ages of 79 and 54. Both patients had been several years in the asylum.

The patients are at present 7 in number, 2 males and 5 females. Of the latter, 2 are considered curable, and 1 of them is so far recovered that her discharge will probably take place immediately. The appearance of discomfort and disorder noted in former reports, as exhibited in Miss G.'s room, have

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been removed; and although she seems, at the time, to have been put about by the changes made, she is now reconciled to them, merely expressing a wish that none further will be undertaken. Miss M. continues in a condition still rendering her sleeping on the ground floor necessary, but no restraint or seclusion is required. Miss E. M. shows a considerable tendency to excitement, and is under special medical treatment with antimony.

The house is conducted with every wish to secure the patients' comfort and happiness, and the domestic arrangements are those of a private family.

The Sheriffs' orders for the two patients admitted since last inspection were produced and examined.

MILLHOLM ASYLUM, 10*th May* 1862.

A statutory visit to Millholm House was paid this day. It is now licensed to receive 160 patients, and actually contains 55 males and 102 females. A considerable part of the increase in the population, which has taken place since the last entry, is to be attributed to the transference of a certain number of the inmates of Eastport House, which is no longer licensed, to the charge of the proprietrix. This movement has added to the class of chronic and incurable cases; as of the whole number under treatment, 25 only are reported as acute, 38 as curable. Upon several of the chronic cases, however, of a very unpromising character, improvement has been effected by judicious management. J. C., a pauper, belonging to Stralachlan, alluded to in last report, although not seen under favourable circumstances, and although still addicted to biting and butting, is now able to take exercise among the other patients, and presents several indications of amelioration in his mental condition; physically he is robust. J. P., who, when visited by the Commissioners in the parish of Fearn, was found in bed, to which she had been confined for many years, and in a disgracefully dirty and neglected state, is now associated with the tranquil and convalescent patients, sews, speaks intelligibly, and walks in the flower garden. Fifty-eight individuals have been admitted since 27th August 1861. Of this number, 11 were private, 47 parochial patients; only 9 of the latter were chargeable to parishes in the county of Midlothian. Not less than forty of the entrants are described as in a "weak," or "very weak" bodily condition when received. The form of the mental malady is stated to have been monomania in 1, dipsomania in 1, idiocy in 2, moria in 2, general paralysis in 2, dementia in 6, melancholia in 7, imbecility in 9, and mania, in some stage, in 23. In 3 cases there existed the complication of epilepsy. Sixteen individuals have been discharged in the same period; 11 as recovered, 4 as improved, and 1 as incurable. The last was transferred to the asylum at Somerside.

Eleven persons have died, at an average age of 41. Bronchitis, peritonitis, phthisis pulmonalis, tuberculous ulceration of the intestines, softening of the brain, maniacal exhaustion, fatty degeneration, chronic dysentery, cancer of the stomach, general paralysis, and epilepsy are inscribed as the causes of death. At present, the sanitary state of the community is most satisfactory. A very large portion of the inmates were seen in the open air; only 1 person was confined to bed; and while 21 are under medical treatment directed to their mental, 11 only require attention to their bodily condition. There is, however, a large class demanding special care and attention. It comprehends 12 epileptics, 12 paralytics, 17 of dirty, 23 of degraded, 20 of dangerous or destructive, and 13 of suicidal tendencies. Supervision is the chief means adopted to meet or counteract such peculiarities or practices. Stretchers are, however, used in 12, locked boots in 4, and gloves in 2 instances. Every member of the community was seen and personally addressed. The communications submitted to the Reporter do not require further notice; but a special statement will be made to the Board as to the condition of T. and O. The dress of the females was clean, neat, and appropriate; that of the males was generally satisfactory; but in such cases as C. and J. M'D. greater tidiness is required. Great and uninterrupted quiet and decorum prevailed throughout the establishment during nearly six hours occupied by the visit, although the inmates were, during part of the time, subjected to the severe test of the presence of Dr. Laycock's clinical class, consisting of 24 members,

and of the examination instituted by him. Should experience show that association with so large a body of strangers proves cumbrous or exciting, arrangements are to be entered into which will permit the students to observe the patients in smaller groups. Forty males were seen at dinner, which consisted of animal food, boiled turnip, and bread, was neatly served, and pronounced to be good and sufficient. Knives and forks, of what may be called the protective pattern, were supplied for the first time, and were, with few exceptions, dexterously used. An attempt has been made to introduce considerable variety in the diet. Upon one day fish, or bread and cheese, is given for dinner; upon another, suet dumpling and beer; upon a third, rice soup and animal food; upon a fourth, pea-soup made from bones, and fresh meat; upon a fifth, fresh fish and bread; upon a sixth, broth made from fresh meat, and bread; and upon a seventh, a meal such as was seen to day. All parts of the house were carefully inspected and found clean, neat, thoroughly ventilated, and at many points newly painted, papered, and decorated. Much remains to be done in these respects in the recently completed department for the males; but such additions to the satisfactory arrangements already made, and which are especially conspicuous in the long dormitory above the dining-hall, are only postponed until the state of the walls will permit the original designs to be carried out. Three additional apartments upon the upper terrace or esplanade, forming part of the present airing-yard of the male paupers, are far advanced towards completion. They are, when licensed, intended to receive the individuals belonging to the less tractable class, and consist of a work-room for a shoemaker, who commands a view, through an opening in the wall, of the second or day-room, adjoining to which is the dormitory in which the attendant will sleep. The unfinished state of these dependencies leads to some confusion and unsatisfactory arrangements, which should be obviated as speedily as possible. This observation is especially applicable to the occupation of a dormitory of six beds as a day-room for such cases as A. S. and J. C., having an entrance through the bath-room—a state of things which presented a strong contrast to the other parts of the house.

The difficulty felt by the Reporter in pointing out, even circumlocutively, the rooms which it is desirable to particularize, suggests the propriety of naming or numbering each part of the building according to some fixed rule. It is to be lamented that the airing-court for a certain number of the males is, at its lower part, so narrow, and so much hemmed in by high walls; but these circumstances point to the great importance of keeping the privies and urinals at the bottom scrupulously clean, and well supplied with water. Attention is likewise directed to the lavatories adjoining the padded room, and the necessity for the admission of more light to the landing-place in which those in the separate building on the female side are fixed.

It appears that two patients go beyond the premises upon parole; that 107 have access to the gardens and general grounds; that 102 are industrially, and 10 recreatively occupied. About 50 join walking excursions under supervision, and 131 participate in amusements of various kinds. These have consisted of tea and dancing parties, singing classes, gymnastic games, celebrations of the anniversaries of Hallowe'en, Christmas, New-Year's day, etc.

Upon one occasion a reunion took place in the refractory ward, and was formed exclusively of its inmates, and attended with apparently good effects. An instrumental band was in process of formation; but this attempt has been interrupted, and the number and nature of the amusements considerably circumscribed by domestic affliction in the family of Mrs. Cowan.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. Seclusion and restraint appear to be very rarely resorted to. Of 223 visits, 12 were paid by inspectors of poor. While there still remain opportunities for displaying the humane and enlightened views entertained by the proprietrix, the favourable opinion of the actual condition of Millholm Asylum, which has been repeatedly expressed, has been confirmed upon the present occasion.

MILLHOLM ASYLUM, 27*th August* 1862.

The asylum was inspected yesterday and this day. The present numbers are 60 males and 98 females, all of whom were seen.

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Millholm House.

Since the visit of 10th May, 13 patients have been admitted, of whom 3 were private and 10 pauper, 5 male and 8 female. Their condition on admission is registered as "weak" or "very weak" in 10 cases, as "good" in 2, and "precarious" in 1. Of the paupers, 5 were chargeable to parishes in Fifeshire, 3 to parishes in Midlothian, and 2 to parishes in East Lothian and Ayrshire.

Seven patients have been discharged—1 male and 6 females, 2 private and 5 pauper; and of these 4 were recovered, 2 were relieved, and 1 was transferred to another establishment. All the recovered patients were paupers, and had been admitted, 1 in 1859, and 3 in 1861.

Seven patients have died; the cause of death, the age at death, and the year of admission, were as follows:—

Date of Admission.	Cause of Death.	Age at Death.
1846.	Bronchitis and epilepsy,	34.
1858.	Cardiac and aortic disease,	47.
1859.	Cardiac and aortic disease,	58.
1860.	Debility and senile exhaustion,	72.
1860.	Jaundice, supposed from impacted gall stone,	58.
1861.	Phthisis pulmonalis,	30.
1861.	General paralysis,	48.

The general condition of the establishment continues to exhibit a steady progressive improvement. On the male side, the room adjoining the bath-room, formerly used as a dormitory for several of the more troublesome patients, has been fitted up as a reading-room and library, and furnished with a large and handsome bagatelle board. Papering and painting have been extensively carried out on both sides of the house, and objects of decoration, such as prints on the walls, painted window-blinds, window-curtains, and valances been freely introduced. Even to the dormitories occupied by the most troublesome and excitable patients an appearance of comfort and cheerfulness has been imparted, which is not only extremely pleasing in itself, but is calculated to affect very beneficially the condition of the patients.

The alterations in progress at last visit are now completed, and the new rooms on the male side are already fully occupied. In both departments the airing-grounds are laid out with shrubs and flowers, and are very tidily kept.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is, at present, good. On the male side, no patient was found in bed, and of the females only 2 were in bed from sickness. No patient was in seclusion, and it appears from the register that means of repression of any kind is very rarely resorted to. The entries of seclusion since last visit are only 5, and the period rarely exceeds two hours.

The clothing and bedding were in good condition and ample for the season of the year. Abundant stores of winter, day, and night-clothing have been provided, of strong and excellent material, and it is everywhere apparent that the comfort and welfare of the patients constitute the guiding principles on which the establishment is conducted. The females were remarkably clean and tidy in person and dress; and the condition of the males, in this respect, was also satisfactory, especially when it is considered that they comprehend in their number several of the worst cases in Scotland, and among them J. C., H. M'L., and J. W., who have all been removed from other establishments, owing to the intractable nature of their mental maladies.

The diet is varied, and very neatly served, and appears to be in abundant quantity; but it is nevertheless recommended that a precise estimate should be made of the daily allowance of food to each patient.

By night attendance the number of wet patients has been greatly reduced, and, at present, only 3 of each sex sleep on stretchers. Both day-rooms and dormitories were well ventilated, and free from all offensive smells.

The chief means of occupation continue to be household work, garden work, and sewing and knitting. Altogether 35 males and 76 females are industrially employed, and it is in contemplation to extend the sources of occupation

by the acquisition of additional land. With the exception of some of the females, all the patients take daily exercise in the general grounds, and 12 males and 10 females have the liberty of the grounds on parole. Parties of from 15 to 20 of both sexes take occasional walks beyond the premises, and bathing parties are at this season tolerably frequent. Considerable attention continues to be directed to the medical treatment of the patients, both for their mental maladies and to improve their physical condition.

The recommendations made in last report for improved bathing accommodation for the females have not been lost sight of, and will be acted on as soon as this can be conveniently done.

The registers were found kept with much care and accuracy. That of visitors contains 62 entries since last inspection, of which 11 were made by parochial authorities.

Both the male and female patients were remarkably free from excitement, and the general condition of the establishment is extremely creditable to all engaged in its management.

The sheriff's orders were examined and found correct.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE, 17*th April* 1862.

The changes in the patients since the visit of 23d July, consist of 8 admissions, 9 discharges, and 10 deaths.

Of the admissions, 5 were under the order of the Sheriff of Edinburgh, 2 under that of the Sheriff of Roxburgh, and 1 under that of the Sheriff of Berwick. Of these patients, 1 is already discharged recovered, and 3 have died.

Of the discharges, 4 were recoveries, 1 a transfer to another asylum, and 4 removals to the care of friends.

The causes of death are registered as general debility, malignant carbuncle, general debility and diarrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, chronic bronchitis, general paralysis, bronchitis with epilepsy, nervous exhaustion, ovarian disease, and epilepsy with diarrhœa. The average age at death was fifty-four years.

In the male department some improvement has taken place since the last visit of the Commissioner. The clothing of the patients is better, and they are tidier in person ; but they continue to labour under the great disadvantage of an almost total want of the means of occupation, which tells most unfavourably on their general condition. The bedding was generally in good order, but the supply of blankets did not exceed two pairs, which, in the cases of the feeble patients, is insufficient. The mattresses of the patients of dirty habits were new and clean, but, on inquiry, it appeared that they were not the mattresses on which the patients sleep. Those which were afterwards produced were wet and soiled.

On the female side the clothing and bedding were found generally in good condition, but in many of the beds articles of clothing and of work were found hidden under the mattresses. Small wardrobes or chests of drawers should be supplied in which the patients may keep such articles as are intrusted to their own care.

On both sides of the house several rooms require cleaning and papering, and there is a very great want of objects calculated to engage the attention and to interest the patients. A much greater supply of periodicals, and of books of an amusing nature, should be introduced. It appears from the register that there are occasional walking parties beyond the premises ; and that on Sundays several, both of the male and female patients, attend church. But sufficient care is not taken to select proper cases for this purpose, and many are sent who, from being in a state of dementia, are totally unfit to derive profit from this privilege, and must attract the attention of the congregation from their fatuous appearance. The same objection does not apply to religious services within the asylum, or to walking parties in the country.

Chiefly from the absence of the means of occupation, and from the want of active and efficient surveillance, the condition of the male patients is not satisfactory, and considerable discontent prevails, which active and well-directed employment would dissipate. But as there appears no prospect of

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any improvement in this respect, the Commissioner would recommend the removal to other establishments of one or two of the more noisy and discontented of the patients, such, for instance, as A. G. and J. V. This step would greatly conduce to the comfort of the others.

The dinner, which the Commissioner saw served, appeared abundant. It consisted of broth, each portion containing a considerable-sized piece of beef, and bread; but the patients had no means of dividing the meat but with their fingers and teeth, and the manner of eating was, consequently, rude and dirty. Plates, with knives and forks, should be supplied, and with due precaution this might be safely done. Such recommendations as the one now made tend not only to make the meals more comfortable, but are useful in raising the general tone of an asylum.

It appears from the daily register that restraint is in constant use in the case of A. L., and that it is also occasionally resorted to in one or two other cases. The register of restraint, however, omits particulars, and Mr. Moffat is requested to make full and complete daily entries in this register in future. From the impossibility which has been experienced of doing without restraint in the case of A. L., it is highly desirable that she should be removed to a public asylum. Her sleeping-room has been lined with wood to check her destructive practices; but partial success only has been attained, from the means of warming being by an ordinary fire-place.

It further appears from the register that 3 males and 4 females are under treatment for bodily ailments; but none were of such a severe character as to require confinement to bed. It will be seen from the list of fatal maladies given above, that diarrhœa and bronchitis have been of frequent occurrence, and this fact points to the necessity of taking due care for supplying an adequate amount of bed-clothing. The sick-room appears to the Commissioner to be one which will be liable to undergo great alternations of temperature, and therefore to be ill adapted for its purpose. No patient is registered as under treatment for his mental malady.

The Commissioner examined I. M., S. C., and J. D., pauper lunatics of Selkirk, with the view of determining whether they might be placed in private houses. A separate report will be made to the Board.

The present number of patients comprises 31 males and 57 females.

While admitting that some improvement has taken place, the Commissioner must again urge on Mr. Moffat the necessity of infusing more energy into the management of his establishment, and he would strongly recommend him to extend his experience by visiting other asylums.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE, 2*d July* 1862.

This house is licensed to receive 99 inmates, and contained at the statutory visit paid this day, 33 males and 62 females. Since last report, on the 16th April, these numbers have been affected by the following changes. 1. Thirteen individuals have been admitted, of whom 4 were private, 9 parochial patients. Two of the number belonged to the parish of Hawick, and 1 to each of the following parishes:—Clackmannan, Hobkirk, Buchanan, Lasswade, Fossoway, Dunrossness, and North Berwick. No information is recorded as to the physical condition of these persons when admitted. 2. Two individuals have been discharged, 1 as relieved and 1 as recovered. 3. Four individuals have died, at an average age of 46 years. Death is attributed to diarrhœa, bronchitis, and phthisis, and in one case the patient was choked while swallowing a piece of meat.

Eleven patients are stated to be under treatment for bodily ailments; 2 feeble elderly females were seated in the sick-room, and 2 persons were found in bed; but the community is represented as healthy, although a very large number were noted as of pale and flaccid aspect, and feeble organization. Twenty-nine persons are engaged in occupation of some kind, but only 2 males were observed employed, and it is obvious that the means of securing or inducing such an amount of activity and exercise as is necessary for maintaining a vigorous condition of the frame, and especially of the nervous system, are signally deficient.

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Newbigging House.

Parties of about 3 males and 10 females go beyond the precincts, generally upon Sunday, and of smaller numbers occasionally at other times; but the small space of ground accessible to the inmates of both sexes, the narrow walks, the ruinous state of the bowling green, and the limited staff of attendants, render even such a degree of liberty as may be perfectly compatible with the safety of many of those secluded, impracticable. There appears, moreover, a disproportionate application of restraint. Three individuals were found under coercion: M. B. wore a straitwaistcoat; A. L. a canvas dress, with closed sleeves, and provisions existed for fastening her to the chair; and D. M. had his hands confined by leather muffs, and was, besides, dirty and ragged. The register shows that these measures have been adopted 151 times, and in 5 cases since last visit, or, it may be more accurately stated, since the register was carefully kept. M. has been restrained daily for two months, except when at his meals. The causes which necessitated such a mode of management are not explicitly stated; but without entering upon them, and disposed as the Reporter may be to attribute such a course to the faulty structure of the building, and to the poverty of the resources for exercise, occupation, etc., at the disposal of the proprietor, it is strongly recommended that an attempt should be made to discontinue so reprehensible a practice, or that the cases supposed to require it be transferred to another asylum.

The room in which A. L. is placed during the night has been lined with wood, and was clean, and provided with a bed, but is of small dimensions for the purpose to which it is applied.

In addition to suggestions formerly made, and to the observation that the establishment has capacities for improvement, and in some respects greater than what exist in similar houses, attention is directed to the following objects:—

1. Dinner was served in the presence of the Commissioner, and consisted of bread, broth, and pork, but no means existed of dividing the meat.
2. Where the bed-ticks are filled with straw, either teasing or refilling is required.
3. Papering is much required in many of the sleeping places.
4. The access from the one house to the other is awkward and inconvenient, and might easily be improved.

The books and orders were examined. M. S., admitted 31st May 1862, is detained upon one medical certificate. Of 41 visits paid to a small number of inmates, there has been none by inspectors of poor.

Saughton Hall.

SAUGHTON HALL, 14*th March* 1862.

At the official inspection to-day, this establishment contained 23 males and 29 females, a very large proportion of whom, 46, are regarded as chronically and incurably insane. There are displayed many of the characteristics and consequences of this condition. Four persons were confined to bed, a number refuse to take exercise in the grounds, and much intolerance of the restrictions to which they are subjected was expressed. . . . Many complaints which were made resolved themselves, upon inquiry, into delusions or misconceptions; but where they appeared real or to wear a substantial meaning, they shall be submitted to the Board of Lunacy. A considerable number, especially of the ladies, were found locked in their bed-rooms; but this arrangement is explained as having for its object separation, privacy, and the gratification of individual peculiarities, rather than seclusion.

All the inmates were seen and addressed, and to several private interviews were conceded. . . . . The community could not be described as tranquil or contented, but the agitation under which they laboured might in part be attributed to the state of the weather, preventing the usual amount of exercise in the open air. Under more favourable circumstances, 29 are reported as passing some part of each day in the grounds.

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Saughton Hall.

With the exception of the apartment occupied by M. B., all parts of the house were not merely clean and well ventilated, but distinguished by great order, neatness, and elegance. Pictures and objects of art have been greatly multiplied in certain of the passages in Saughton Hall, and produce a pleasing effect.

Three admissions and 1 death have taken place since 7th November, but there has been no discharge. The death is ascribed to pulmonary disease, and occurred nine days after the admission of the patient. The sanitary state of the establishment is at present satisfactory.

Owing to circumstances explained by the resident physician, the weekly register has not been commenced, and the daily register is as yet imperfectly kept, but this state of things is to be immediately amended. The other books, registers, and the Sheriffs' orders were seen. There is only one entry of restraint, which appears to have been adopted to prevent mutilation, and in a case where a finger had previously been bitten off.

SAUGHTON HALL, 11*th November* 1862.

The changes among the patients, since the visit of 14th March, consist of 13 admissions, 8 discharges, and 3 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 2 were recovered, 3 were transferred to other asylums, and 3 were confided to the care of their relatives, being still insane. Of the deaths, 2 were ascribed to effusion on the brain, and 1 to obstruction of the bowels.

The present inmates consist of 23 males and 29 females, who are under the Sheriffs' order, and of 1 voluntary patient, who leaves to-night. The estimated number of curable patients comprises 5 males and 8 females. It gives us pleasure again to express approval of the manner in which this asylum is conducted. We found the rooms well arranged, clean, and comfortably furnished, and presenting very much the aspect of a well-ordered private residence. The number of locked doors, commented on in the two last reports, are now so much diminished as not to attract special attention, and those which still exist will probably undergo further diminution when the additions to the asylum, now in progress, are completed, and the contemplated changes in the present building undertaken. In the meantime, some general improvement continues to be made ; and, as an instance of this, we may mention the extension of plate-glass windows to the upper floor occupied by the gentlemen.

In some parts of the asylum, especially of the upper floors, the sleeping-rooms felt cold ; but it is possible that, after the windows are shut, the temperature may rise sufficiently for health and comfort. It would, however, be satisfactory were this point determined by observations with the thermometer. In other parts of the building ventilation and heating are well attended to ; but there was an unpleasant odour to-day in the heated air, apparently from some impurity in the furnace.

The bedding and clothing of the patients were in every instance clean, orderly, and in good condition. In both the male and female departments great tranquillity prevailed, and there may be said to be an almost complete absence of complaints or appeals.

From the registers it appears that 4 males and 4 females are of dirty habits, but there is only one of each sex who is habitually and as yet incorrigibly wet. It further appears that 1 male and 1 female are under special treatment for their mental affections, and 1 male and 2 females for bodily ailments. Only 1 patient, a female, was found in bed from sickness. Exercise beyond the premises, whether on parole or under supervision, is greatly restricted, and might with propriety, unless objected to by friends, be much extended.

The register of seclusion contains 2 entries since last inspection ; 1 of them notifying that discretionary power had been given to the attendants to seclude a patient on the occurrence of sudden fits of violence to which she was liable.

The Sheriffs' orders for the admission of the recent cases were produced and examined.

Somerside House, 25*th April* 1862.

Since last statutory visit on 10th October, the changes in the patients consist of 3 admissions, of which 2 were transfers from other asylums, and 1 discharge. There have been no deaths. The patient discharged was a pauper of the parish of Caputh, and was removed to St. Nicholas Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The establishment contains at present 22 patients, the full number for which it is licensed. Of these, 13 were found sitting in the dining-room; the rest were in various rooms of the house. M. L. continues under constant restraint, and the attention of the Board is again directed to her case, in the hope that her removal to another asylum may be effected. Another unsuitable patient for the establishment is I. N., who is suffering under suicidal melancholia, and is noisy, destructive, and generally unmanageable. The remainder of the patients, with the exception of M. B., who is somewhat excited, were tranquil and orderly.

The house was clean and well ventilated, and the bedding and clothing of the patients sufficient and in good condition, but a second sheet should be supplied to the beds. The patients were generally found idle, but it was said that a considerable number are usually employed. The Commissioner is, however, of opinion that the means of employment and recreation admit of considerable extension. It does not appear that exercise beyond the premises is ever had recourse to, except on very rare occasions, and for very few of the patients. A large proportion of them might, on the contrary, be taken out to walk, and the sources of recreation might otherwise be beneficially extended. On examination of the registers it was found that no entry has been made in that of restraint since 3d July, nor in the daily register since 1st April.

No patient is confined to bed, and no one is under treatment for bodily ailments. Ten are registered as curable, but only 1 is being treated for her mental malady. The general appearance of the patients was indicative of a sufficient diet.

The register of visitors contains 24 entries since last inspection, of which 1 was by an inspector of poor.

Somerside House, 23*d December* 1862.

This house contains at present 22 females, being the number for which it was licensed. At the time of the visit these were distributed as follows:—2 were engaged in washing, 2 were loitering in the room adjoining the laundry, 2 were walking in the garden, 1 superintended the cooking, 10 were seated in the day-room, 2 were found in their bed-rooms, and 2 on or in bed. All are represented as in the possession of good health; but 4 displayed indications of considerable excitement. M. M., one of these, was found crouching in the corner of the public room, and wearing the canvas dress, which is declared to be still necessary to restrain the motions of her arms. Her condition does not appear to be ameliorated; and she is certainly neither a safe nor suitable case for such an establishment.

The different apartments occupied by patients were clean, comfortable, and, with the exception of that opening into the kitchen, free from disagreeable smells. Good fires were burning in several of the rooms, and a greater number are stated to be lighted towards evening; but the Reporter is of opinion that two pairs of blankets is an insufficient amount of bed-clothes, especially in the garrets, which are close to the roof, and where no artificial means of raising the temperature exists. The dress of the inmates was neat and comfortable, and no complaints as to food, etc., were made. Eight persons are registered as employed, but this must refer to temporary occupation, as by far the larger proportion were idle and listless. The inmates retire to bed at 8 P.M., and until that time the day-room is lighted by a lamp; and it is said they occasionally amuse themselves with cards, but it is highly desirable that recreation of a more active and enlivening character could be devised. A well-regulated system of taking exercise beyond the walls would partly supply this want, and appears to be practicable, as three patients are allowed to attend

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public worship, and a considerable number walk outside upon Sunday, when the servant is able to accompany them.

Since last statutory report there have been 3 admissions, 2 of which were pauper lunatics from the parishes of Glencorse and Penicuik; 3 discharges of persons as recovered, 1 of which, however, appears to have been removed to the poorhouse, Inveresk, as an ordinary inmate; and there have been no deaths. The recommendation of Dr. Coxe as to an additional sheet has been attended to. Upon the present occasion the Commissioner will confine his suggestions to the introduction of additional furniture, and of some of the objects and ornaments, familiar even in the humblest cottages, to the sitting-room; to papering anew the rooms generally, but especially certain of the dormitories, and all the garrets.

The books, registers, and orders were found correct. It appears that the medical officer visits regularly twice a week; and that of 27 visits made to patients, 6 were by parochial authorities.

Tranent Asylum.

TRANENT ASYLUM, 23*d April* 1862.

The changes among the patients since last statutory visit on 21st September, consist of 1 admission, and 1 death, at the age of 33, from disease of the heart. There have been no discharges. The present numbers are 16 males and 19 females. It appears from these figures that the asylum remains in a very stationary condition, and that the mental affection in almost the whole of the inmates is of a chronic character. They, however, afford evidence, which is corroborated by the general appearance of the patients, that the management of the asylum is conducted on principles of kindness. The arrangements of the house and airing grounds remain as described in former entries, but some improvements have been made in papering, and placing valances on the windows, which give the rooms a more comfortable aspect. Altogether there is a considerable degree of domestic comfort, more particularly on the female side. The bedding and clothing of the patients were always adequate in quantity, and generally clean and in good condition; but occasionally, as in the case of A. A., the body-clothes were very much patched. One male and 1 female are confined to bed from bodily ailments, but the sanitary condition of the establishment is satisfactory, and the appearance of the patients indicates an adequate diet. Eight males and 6 females are registered as industrially occupied, the former principally in the cultivation of two Scotch acres of ground, a little distance from the house, and the latter in sewing and knitting. A small amount of work of this kind is supplied by the villagers, and the patients receive for their own use the money which they in this way earn. Chamber utensils are now supplied to the dormitories, and a disposition is shown by Mr. Davie to carry out the views of the Commissioners, as far as the circumstances in which he is placed will permit. Exercise beyond the premises continues to be carried out to a considerable extent, and some cheap periodicals are supplied for amusement within doors. Dinner, which the Commissioner saw served, consisted of butcher meat, potatoes, and bread, in abundant quantity and good quality. But the manner of placing it on the table admits of further improvement. The registers were examined, and found correctly kept. One of the medical certificates of the last patient admitted was signed by the medical attendant of the house. The register of restraint contains 2 entries since last inspection, one of the use of the strait waistcoat, and the other of straps; both for short periods. The register of visitors contains 37 entries—2 by inspectors of poor.

TRANENT ASYLUM, 17*th October* 1862.

Two female patients have been admitted, and 1 male patient has died, æt. 46, since last statutory visit. In this case, death is attributed to hydrothorax. From the record kept of the visits paid by the medical officer of the asylum, it would appear as if this case had not been seen from the 8th August, when the entry is to the effect, "very much worse, with symptoms of effusion into the chest," until the 12th August, when death occurred; whereas

the proprietor states that daily attendance is given whenever illness takes place. It is recommended that, under such circumstances, every visit should be registered. Appendix E.

The house contains at present 15 males and 21 females, being 2 under the number for which it is licensed. Of these, 5 males and 8 females are stated to be industrially employed. Three of the former were engaged in the out-field when the Reporter arrived. A large number of the females take exercise in the surrounding country, in groups of three and four ; and one male is permitted to leave the house upon parole. One male was confined to bed from paralysis, and as the room is large and cold, and as he complains of being helpless and unable to obtain assistance, his removal to the general dormitory is suggested, where he can obtain the services of the attendant. All the others were moving listlessly about, and were so tranquil and tractable as to point to the possibility of introducing in-door occupation. The same observation is applicable to the females, although a large number were employed. Commissioners' Entries. Licensed Houses. Tranent Asylum.

The clothing of both sexes appeared sufficient, although not so neat or tidy as is desirable. The dress of females M'D. and D. aptly illustrated this remark. The bedding was adequate, and upon the whole clean ; but fires should occasionally be lit during the day in all the sleeping apartments, for ventilation as well as warmth.

Dinner was served to all the inmates in the presence of the Commissioner. It consisted of broth, bread, hash, and potatoes in abundant quantities and of fair quality. There appears a considerable amount of rough comfort secured by the arrangements of this establishment, and the proprietor is evidently disposed to discharge his duty to the extent of his ability and information. It is confidently expected that he will endeavour to act upon the following observations :—

1. The court through which access is obtained to the female day-room, kitchen, etc., is badly paved, damp, dirty, crowded with poultry, and is, at this season, and in its present state, unseemly, and unsuitable even as a temporary airing-yard.

2. The court behind the male dormitory, and formerly set apart as an airing-yard, is damp, ill-kept, surrounded by hutches, piggeries, out-houses, etc., and not used, nor in such a state that it could be used, as originally proposed.

3. Night vases have not yet been supplied in the male dormitory.

4. A greater supply of towels should be allowed in the same apartment.

The books and registers were examined. Sheriffs' orders were produced for the patients admitted. Restraint, by the application of straps to the hands, has been resorted to upon one occasion. Of 56 visits to inmates, 5 are recorded as having been paid by parochial authorities.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 14*th April* 1862. Whitehouse.

The changes in the population of the asylum since last visit, on 12th October, consist of 4 admissions, 1 discharge, and 3 deaths. One of the patients admitted is Mrs. M., who was transferred from Morningside Asylum. She has now been six weeks in the house, and Dr. Thomson is not yet prepared to certify to her insanity. Altogether, she has now been about five years in confinement, and her detention latterly appears to be more due to the dread of what she may do if restored to liberty than to any manifestation of unsound mind while under control. Dr. Thomson is recommended to test her powers of self-guidance, by allowing her to go freely beyond the premises. The patient discharged was removed by friends unrecovered. The causes of death are registered as effusion on the brain, at the age of 72 ; exhaustion, at the age of 49 ; and general debility, at the age of 73.

There are at present in the house 15 male and 25 female patients, of whom 3 males and 8 females are considered curable. The daily register records that 3 patients are under treatment for their mental affections, and 1 on account of bodily ailments, and that 5 are permitted to go abroad on parole and to attend church. The asylum was found in its usual quiet and comfortable condition.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Whitehouse.

No patient was locked in his room, and the freedom of a private house was in a considerable degree extended to all. The clothing and bedding were in every case sufficient, clean, and in good order. Two patients were in bed from slight indisposition, and 1 from caprice; and all, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather which confined them to the house, were tranquil and free from excitement. Three females, however, are under special observation for destructive practices, and 1 is liable to paroxysms of sudden occurrence.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 1 entry of seclusion since last inspection, and 4 of restraint by spencer, for periods varying from four hours to a day, to prevent the destruction of clothing. The use of gloves is recommended in such cases. No changes have been made in the accommodation, and it does not seem to have been determined whether the establishment will be continued in the present premises, or removed to others, where a greater extent of land could be obtained. In the meantime, however, the experiment may be tried of removing the guard from the fire-place of the billiard-room. In some of the rooms the paper and carpets are dirty and worn.

The orders for the admission of the recent cases were produced and examined.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 22*d October* 1862.

This establishment contained to-day 15 males and 23 females. Of these, 6 only are regarded as curable, of whom 3 are acute in character, and 3 are under special medical treatment. The chronic and demented condition of a number of the inmates contributes to impart a quiet and tranquil aspect to the arrangements of the community; but the absence of complaints, the actual comforts supplied, and the expressions of home feeling and satisfaction must be referred to the humane and judicious system of management. The only appeal made was as to the tendency of the chimneys to smoke, and the charge appeared to be well founded.

Since the last statutory examination, 6 cases have been admitted, 5 of which are described as being at the time in weakly health; but at present there is no bodily illness of any kind, and no death has occurred. Eight persons have been discharged, 1 as not improved, 3 as relieved, and 4 as recovered. Among the latter is included an instance of restoration to complete sanity after an attack of at least six years' duration. The recovery followed a convulsive seizure. Sixteen individuals are recorded as industrially, and 12 as recreatively employed; 2 attend worship, and 5 take exercise beyond the premises and on parole. It does not appear that the experimental extension of liberty, in the case of Mrs. M., proved beneficial; she violated the conditions of the agreement, and has been less trusted since. Besides almost daily drives in the vicinity and bathing parties, 1 patient resided in the country for some time, 3 visited their friends, and 1 received visits from her children in the course of the summer.

The interior, the bedding, furniture, etc., were clean, neat, and appropriate; and the gardens, although less in extent than what might be desired, were still very attractive and excellently kept. No material change, however, has been made in the house. Plans of a proposed enlargement have been transmitted to the Board for examination; but however suitable these additions may be in themselves, it appears to the Reporter absolutely necessary that any change which involves the accommodation for a greater number of inmates must be accompanied by the acquisition of more extended grounds.

The Sheriffs' orders, books, and registers were found to be correct. No restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last report. Of 95 visits to patients, 3 were professional, the others were made by friends.

ABBEY PARISH POORHOUSE, 19*th June* 1862.

There were seen in the lunatic wards of the Abbey Parish Poorhouse, when visited this day, 30 males and 45 females. Of these, only 16 are considered curable; and this may, in so far, explain the fact recorded, that no inmate is under medical treatment for mental disease. Seven cases are acute, 9 present the complication of epilepsy, and only 11 are known to be congenital, although the microcephalic and animal size and shape of the head would indicate a larger proportion among the female patients. It may be regarded as worthy of consideration, that while 22 males and 36 females are permitted to attend social reunions for amusement, only 9 males and 16 females are industrially employed. Six are reported as of dirty, 9 as of destructive, 2 as of suicidal, 5 as of degraded tendencies; 5 wear locked boots, and 4 are raised during the night. But from the classes more amenable to moral influences, six excursion parties have been organized during the past month, consisting of 11 males and 5 females, and it is proposed that this simple and inexpensive indulgence should be encouraged and extended more widely. With the exception of 1 male and 4 females, all the inmates dine in association.

Since the last statutory visit, on the 9th December 1861, 14 persons have been admitted. Three of these belonged to the parish of Ayr, 1 to that of Dundonald, 1 to that of Kirkmichael, and the remainder, 9, to that of the Abbey. Five have been discharged as recovered; but it is necessary to explain, that 3 of these merely passed to the wards of the poorhouse, and that 2 of the 3 returned to the department for lunatics, in the course of a short time, as readmissions. It may be advantageous to employ the ordinary as convalescent wards; but such an arrangement materially affects the inferences as to the results of treatment. Only 1 patient, aged 52, has died. No cause of death is entered in the register; and this omission was explained by a statement of the circumstances under which the man died. It would appear that W. H. died suddenly while at dinner; that from his appearance, and from previous experience of his habits, it was concluded he had choked in his attempts to swallow his food rapidly; that intimation was given to the Procurator-Fiscal, who instituted an inquiry, and an examination of the body took place, but that no deliverance had been made by him upon the subject.

It would appear that seclusion has been resorted to upon 61 occasions since last entry; the shower-bath has been used 5 times; and these means of repression have been adopted in 7 cases. One individual, however, has been specially subjected to this discipline. H. M'L. has been restrained and secluded 46 times, and secluded without restraint 10 times, in fact, almost ever since his admission. He was found in the refractory room on the floor, in a canvas dress, the arms being bound, with a contusion on the left side of the forehead. He had broken windows and knocked a fellow-patient down some hours previously; but although this may appear a sufficient justification for the measures adopted, the Reporter is inclined to regard the case as unsuitable for an establishment constructed as these lunatic wards are, and to recommend his removal.

All the inmates were seen, and opportunities for appeal or conversation were afforded. With the exception of one individual of each sex, all were decent and decorous in deportment, well clothed, and had the appearance of being well fed and attended to. Many of the females were without shoes; but this may have been from the disinclination of the patients to use slippers. The bedding was sufficient where it had not been removed for purposes of cleanliness and ventilation, and remarkably clean and neat.

A bowling-green has been formed outside the male airing-yards, and has been used, although scarcely yet consolidated; and it is contemplated to construct a walk around the circuit of the grounds, for the benefit of such inmates as may be trusted beyond the airing-yards, but to whom greater extension of liberty could not at once be conceded.

Sixteen patients were submitted for special examination, with a view to their removal from the lunatic wards, and being placed under circumstances

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Commissioners' Entries.

more favourable to personal liberty and occupation in the open air, and such as those to which they were formerly accustomed. A report will be forwarded to the Board of Lunacy upon the subject. The books, and registers, and orders required by the Act and Board, were produced.

Poorhouses.

Abbey Poorhouse.

ABBEY PARISH POORHOUSE, 14*th November* 1862.

Since the visit of 19th June, the changes among the inmates consist of 3 admissions, 3 discharges, and 1 death. Of the admissions, 2 were from the Abbey Parish and 1 from Ayrshire. Of the patients discharged, 2 were confided to the care of friends, and 1 was transferred to another asylum, all being still insane. The cause of death in the fatal case was pulmonary disease, at the age of 30. The patients are at present 74 in number, viz., 29 males and 45 females, of whom 6 males and 11 females are deemed curable.

In many respects the condition of the asylum is deserving of commendation. Great attention is everywhere paid to cleanliness, and, in this respect, the state of the bedding and clothing leaves nothing to desire. But the general arrangements of the house are still open to many of the criticisms made in former reports, and the Commissioner would again repeat the following suggestions, in the hope that the more permanent position of the establishment will now lead to their adoption :—The removal of the troughs under the beds in the wet wards ; the provision of additional furniture of a domestic character, such as chairs in the day-rooms, wash-stands in the sleeping-rooms, toilet or dressing tables for the females, chests of drawers or other accommodation for clothing or work, and additional looking-glasses ; improved table furniture, such as table-cloths, plates, and bowls of earthenware, and also knives and forks. Open fire-places in the day-rooms would not only greatly increase their cheerfulness but materially improve their ventilation.

The day-clothing of the patients appeared sufficient in quantity ; but the Commissioner is of opinion that an additional pair of blankets should now be placed on the beds. It is stated that the supply of hot air has lately been increased during the night, and it is possible that the suggestion just made is therefore not called for, but this point can be definitively determined only by observation with the thermometer. Some improvement, however, should be made in the bedding. Mattresses of hair or cocoa-nut fibre should be substituted for those now in use, and larger pillows, filled with some softer material, supplied.

Both males and females were remarkably tranquil and free from excitement, and no one was found under restraint or in seclusion. The patient, H. M'L., whose case is commented on in last report, has been removed to another asylum, and the entries in the register of restraint are since then only 8 in number, affecting 4 patients. These entries are generally records of seclusion for a few hours at a time.

It appears that 10 males and 18 females are industrially employed. At the same time, the number of patients who are habitually confined to the airing-courts amounts to 18 males and 25 females. This proportion is capable of being greatly diminished. Indeed, with additional attendance, the whole of the patients, with very few exceptions, might take daily exercise either in the general grounds or beyond the premises. Exercise on parole might also with propriety be introduced in suitable cases. At present there are 2 male and 2 female attendants. This number may perhaps be found adequate so long as the patients are restricted in their occupations and exercise, but there is no no doubt that an increase will be necessary if modern views in treatment and management are to be carried into effect.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has recently been good ; at present, 1 male and 2 females are confined to bed, the whole or part of the day, from sickness or debility. Four patients are under treatment for their mental affections, and an equal number for bodily disease.

From part of the male accommodation having been taken for the females, the day-rooms of the former are somewhat overcrowded, and additional care becomes necessary to insure good ventilation ; when visited, the atmosphere of

these rooms felt heavy and tainted. The refractory department remains open to the animadversions made on former occasions. A more varied diet has recently been introduced, which is favourably spoken of.

The registers were examined and found very carefully kept.

ABERDEEN POORHOUSE, 15*th February* 1862.

The Sheriffs' orders for 14 patients admitted since 27th July 1861 were examined. Of these persons, 1 is chargeable to the parish of Caputh, 1 to Delting, 1 to Logie-Buchan, 1 is an inhabitant of Ireland, and 10 belong to St. Nicholas. Ten cases were transferred from the public asylum to the lunatic wards. One of these having manifested excitement and insubordination was regarded as unsuitable for such an establishment, and was reconsigned to the asylum; but the others appear demented and docile, and belong to the class for the reception of which these wards have been sanctioned. It is, however, necessary to observe, that 1 male wore gloves, and 1 female wore a canvas dress, and another gloves, avowedly to check destructive or otherwise noxious practices. No record has been made of this form of restraint.

Since last statutory examination, the refractory patient previously alluded to has been the only discharge. Three deaths have occurred, 1 from general debility, 1 from pulmonary apoplexy, and 1 from disease of the brain. The average age, at the time of death, was 50 years. Two females were confined to bed, 1 by debility and bedsores, 1 by disease of the foot; but the health of the remainder was satisfactory, and the aspect of the majority indicated a sufficient supply of food, and that they were placed in circumstances favourable to the resistance of disease.

The number of lunatics at present in seclusion are 21 males and 23 females, and several applications for admission are at present under consideration, as well as the removal of two cases chargeable to the parish now in the public asylum. Of these 44, 6 are epileptic and 6 of dirty habits, although 3 only require to be raised during night. Thirty-one attend worship in the chapel of the poorhouse. Twenty-one are employed industrially, and 8 males and 6 females are permitted occasionally to take exercise, under supervision, beyond the walls.

The wards, bedding, body-clothes, and persons of the lunatics were clean and tidy; great order and tranquillity prevailed; and the general arrangements are creditable to the attendants at present intrusted with the arrangement of the wards.

It is necessary, however, to guard against that passiveness and lethargy which are the result of rigid monotony and sedentary habits; and while the Reporter sees much to commend and to convince him that the interests of the inmates are carefully considered, he feels it incumbent to recommend,—

1. Increased opportunities for taking exercise beyond the walls.

2. The provision of occasional amusements which necessitate activity. And he would further direct attention anew—

3. To the necessaries in the airing-yards. They are now supplied with water, but were not in a satisfactory condition when examined, partly, perhaps, in consequence of the process of cleaning going on; and should not be regarded as doing away with the call for similar accommodation within the house, accessible during the night and during inclement weather.

4. To the propriety of supplying a bath for the females within the lunatic wards apportioned to them.

5. To the superiority of almost every other material used in making pillows to the chaff now in use.

The books and registers were seen and found to be correct.

Fifty-six visits have been made to about 14 inmates since last report.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Poorhouses.

Aberdeen Poorhouse.

ABERDEEN POORHOUSE, *4th August* 1862.

Since the inspection of 15th February, 3 patients have been admitted, 2 have been discharged, and 1 has died; all those admitted were transferred from asylums, and are chargeable, 2 to Logie Buchan, and 1 to Caputh. Of those discharged, 1 was removed to Old Machar poorhouse, and the other sent home, being considered able to take care of himself. The cause of death in the fatal case is entered in the register as general debility, at the age of 64. The total number of patients is at present 44; comprising 20 males and 24 females; 13 of the former, and 17 of the latter, being chargeable to St. Nicholas parish. The rate charged for the maintenance of the patients of other parishes is £19, 10s.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is at present good. No one was found in bed, and the aspect of the patients gave indication that their physical wants are properly supplied. In person and dress they were clean and tidy, excepting such as were teasing oakum; but in two instances, one on the male, and the other on the female side, the bedding was wet and filthy, and laid out in the airing-courts to dry. The Commissioner is very strongly of opinion, that no wet or dirty patients should be kept in the house. With so limited a number as can be accommodated, it is impossible to introduce sufficient night-attendance to guard against dirty habits; and the presence of patients who disregard the calls of nature not only affects the comfort of the others, but tends to lower the tone of the establishment. The Commissioner would accordingly strongly recommend the removal of C. L. C. and M. H., more especially of the latter, whose arms it is necessary to restrain to prevent her injuring herself. The use of all double beds should be given up, and it is again recommended to supply white pillowslips, and an upper sheet.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and well ventilated, and present an appearance of considerable comfort. Change of attendants continue to be of frequent occurrence, and the Commissioner would again urge proper remuneration, in order to secure efficient services. The manner of the attendant on the male side was not prepossessing.

It appears from the registers, that 10 males and 8 females now take walks beyond the premises, that 9 males and 10 females are employed industrially, and that 14 of each sex attend worship in the general hall.

The means of occupation might be very beneficially extended by the acquisition of additional land, and in a manner profitable to the institution. Amusements calculated to stimulate the dormant faculties of the patients should be had recourse to on every opportunity. Their tendency is to prevent the acquirement of degraded habits.

About 74 visits have been made by the relatives of patients since last inspection, and 1 patient has been allowed to spend the day at home. This is a practice which might, in suitable cases, be very properly extended.

Barnhill Poorhouse.

BARNHILL POORHOUSE, *5th June* 1862.

Since the last statutory visit on 3d December, 39 patients have been admitted, of whom 13 were males and 26 females. Of these, 12 have already been discharged—10 as recovered, and 2 as relieved. The total number of discharges is 39—13 of males and 26 of females—24 being cases of recovery. In 17 of these, the period of residence in the asylum did not exceed six weeks. The deaths were 12 in number, of which 2 are ascribed to phthisis, 3 to pleuropneumonia, and 1 to each of the following maladies: chronic bronchitis, effusion on brain, inflammation of brain, acute mania, apoplexy, pulmonary abscess, and pleurisy and apoplexy combined. The average age at death was about 40, and the period of residence in the asylum at the time of death was less than one year in only 3 cases, while in 7 it was not less than six years.

The present population of the asylum is 134, comprising 57 males and 77 females. A half-yearly mortality of 12 in such a number is equal to 17 per cent. per annum, and is considerably above the average mortality of similar establishments. From the facts which have been stated, it will be seen that

this mortality falls heaviest, not on the recent admissions, but on the patients who have been a considerable period under treatment. The cause, therefore, is to be looked for, not in the reduced condition of the constitution on admission, but in the agency of the influences to which the patients are afterwards subjected. On former occasions, the Commissioners have recommended that a winter supply of blankets should not be less than three pairs on each bed. This recommendation is again repeated, and a strong argument in its support lies in the fact that three pairs were found on the beds of all the attendants, who, if any difference were made, should have a smaller number, as being persons in robust health, and receiving a better diet. Dinner, which the Commissioner saw served, appeared meagre, and it seems to him desirable that the diet-table should undergo revision, as possibly one source of the high mortality which has so frequently prevailed in this establishment may spring from inadequate nutrition. The manner of serving the meals, however, has improved, and a certain number of the patients are now supplied with dishes of earthenware, and knives and forks. The sanitary condition of the asylum can scarcely be described as favourable. According to the registers, 6 males and 4 females are under treatment for bodily ailments. On the male side 2 patients were found in bed, and on the female side 7, of whom 5 were in the sick-room. The numbers registered as under treatment for mental affections are 1 male and 4 females. The epileptics number 6 on the male side and 6 on the female ; and the wet or dirty amount to 5 in each department. Of the males, 20, and of the females, 22, are deemed curable. The various wards were, without exception, found in good order, clean, and free from all offensive smells. The bedding was, likewise, in excellent condition. With the exception of the beds, etc., used by the habitually wet patients, all are now supplied with mattresses of cocoanut fibre. Straw mattresses, however, continue in use for those of dirty habits, and are preferred to canvas stretchers. In internal arrangements little alteration has been made since last visit, but out of doors considerable improvement has been made by laying out the male airing-court with flower borders, and forming a bowling-green. The female airing-court has, likewise, been greatly improved. The amenity of the male airing-court would, however, be greatly increased by substituting a high open railing for the wall which faces the asylum. On the male side great tranquillity prevailed. On the female side there was more excitement, and 2 patients wore canvas dresses. This excitement is, to a certain extent, due to the greater number of female patients, in combination with imperfect means of classification. The clothing on both sides was adequate, and generally tidy and in good condition. About 12 of the male patients attended a school taught in the winter evenings by the attendants, and a considerable number frequent the reading-room, which receives 8 weekly periodicals and a daily paper. At present, from 20 to 30 are occupied on the grounds, and a considerable additional number are, in a certain degree, employed in unpicking cotton. Of the females, 47 are registered as industrially occupied. Considerable parties, of both sexes, from 20 to 30 in number, take occasional walks beyond the premises, and permission is given to some to spend a few days with friends. This is a practice which deserves commendation, and is one which will often be found beneficial.

Barnhill Poorhouse.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 18 entries of seclusion since last inspection, 8 of which, however, refer to 1 patient. The longest period of seclusion was for seventy-two hours, and the most frequent cause was the excitement of mania.

Generally about 15 visits are made to patients on the weekly visiting days, but they may be said to be monopolized by a comparatively small portion of their number, many receiving none.

The registers were examined and found kept with great care, but the manner of keeping the daily register does not seem to be properly understood.

The Sheriffs' orders were produced and compared with the register.

BARNHILL POORHOUSE, 3*d December* 1862.

The number of inmates in these wards at present amounts to 60 males and 76 females. Twenty-six of these are still in the acute stages of mental disease,

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Commissioners' Entries.

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Barnhill Poorhouse.

and of the gross number 36 are considered curable. The chronic class of patients is burdened by the presence of 14 congenital idiots or imbeciles, 12 epileptics, 8 paralytics, and of 19 individuals manifesting debased or dangerous tendencies.

Since last report, 44 admissions have taken place. Of 25 patients discharged as recovered, the great majority belong to this class. Seven of these, however, were removed to the ordinary wards, where they still remain, enjoying the benefits of a species of probation, whether such be required or not. Of 7 persons who left the house uncured, 7 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 was sent to the lunatic wards of a poorhouse in England, under the Removal Act.

The deaths have been 10 in number ; and of these, 2 are ascribed to phthisis, 1 to pleuro-pneumonia, 1 to pleuro-pneumonia and aneurism of the arch of the aorta, 1 to disease of the spleen, and 1 to disease of the liver and dropsy ; 1 to epilepsy, 1 to softening of the brain, 1 to effusion on the brain, and 1 to maniacal exhaustion. Six deaths occurred in inmates who had been admitted within two years, and 5 of these within a period of six months after admission. The average age at death was fifty years. While the aspect of a large number of individuals indicates anæmia or low vitality, only nine are registered as requiring treatment for bodily disease, and all these were confined to bed.

The various public rooms and dormitories were found well kept, well aired, and sufficiently heated. Each bed is now supplied with three pairs of blankets ; and partly by means of open fires, partly by heated air, the temperature throughout the house averages 58°. The pillows are, however, so flat and flaccid as to be generally of little service in raising the head.

The clothing and personal cleanliness of the inmates were, so far, satisfactory ; but among the females the hair should be more frequently and closely cut, and caps supplied to those who will wear them ; while among the men the dress of several, such as M. and N., was dirty or untidy, and the trousers generally did not correspond in warmth or suitableness to other parts of the dress.

The dinner was served, during the inspection, to the males, of whom 58 dined in association. To all of these neat knives and forks of German silver were supplied, and used by all, with the exception of about 5 dements. The meal consisted of broth, meat, and a pound and a half of potatoes, and appeared ample. The dietary suggested by the Board of Lunacy is under consideration.

The privy in the airing-yard for males, which has been so frequently adverted to, remains unchanged ; but the corresponding arrangement for females has been greatly improved, and is now roomy, clean, and comfortable—the vases being flushed whenever the door is opened or closed. The stair and partition, which formerly separated the two work-rooms on the male side, have been removed, and a large and commodious hall has been formed. The walls are still squalid and discoloured, but when these are painted or papered and suitable furniture supplied, the change will prove a decided improvement. A similar alteration has been carried into effect in the female department immediately above, and already proves serviceable ; when completed, a closet, which enters from the hall, is to be converted into a lavatory and depôt for dishes, etc. From the public rooms several of the fire-guards have been removed, and it is proposed that they shall be gradually discontinued wherever it can be safely done.

The lavatories and bath on the female side are still objectionable as to structure and situation ; but hopes are held out that, ultimately, an arrangement similar to that on the opposite side, where a bath, lavatories, and presses for the dinner equipage, etc., are associated, may be made.

Very great quiet and propriety of conduct prevailed throughout, and considerable activity was observed among the females—one of them has begun to use a sewing-machine. Twenty-eight males and 48 females are reported to be industrially employed, but suitable occupation for the partially demented and sedentary appears still to be a desideratum. Exercise beyond the grounds

has been abandoned for several weeks since the commencement of the inclement weather, but until that period, parties of about 20 males and 16 females enjoyed this privilege once or twice a week. Appendix E.

No patient was under restraint. Muffs have, however, been recently used, and 5 females wear locked boots. The padded room is used during the night for an individual who assails her companions by butting. Seclusion has been used 11 times, once on 11 different persons, and for periods of from four to twelve hours. The register does not, however, include the case of M. M'L., who is constantly in seclusion in consequence of her being destructive and dangerous to those around her. She occupies a large, well-lighted, and clean apartment, and was perfectly comfortable. She is raised once a week, and, under the control of 3 attendants, walks for a short time in the airing-ground, and there is reason to believe that everything is attempted which surrounding circumstances admit of; but in so clamant a case the effect of removal to another asylum might be tried remedially, as such a measure has been found beneficial elsewhere. Commissioners' Entries. Poorhouses. Barnhill Poorhouse.

The staff of attendants is considerably augmented by the co-operation of well-selected ordinary inmates, but one of these, H. M'A., formerly a patient, is obviously at present insane, and should be placed under treatment. The duties of night attendance are performed by ordinary inmates. Several of the subordinate officers speak Gaelic, which must prove a great advantage where so many of the lunatics belong to Ireland or the Highlands.

The books, registers, and Sheriffs' orders were examined. It appears that of 744 applications for access to inmates none were refused. Case books are carefully kept by the medical officer. The reports are brief but valuable.

The house is in a creditable condition, and when the improvements in progress or contemplated are completed, great additional comfort will be secured.

BURGH POORHOUSE, PAISLEY, 19*th June* 1862. Burgh Poorhouse, Paisley.

The numbers, at the present official visit, were found to be 21 males and 25 females. Eleven of these are conceived to be curable, and the remainder chronic and incapable of improvement from ordinary means. Only 1 case was under treatment for mental, and 2 for bodily maladies. Moral means are, however, resorted to, although still upon a contracted and unsystematic scale. Eighteen of each sex have participated in excursions to Rothesay and Neilston during the current season, and 4 persons, upon rare occasions, are permitted to go out upon parole; but while these indulgences are worthy of commendation, and may be accepted as proof of liberal views and the inauguration of greater ameliorations, they afford but inadequate relief to those so long immured within such narrow limits, and who are proved still to be susceptible of benefit from sources of rational enjoyment. Sixteen inmates are employed. The changes in the population have been as follows:—Since the 10th December, 16 individuals have been admitted enjoying good health, and 1 feeble and ailing. Seven of these belonged to the parish of Paisley; the majority of the others were chargeable to parishes in Ayrshire. Eleven discharges have taken place. Eight of these are recorded as recoveries. One case, belonging to Eastwood, was sent to Ireland. Two deaths are recorded, 1 from bronchitis at 62, and 1 from apoplexy at 48. Great quiet and order prevailed throughout the wards, which were clean, comfortable, and orderly. Two cases especially attracted attention, that of M., formerly adverted to, whose intellect appears still to be gaining strength and expansion under the judicious management and tuition employed, and that of M. M'L.'s, æt. 17, whose insanity is attributed to remorse after three years' prostitution, who is anxious to abandon such a course, but whose friendless and helpless condition, upon her discharge, which is now rendered probable by the advanced stage of convalescence, must expose her to great danger, both mental and moral. Her case illustrates the value of a provision existing in other countries, by means of which persons who have been insane, and who, from being able-bodied, cannot claim public aid, are supplied with means of support during the trying period immediately succeeding their return to the world, and until they can obtain employment and

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a safe and suitable home. No structural changes have been recently made in the house ; that sanctioned by the Board of Lunacy has not yet been carried into effect. An additional bath has been painted and finished.

The books, orders, and registers were examined. Seclusion appears to have been very sparingly resorted to. The visitors' book shows that since last entry 24 inmates have not been visited by any friend, nor by the inspector of the parish to which they belong.

Burgh Poorhouse, Paisley.

BURGH POORHOUSE, PAISLEY, 14*th November* 1862.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 19th June consist of 20 admissions, 18 discharges, and 1 death. Of the admissions, 4 were from the parish of Paisley, and the remaining 15 principally from Ayrshire and the landward parishes of Renfrewshire. Considering the comparatively small number of patients chargeable to the burgh, and the probability that those now sent from other parishes will before long be accommodated elsewhere, it becomes a question whether it would not be better to arrange with the Abbey Parish for a joint asylum, and to convert the present lunatic wards of this poorhouse to other purposes, for which they would be more suitable.

Of the discharges, 15 were recoveries ; and in 11 of these the period of residence did not exceed six months. In 3 cases it was less than a month. The fatal case was due to bronchitis, and took place within one month after admission, at the age of 57. The preceding figures indicate the reception of a considerable number of comparatively slight cases.

The asylum was found in its usual creditable condition. The patients were free from excitement, comfortably clothed, and clean in person and dress, and the bedding was, in every instance, found in good condition. No patient was under restraint or in seclusion, and the necessity of having recourse to any such means of repression appears to be of rare occurrence. The establishment, however, remains open to the many and serious objections which its situation involves, and it is impossible that the patients can ever obtain suitable and adequate employment and exercise.

Many of the rooms are comfortably furnished, but there is still a great want of proper furniture in the day-room of the males, and in the female workroom. Objects of interest and decoration might also be more abundantly introduced with much benefit. An improved mode of serving the meals will follow the changes which are about to take place in the diet.

During the past summer several excursions have been made to the country and down the Clyde, which were much enjoyed by the patients ; but it is much to be regretted that the locality of the house should prove an obstacle to habitual exercise beyond the premises.

The various registers were examined and found correctly kept. The orders for the admissions of the patients received since last visit were produced. In several of them, one of the medical certificates is granted by the medical attendant of the asylum. This practice, though apparently sanctioned by the Sheriff, is open to considerable doubt.

Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, Irvine.

CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 24*th June* 1862.

These wards contained to-day 15 males and 12 females, who were quiet in demeanour, tidily and appropriately clothed, and presented the appearance, generally, of good health, a sufficient diet, and judicious attention. All the women, it was observed, are provided with ample linen field bonnets, which are well calculated to protect them from the sun's rays, to which they are exposed in the airing-yard. One female is pale and ailing in look, but this is the result of circumstances occurring previous to her admission, as she is now regarded as recovering from physical prostration. All the others are robust ; and there is no one under treatment either for bodily or mental disease. Ten

are actively and usefully employed, and 20 or more are in a condition to make excursions beyond the premises. Ten such walks have taken place since the fine weather set in.

Since 12th December 1861, 3 individuals have been admitted. One of these belongs to the parish of Stoneykirk, but resided in Irvine. Two discharges have taken place in the same period. J. S., who is alluded to in last report as in some respects unsuited for such an establishment, has been sent to Gartnavel ; and H. A. was removed, as he ceased to be a pauper. Two persons have died, 1 of phthisis and 1 of apoplexy, at the respective ages of 52 and 45. The house was inspected early in the morning, and was found scrupulously clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order. Around the female airing-yard a parterre has been formed, in which flowers are planted ; and so successfully have the grounds in front been cultivated, that the formation of a plot for shrubs and plants in the centre of each court is recommended, not merely as an amenity, but as calculated to lessen the heat reflected from the gravel and walls during summer. In connexion with the arrangement suggested, it would be well to consider the propriety of erecting a veranda in some part of these courts, in order to provide a sheltered place for exercise in all weathers, and to enable the aged and infirm, who are unable to take exercise, to enjoy the fresh air. Blinds have been added, as formerly suggested, and three newspapers are weekly supplied to the wards.

The orders, books, etc., were examined. Seclusion appears to be abandoned as a means either of cure or repression. The majority of the inmates have been visited.

The impressions received upon this occasion are highly favourable, and confirm the opinions formerly expressed as to the efficient manner in which the establishment is conducted.

Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, 18*th November* 1862.

The only change among the patients since the visit of 24th June, is 1 death from general debility, at the age of 61, after a residence of 13 months. The present numbers are 26, comprising 15 men and 11 women.

The house was found in its usual excellent condition, clean, well ventilated, and free from all offensive smells. The temperature of the dormitories, however, felt low. This, at the time of the visit, was no doubt in great measure due to open windows ; but the hot-air apparatus should be used, if during the night the thermometer falls below 50°. The bedding was in all cases clean and in good order, and the supply of blankets appeared sufficient.

Both men and women were free from all excitement, and very quiet and well-behaved. No seclusion has been had recourse to since last visit,—a very good indication that all the patients are suitable cases for the establishment. No one was in bed, and the physical appearance of the whole bore testimony to the diet being sufficient and appropriate. It appears that 10 men and 5 women are industrially employed, the former chiefly in the grounds, and the latter in sewing. The means of profitable cultivation are being extended, by the formation of a sewage tank in the grounds ; and there are various other indications of a desire to provide suitable sources of employment. Walks beyond the premises, however, are not much resorted to, chiefly, it would appear, from difficulties connected with the attendants. No sun-shades or verandahs have as yet been provided, nor has any alteration been effected in the manner of laying out the airing-courts. It is probable, however, that these, and various other suggestions made in former reports, will now be carried into effect, from the more permanent character which recent legislation has given to the establishment. Thus, it would be proper to substitute chairs for the benches now used in the day-rooms, to supply plates and other dishes of earthenware, and to paper the walls of the various apartments. These suggestions are not made for the sake of appearance only, but also from the tendency which such influences have of raising or supporting the mental tone,

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and preventing degraded habits. At present, 1 male and 1 female are habitually wet during the night.

The day-clothing of the whole was found sufficient and in good order.

The register of visitors shows that since last inspection 31 visits had been received by 14 patients.

DUNFERMLINE POORHOUSE, 27*th June* 1862.

These wards contain 10 males and 13 females, all of whom, with one exception, appear to be suitable cases for such an establishment. They were tranquil in deportment, clean in person, and sufficiently clothed. The apartments still present the same bare and unfurnished aspect which has been previously adverted to, but were well kept and without offensive smell. The bedding was, for the season, sufficient; but the Reporter was much disappointed to discover that no night vases are supplied, but that one or two pails, chained to a bed frame, furnish the only means of relieving nature during the night. This rude and indecent expedient, which is now unknown elsewhere, should at once be abandoned, and gutta-percha vessels substituted. The pillows should be better filled, as they afford an insufficient support for the head. The dinner was served during the inspection. It consisted of excellent broth, bread, and a small portion of beef. Tablecloths are now used; but it is believed that the attendants have lapsed into the mode of distribution formerly condemned, as, while the soup was placed on the table, the bread and meat were found locked into one of the dormitories. This comfortless arrangement may have occurred in consequence of the temporary absence of the attendant, whose place seemed to be filled by R. B. The same circumstance may have occasioned the relaxation of discipline observed in the dispersion of the males in various places, and beyond any supervision. Five, for example, were undergoing the process of shaving in a room opening into the lower passage, 2 were loitering in the back common yard, which appears to be used as a substitute for an airing-yard, and 1 was seated at the dinner-table, while 2 partook of dinner with the ordinary paupers. Since the last statutory visit, 4 persons have been admitted, 1 belonging to the parish of Dunfermline, 1 to that of Carnock, 1 to Inverkeithing, and 1 to Orwell. These last pay a board of 6s. 1½d. per week. During this period there have been no discharges; but 3 inmates have died, 1 of diarrhœa, 1 of dropsy, and 1 of general debility. The average age at death was 53 years. At present, the sanitary condition of the patients is satisfactory. One woman is, and has been, long confined to bed; but this is the result of debility rather than of disease. Eleven individuals are said to be employed, and 10 are entered in the register as taking exercise beyond the walls. Fourteen excursions of this kind have taken place since 1st April. It would be well to direct the attention of the working male patients to the state of the female airing-court, which is untrimmed and uninviting. It is necessary to direct the attention of the Board to the case of R. B., who, it appears from the journal of the medical officer, attacked W. R. during the night (10th April 1862), and inflicted three scalp wounds with a walking-stick belonging to another inmate of the dormitory. The injuries were not of a serious nature. He now sleeps in the day-room alone. This arrangement protects his companions from his violence when paroxysms of excitement occur during the night; but during the day, and the absence of the attendant, they are exposed to considerable danger. The medical officer appears to be fully alive to the responsibility incurred by associating such a case with dements and imbeciles. The Reporter conceives, that though these fits of fury recur at long intervals, they are so sudden and so formidable as to justify the recommendation that he should be again removed to an asylum. The recommendations made upon former occasions have been so partially attended to that further suggestions are refrained from.

The orders and books required by the Act were examined.

DUNFERMLINE POORHOUSE, *4th November* 1862.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 27th June consist of 3 admissions, 1 removal, and 1 death. The patient removed was R. B., whose case is commented on in last report. The death was that of J. S., who was in a very weakly state on admission, and lived only 23 days afterwards. The present numbers are 11 males and 12 females, who all appear suitable cases for the establishment. The wards remain in the same condition as described on former occasions, but the pails in the sleeping-rooms are now replaced by chamber-pots. The bedding was clean, and the coverings were in sufficient quantity for the season of the year; but the mattresses and pillows were occasionally hard and unevenly filled. There is at present only 1 patient of confirmed dirty habits (who is, at the same time, bed-ridden), but care is taken to guard the bed, and her bedding was found clean and comfortable. The clothing of both sexes was clean, and is at present sufficient, but it will be advisable to supply flannel jackets as winter sets in. The meals are served with considerable neatness, with the exception of the meat, which, moreover, was not of inviting aspect. The patients continue to enjoy periodical walks into the country; and those who are fit for occupation mingle with the ordinary inmates, as stated in former reports. No seclusion or restraint appears to have been resorted to since the removal of R. B. The Commissioner is informed that the present attendants leave next week; the reason assigned was insufficient remuneration.

The registers were found carefully kept, and orders for the admission of the recent cases were produced. Only 8 visits to patients appear to have been made since last inspection.

EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE, *4th April* 1862.

The changes in the population of the lunatic wards since the visit of 7th October, consist of 2 admissions, 1 discharge, and 3 deaths. The causes of death are registered as consumption, paralysis, and general decay, at the respective ages of 29, 55 and 80.

The buildings remain as described in previous reports, and call for no special remarks. The wards were found clean and comfortable, well warmed and ventilated; and the bedding and clothing of the patients were sufficient, and in good condition. The patients appear all to belong to the class for which the wards are licensed, and were tranquil and well-behaved. Their appearance indicates that their diet is sufficient, and, on the whole, appropriate, though a greater variety might be advantageous. The management is evidently conducted on principles of kindness and consideration, and the result is a pervading feeling of contentment, which was repeatedly expressed. Only in one matter were complaints made, as to the early locking of the doors, by which the patients are prevented from leaving their wards after six o'clock.

The walks beyond the premises are continued at stated intervals, and afford much pleasure to the patients. The females are judiciously encouraged to work by receiving a portion of their earnings, and a similar motive would probably be attended by like good effects in the case of the men. The women, however, are, generally speaking, of a superior class mentally as well as physically, to the men, who are mostly old, frail, and broken-down. Three of the former and 4 of the latter are confined to bed from disease or debility. It appears from the register that 17 men and 43 women attend chapel, and that yesterday 19 women took exercise beyond the premises, of whom 5 were on parole.

Praiseworthy exertions are making to add to the amusements of the patients by occasional exhibitions of a magic lantern, and periodical visits from a player on the accordion. Altogether the spirit displayed in the management of the wards is humane and creditable.

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Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE, 25*th November* 1862.

These wards contained this day 8 males and 70 females; one of the latter, D., was, at the time of the inspection, loquacious and excited, and creating so much disturbance in the ward as to render it somewhat doubtful whether she be a suitable case for such an establishment.

The great majority of the inmates were quiet and contented. Complaints were, however, made by several, who appeared to be trustworthy, and whose allegations were, to a certain extent, corroborated by the nurses, that the wards were cold [Nos. 1, 3, 4, 11, 12], and badly lighted [Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6]. It was found, on examining into the grounds of the statement as to the lowness of the temperature, that only two pairs of blankets and a woollen coverlet are allowed to each bed; that many of the females were not supplied with flannels; and that from the length and arrangement of some of the dormitories the beds occupying the centre cannot participate in the comfort which, it is admitted, is experienced at the extremities.

Flannels are stated to be in preparation; and, from the liberal spirit manifested in many of the arrangements, there can be no doubt that the grounds for complaint will be removed.

In several of the wards only one gas burner is allowed for all the inmates, amounting to 10 or 12, so that some of the number are prevented from sewing or reading after 5 P.M. Whether this grievance exists to the extent stated or not, such a limitation must tend to discourage those who are disposed to engage in occupation, and lessens the cheerfulness so much required.

Since 20th April, 11 admissions have taken place, 3 of these were transfers from Morningside. All were females. Nineteen discharges were recorded, 11 of these were transfers to Morningside; 4 patients were liberated upon probation, and 1 absented herself when out on parole. Five deaths have occurred in the same time, and are attributed to phthisis, gradual decay, gluteal abscess, general paralysis, and disease of the brain. The average age at death was forty-seven years four months. In a population, the majority of whom are of feeble and exhausted constitution, or are infirm, it is creditable that actual bodily disease requiring treatment is supposed to exist in 4 only, and that not more than 5 were found in bed; but considering the class of persons admitted, it would be expedient to consider the propriety of setting apart and properly furnishing a ward for the aged, the sick, and feeble, where such cases as that of F., etc., could be provided with easy chairs, etc.

The small number of male patients now resident is understood to be due to a resolution of the Parochial Board to appropriate the wards exclusively to females. Considerable alterations are going on in the grounds. A dining-room has been fitted up in the Darien House, and other changes are contemplated; but these do not at present call for comment, as they will come under the notice of the Board of Lunacy when a new license is applied for.

Thirty-eight are stated to be industrially employed; but this number must include the imbecile nurses, and indications of greater activity are certainly desirable. The excursions beyond the precincts still take place twice a week, when the weather permits. The establishment was remarkably clean and orderly, the bed and body linen scrupulously so; and evidence was obtained of humane and judicious management.

The books and orders were examined. Seclusion appears to have been resorted to upon four occasions, and one of these for a period of seven days. No entry has been made in the visitors' book since 11th October 1862.

Falkirk Poorhouse.

FALKIRK POORHOUSE, 17*th March* 1862.

When visited this day, the lunatic wards were found to contain 11 males and 10 females, of whom 6 are regarded as curable.

Since 26th July 1861, 6 persons have been admitted, 2 have died, and 7 have been discharged. Of those admitted, 4 were chargeable to the parish of Falkirk, 1 to Larbert, and 1 to Muiravonside. Six shillings and sixpence per

week is charged for patients belonging to other parishes. G. B. is included in the number of entrants, although accommodated *ad interim* only, and until arrangements could be made for his removal to Morningside Asylum. Of the individuals dismissed, 4 are stated to have been recovered, 1 relieved, and 2 not improved. One of those cured was placed temporarily in the ordinary wards. Of the deaths, 1 is ascribed to phthisis, and 1 to bronchitis, followed by convulsions. The average age of the deceased was fifty-one years and six months.

Four females and 1 male were found in bed, but the health of the community is represented to be satisfactory. It is creditable to the medical officer to find that 6 inmates are under medical treatment for their mental disease, and it is hoped that the application of the shower-bath is included among the means employed, otherwise the registration of 311 applications of this agent appears uncalled for by the necessities of so small a community. The reason for the use of the bath is only entered upon one occasion. It is a suitable occasion to inquire whether more extended exercise beyond the walls might not contribute to the same object. The entries of exercise being taken by the females are exceedingly rare.

The house appeared clean and well kept. The water-closet and bath, however, upon the male side, were not so tidy as they should have been.

No change has taken place in the internal arrangements since last report, except the introduction of an easy-chair on each side of the house. The Reporter has, accordingly, to reiterate former recommendations; and, in a more urgent manner, to suggest the use of a table-cloth, of suitable knives and forks, and that steps be taken to raise the temperature, as the cold was complained of, and apparently with justice, even in a room provided with a stove.

Dinner was served during the inspection, and appeared to be sufficient in quantity and well prepared.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

The governor is requested to forward any letters written by J. M. to the Board of Lunacy.

Falkirk Poorhouse, 5*th December* 1862.

The lunatic wards of the poorhouse contain, at this date, 8 male and 10 female patients. The changes since the visit of 17th March consist of 9 admissions, 9 discharges, and 3 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 5 were chargeable to the parish of Falkirk; and of those discharged, 8 had recovered, 1 after a residence of nearly ten years. The causes of death in the 3 fatal cases are registered as pneumonia, general debility, and scrofula and general debility, at the ages of 45, 48, and 46. These cases were respectively admitted in 1860, 1858, and 1856.

The general condition of the asylum remains as described in former reports. The high enclosing walls, not only exercise a depressing effect morally, but, there is reason to think, influence injuriously the physical health of the inmates. Since 1st January 1858, there have been 19 deaths in an average population of about 20. This is equal to a mortality of nearly 20 per cent., which is so much above the normal mortality of asylums, so to speak, as at once to attract attention. As the patients appear to be sufficiently fed, to be adequately clothed, and to have a fair allowance of blankets, the cause of this mortality would seem to lie more in want of attention to general hygienic influences, such as an open prospect, cheerful surroundings, proper means of occupation and recreation, and regular and sufficient exercise. To remedy, as far as possible, these wants, the Commissioner would strongly recommend more frequent exercise beyond the premises, and a supply of the means of occupation and recreation at home. Cheap periodicals, such as *Chambers's Journal*, *The Leisure Hour*, etc., should likewise be provided. The house was clean, well ventilated, and free from all offensive smells; but the addition of some more chairs, especially in the day-rooms, would be advantageous. The food, which the Commissioner saw served, was abundant, and of good

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quality, but there is great room for improvement in the manner of serving it. Table-cloths should be provided, and dishes of earthenware should replace those of tin at present in use. Attention to matters such as these is invited, not for the sake of appearance only, but for the civilizing effect exercised on the habits of the patients. The clothing and bedding were clean and in good order, but as a general rule, three pairs of blankets should be supplied during winter. The troughs in the so-called wet dormitory on the female side should be removed, and the means of washing, on both sides, be improved. More regular use should also be made of the warm-bath. No patients were found under restraint or in seclusion, and great tranquillity prevailed among both males and females.

The register records the same frequent use of the shower-bath as was noticed in last report, but seclusion appears to have been resorted to on only three occasions since last visit, and restraint by muffles on one. Two patients, both females, were in bed from illness, which, in one, appeared to be of serious character.

Two men and 5 women are under special treatment on account of their mental maladies, and hope of cure is indulged in in all of these cases.

The various registers were examined and found kept with care, but the "Register of Lunatics" should be more fully filled up. There are 45 entries of visits to patients since last report.

The Sheriffs' orders for the recent admissions were produced.

Glasgow City Poorhouse.

GLASGOW CITY POORHOUSE, 30*th May* 1862.

The changes in the population of the lunatic wards since last statutory visit on 25th November, consist of 40 admissions, 28 discharges, and 13 deaths. Of the admissions, 9 have already been discharged, 6 as recovered, and 3 as relieved; and 1 patient has died. Of the patients discharged, 15 had recovered, 7 after a residence of less than six weeks; 11 were relieved; 1 had not improved; and 1 escaped. Of those discharged not recovered, 8 were confided to the care of relatives, having, as a general rule, been previously removed from the poor roll. Of the deaths, 5 are ascribed to phthisis or phthisical bronchitis, 3 to general paralysis, 1 to bronchitis, 1 to disease of brain, 2 to epilepsy, and 1 to dysentery. The phthisical cases have been resident from four to nine years in the establishment; and the probability therefore is, that the disease has been acquired since admission. The average age at death was thirty-four years.

The general condition of the establishment is satisfactory. Steady progress continues to be made in carrying out the suggestions made from time to time by the Commissioners, with a marked improvement in the character of the house. The introduction of night attendance has, more especially, contributed to this end; and the former large number of habitually wet patients has been so reduced that the occurrence of such cases has become quite exceptional, and is generally to be referred to epileptic attacks. As a consequence of this change, canvas stretchers are now banished from both departments.

A second great improvement consists in the enlargement of the male airing-court, by adding to it the yard formerly used by the refractory females. The airing-courts on both sides are now laid out in an ornamental fashion with shrubs and flowers. It appears from the register that about 25 males and 60 females are occupied industrially, and about 20 males for amusement. This is a very fair proportion in a population which, according to the last entry in the weekly register, comprises 53 males and 86 females. Owing to the various alterations which have been undertaken in the buildings and airing-courts, the sources of industrial occupation for the men have been more than usually abundant; and the means of employing the women are prevented from failing by supplies of work from the ordinary department, and, to some extent, from warehouses in the city. It is suggested that, when the last is the case, the experiment might be tried of allowing the patients a certain proportion

of the proceeds, either in the shape of extra comforts, or as money when discharged. The effect has been found beneficial in other establishments.

The sources of amusement have been extended by a large and capital bagatelle board in the male day-room, and by a bowling-green in the airing-court, now nearly ready for use. For reading, the patients have hitherto been principally dependent on periodicals and religious works; but a gift of books, of an instructive and interesting nature, has just been made to the lunatic department, which, it is hoped, will prove the foundation of a special library for the patients, containing volumes calculated to excite and fix their attention. Exercise beyond the premises is now habitually taken by a considerable number of the patients in rotation, and although the asylum is surrounded by a very populous district, no unpleasant attention has been directed to them. Facilities for exercise in wet weather are afforded by the extensive covered walks of the airing-courts.

The various day-rooms and dormitories were found clean and well ventilated. Several of the day-rooms, however, might be further improved by removing the flagged flooring; and substituting benches with backs, or chairs, for the present forms. In the female department the introduction of washstands into the sleeping-rooms might very properly be tried, and other approaches made to common domestic arrangements.

The clothing and bedding of the patients were found ample and in good condition, but it is suggested that a trial should be made of hair-mattresses instead of those of straw now in use. Great order prevailed in both departments of the establishment, and in person and dress both men and women were clean and tidy. Their physical appearance denoted an adequate and appropriate diet, and the manner of serving the meals has greatly improved.

The speedy introduction of knives and forks is also contemplated. Of the total number of patients, 8 males and 9 females are considered curable; 7 males and 9 females are under treatment for their mental affections; and 1 male and 2 females for bodily ailments. The epileptics comprise 5 males and 8 females, and the paralytic 3 males and 3 females. About 30 men and 50 women attend prayers.

The register of seclusion records 16 entries of this nature since last inspection, 15 of them being applicable to the same patient, but the period of seclusion rarely exceeded a few hours.

From 30 to 40 visits to patients are made every week; and on 14 occasions since last inspection access has been refused to relatives from fear of injury to the patients.

All the registers and orders were examined and found correct.

One of the recent admissions is J. M'B., an escaped patient from Montrose Asylum, and whom the proprietor of Longdale Asylum had before refused to keep from the difficulty of preventing his escape, which he had twice effected. Yesterday, during the Commissioner's visit, he managed again to escape, but has been recovered.

GLASGOW CITY POORHOUSE, 2*d December* 1862.

The present population of these wards consists of 58 males and 86 females, all of whom were seen, with the exception of one male, who was absent on parole. Three inmates manifested temporary excitement, but there was no one in seclusion, and the deportment of the others was marked by great calmness and propriety. One male and four females were found in bed, and that number nearly corresponds to those reported to be suffering from bodily ailment; but that the sanitary state of those in seclusion is, and has been satisfactory, may be inferred from the facts, that although of 51 cases admitted since 30th May, 19 were, at the time, regarded as in an enfeebled condition, and 2 laboured under severe diseases; and although of those now under treatment 16 are regarded as labouring under acute forms of insanity, only 6 deaths have occurred. These are ascribed to disease of the heart, 2; apoplexy, 2; chronic bronchitis, 1; acute mania, 1; and to the exhaustion after mania, 1. The average age at death was sixty-one years.

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Of 42 discharges, 22 are registered as recovered, 16 as relieved, and 4 as not improved. Of those uncured, 3 were transferred to other asylums, and 3 were sent to Ireland under the Removal Act. Of those restored to health, 3 were placed in the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, where they still remain.

The different wards were scrupulously clean and well arranged; and, with the exception of one room, occupied as the infirmary, the air throughout seemed pure and sweet. Great additional comfort would, however, be secured in the principal dining-hall of the males were boarding substituted for the irregular stone floor. Various structural changes, however, are going on slowly, which indicate a progressive and tentative spirit, and are, in nature and direction, creditable. The bowling-green is now completed, and has been used for some months. The range of buildings formerly occupied as store-rooms, the office of the governor, etc., are in process of removal, and a large space of garden ground, etc., will thus be opened up at the back of the wings occupied by the insane. A water-closet and urinal have been erected in the airing-yard for males, and the construction of a small lavatory is going on in the bath-room of I. gallery.

With improvements, there may be classed the partial introduction of bone dividers in place of metal knives and forks; the adoption of the dietary suggested by the Board of Lunacy; and the frequent visits paid by the resident medical assistant to the lunatic department, in addition to those of the physician.

There are, however, several slight alterations which might be effected without great outlay and would add much to the comfort and seemliness of this well-conducted establishment, which are worthy of the consideration of the governors. The laundry is used as a drying-place for the soiled ticks and linen, and the airing-yard as a bleaching or drying-green; the lavatory for the occupants of the low galleries on the female side is still a trough; and the number of well-constructed easy-chairs appears disproportioned to the aged and feeble now under treatment.

Every patient is provided with flannels; no canvas dresses are in use, and the clothing was uniformly excellent and appropriate. The Reporter is inclined to recommend that an allowance of three pairs of blankets for each bed should, at this season, be the rule rather than the exception; but no complaints of cold were made, and the temperature in the dormitories is sustained during the night by fires, and averages 55°.

Twenty-eight males and 58 females are entered as industrially employed. Six of the former are sent to prepare material for forming walks, etc., in the country; but there is still an apparent absence of indoor activity among the males, and a large proportion are confined to the airing-yard. This is partly the unavoidable result of the class of cases admitted, but it should direct greater attention to exercise beyond the precincts, as the best substitute for such a valuable means of cure.

Seven individuals are allowed to visit their friends upon parole, but it does not appear that walking parties are of frequent occurrence.

The staff at present consists of 3 paid male attendants and 2 pauper assistants, and of 4 paid female attendants and of 4 pauper assistants. The duties of night-watch are performed by an unpaid ordinary inmate.

The books, registers, Sheriffs' orders, were found well kept and arranged. Four inmates have been subjected to seclusion upon 28 occasions, from periods of one to twelve hours. Eight hundred and twenty visits have been paid by relatives to inmates since last statutory visit, while access has been denied 45 times upon medical grounds.

The impression left upon the Reporter's mind, by a careful examination into the medical and general management, is favourable and encouraging.

Memorandum.—The idiotic child in the female wards is obviously cared for in a motherly and judicious manner; but it must speedily be considered whether transference to a training school might not still further develope the capacities which are described as having appeared under sufficient nourishment and proper management.

GOVAN POORHOUSE, 30*th May* 1862.

Since the statutory visit of 26th November, there have been 9 admissions, 1 discharge, and 1 death; making an increase of 7 in the number of inmates, which now comprises 33 males and 33 females.

Of the patients admitted, 7 were removed from asylums, 1 from a parochial lodging-house, and 1 from home. Only 2 are chargeable to Govan parish. The patient discharged was transferred to the ordinary wards as recovered. In the fatal case death took place at the age of 51 from chronic bronchitis.

The accommodation is now increased, in both the male and female department, by an additional dormitory, which extends across the building till it meets the sick-room, from which it is separated by a partition wall. The dormitory and sick-room thus occupy the whole breadth of the building, the windows of the one being to the front, and of the other to the back; but from the larger size of the dormitory, its ventilation must be very imperfect, especially in that portion which is furthest from the window; and it is therefore suggested that large apertures should be cut in the partition in order to permit of a free circulation of air.

This increase of accommodation has necessitated the appointment of an additional paid attendant in both departments.

The establishment continues to be conducted with much liberality, and in a very judicious manner. Among the improvements introduced since last visit, may be mentioned the enlargement of the female airing-court, and the construction in the female department of a new lavatory and bath-room, fitted up in a most complete and comfortable manner. A similar improvement is about to be made on the male side.

For the employment and recreation of the patients, four acres of land have been taken, at a distance of about two miles from the poorhouse, to which nearly all the men repair, except when prevented by the state of the weather. It appears from the register that about 26 of the men are daily beyond the premises, and it is one of the most pleasing and characteristic features of the establishment, the extent to which exercise of this kind is carried.

From difficulties connected with attendance, the women are more restricted to the grounds of the poorhouse, which, however, are spacious, and very neatly laid out.

On both sides, the day-rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, and the clothing and bedding of the patients clean and orderly. Additional articles of furniture and decoration continue to be added from time to time, among which may be particularized a grand piano, and ornamental gaseliers in the female day-room.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is favourable, only one patient being in bed. Great tranquillity prevailed in both departments, and the appearance of the patients was indicative of an appropriate diet. The tables were very neatly laid out for supper, and the Commissioner understands that knives and forks are now in use at dinner.

The monthly soirées are attended by about 27 men and 23 women; and 30 men and 25 women attend chapel on Sundays.

An excursion down the Clyde is proposed to be made in a few weeks, in which all the patients will join, except the epileptics and those who may be prevented by sickness.

GOVAN POORHOUSE, 1*st December* 1862.

These wards contain at present 38 males and 34 females. To these is to be added, as still retained upon the register, J. Y., recently discharged on probation. Exercise continues to be taken beyond the walls almost daily, sometimes by groups amounting to 34 of one sex, and 29 of the other; and it is satisfactory and encouraging, that during these excursions no molestation is offered, and little comment or curiosity excited.

The weather being inclement, all the inmates were to-day confined to the house, except one male, who was absent upon parole. They were without any exception clean and tidy, comfortably and suitably dressed, and so tranquil,

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and apparently so tractable, as to render it matter for regret that so few are engaged in occupation of any kind. This remark applies chiefly to the males. The daily register shows that 7 females and 12 males are occasionally employed; but when the domestic duties of cleaning and arranging the dormitories, and serving the meals are performed, on the male side, there are few resources against the listlessness and monotony incident to the form of the disease under which so large a number of the inmates labour. The public rooms are comfortable, cheerful, and well lighted; but it might prevent the crowding of the males in one spot were two fires allowed; and the aspect of the dormitories would be greatly improved by the introduction of an additional gas-burner. A more liberal supply of combs and brushes might likewise contribute to cleanliness.

The community have been uniformly healthy during the summer and autumn. One death has occurred since last report, in the case of an epileptic girl, aged 12. At present, 3 patients are under treatment for slight bodily ailments, but no one was confined to bed, no one occupied the infirm wards, and the physical condition of a very large proportion indicates sufficient nourishment and judicious management. One individual is reported as wetting the bed, and 4 as occasionally manifesting debased propensities; but, on the whole, the inmates appear to have been selected with care and discrimination, and to continue suitable for the establishment in which they are placed. The only exception to this observation is founded upon the expectation of the medical officer, that two or more may eventually be restored to reason. One person discharged as recovered some time since has been resident in the wards for the past month, to which he was sent back by the inspector of poor of his parish, on the suspicion that his malady had returned, but without a Sheriff's order.

This man, W. P., is deaf and dumb, which increases the difficulty of determining his mental condition. There was likewise seen, in addition to the lunatics detained on statutory order, A. M., placed in seclusion in consequence of an attack of *delirium tremens*. Without delivering any opinion upon the responsibility incurred in such cases, it is recommended that the Board of Lunacy should be communicated with upon the subject.

Eight admissions have taken place since 30th May. Four of the entrants belonged to the parish of Govan, 2 to that of Eastwood, 1 to Carluke, and 1 to Monkland.

The bath-room and lavatory for the males have been completed, and although greater privacy might have been desirable in placing the night-tables, the arrangement must add to the comfort of the inmates.

The dietary suggested by the Board of Lunacy is at present under consideration. The books and registers were examined, and are kept with great care and neatness. Periodicals are supplied. The monthly recreation meeting continues to be well attended and appreciated, 73 patients having been present at the last; and various indications exist of the praiseworthy desire of the authorities to maintain the high character for the kind and careful treatment of the class of the insane for whom the establishment is designed, which it has deservedly obtained.

GREENOCK POORHOUSE, 20*th June* 1862.

Greenock Poorhouse.

These wards contained this day 18 males and 34 females. All of these were seen and conversed with. They presented great quietude of manner, and, with a few exceptions, the aspect of good health. Three females were found in bed, but only 2 of these laboured under indisposition. One of these, in whom the disease is now of a serious character, was pointed out as a case which the medical officer would have desired to send beyond the walls for the benefit of country air, had he possessed the power. Eighteen females were engaged in sackmaking, 10 males in teasing oakum, and it was stated that the numbers so occupied are sometimes larger. The opportunities for taking exercise beyond the grounds have been increased. Since the beginning of May twenty-two such excursions have taken place. The party generally

consists of about 6 males and 4 females; but since last statutory visit two individuals have enjoyed this privilege eighteen times, three sixteen, and two fifteen times. It is understood that the medical officer has in contemplation the extension of this means of amelioration, and has proposed to send a few of the inmates, under proper superintendence, to Rothesay and various places on the coast. Experience has shown that such a measure is generally carried out with perfect safety, and is attended with benefit.

Such expedients become more necessary where the proportion of curable cases is so small, and where the resources of the medical officer are limited by the structure of the building and other circumstances. At present only 5 patients are regarded as curable; but it is encouraging that 10 are still under treatment for their mental condition. Five labour under epilepsy; 5 under some other bodily ailment, but the sanitary condition of the community is satisfactory. Since 10th December 1861, when the house was last inspected, 12 patients have been admitted; 1 from the parish of Old Kilpatrick, 1 from that of North Bute, 1 from that of Skipness, and 9 from Greenock. Eleven have been discharged; 9 as recovered, 1 as relieved, and 1 as not improved; and 5 have died. Softening of the brain, meningitis, continued fever, ulceration of the intestines, and phthisis, are entered as the causes of death. The average age at death appears to have been 48 years. Viewed in relation to the class of patients in which they occur, and the nature of the maladies themselves, the mortality points rather to the necessity of multiplying those accessories which mitigate suffering or prevent the occurrence of a low degree of vitality, than to the exertion of medical skill and experience. The tendency toward general physical debility, apart from specific disease, and the efforts made to counteract it, may in part be gathered from the fact that 23 of the present inmates are in receipt of extras, and this in addition to an allowance of tea to 32.

No changes in the apartments, nor in the internal arrangements fall to be recorded. The expectation of a new legislative enactment appears to be the only explanation that the alterations suggested in 1861 are still under the consideration of the Parochial Board.

The rooms, passages, bedding, etc., were scrupulously clean, and well kept. The pillows generally are, however, of insufficient size.

The orders, registers, etc., were examined and found to be correct. Only two instances of seclusion are recorded. It appears that 31 patients have not received visits from relations or inspectors of poor since last entry.

Greenock Poorhouse, 15*th November* 1862.

Since the visit of 20th June, 15 patients have been admitted, of whom 9 were chargeable to Greenock. Four were cases of re-admission, and 4, paupers of Port-Glasgow, were transferred from Gartnavel. The discharges amount to 8, and were all cases of recovery; the period of detention in no instance exceeded four months. Two deaths have taken place, 1 from enlargement of the liver at the age of 23, and the other from epileptic convulsions at the age of 40. These cases were admitted in 1861 and 1859.

The patients are at present 57 in number, viz., 22 males and 35 females, of whom 3 males and 3 females are considered curable. The great mass therefore consists of chronic cases. Taken by itself, this fact is in accordance with what is observed elsewhere; but what is here remarkable is the great amount of apathy and lethargy which these chronic cases display, and which is greatly in excess of the usual amount. This result the Commissioner is inclined to ascribe to the want of mental stimulus, consequent on the monotonous life which the patients lead, and the unvarying character of their occupations and amusements. Oakum teasing and sack-making are doubtless preferable to total idleness, but they are more suitable for a penitentiary than an asylum. The numbers registered as industrially employed are 17 males and 20 females. This proportion is creditable, but it is all the greater pity that the occupations are not more calculated to exercise a beneficial influence on the mental and bodily functions.

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It appears from the registers that during the summer walks were pretty frequently taken beyond the premises by the male patients, less frequently by the females. It would seem, however, that a large proportion of both sexes are never beyond the airing-courts. In the opinion of the Commissioner much more attention might beneficially be bestowed in giving regular and active exercise both within and beyond the premises.

No structural alterations have been made in the asylum since the previous visit. As usual, it was found clean, well ventilated, and free from offensive smells; but open, so far as furniture and internal arrangements are concerned, to the animadversions made in former reports.

The patients were free from all excitement. No one was under restraint or in seclusion, and the register shows that only on two occasions, in the case of one patient, has seclusion been had recourse to since last visit. Three of the females, however, wore canvas dresses on account of destructive habits.

The bedding was in every instance found clean, and with the exception of two or three sheets which were greatly patched, in good condition. The Commissioner is, however, doubtful whether two pairs of blankets constitute an adequate supply at this season. Only one sheet is furnished to each bed.

The sanitary state of the house is at present good. No patient is confined to bed, but the circulation is in many feeble, and in almost all the hands were cold. The diet has not yet been placed in accordance with the rules of the Board of Lunacy.

The registers and orders were examined, and every patient seen. It appears that 34 had not been visited by relatives since last visit.

South Leith Poorhouse.

South Leith Poorhouse, 21*st March* 1862.

The lunatic wards contain at present 6 males and 10 females, 1 of whom was confined to bed by paralysis; but, with this exception, the health of the inmates is satisfactory. Since last statutory visit, 1 patient has been admitted from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, 1 has been transferred to Morningside asylum, and 2 have died. Death is ascribed in both cases to apoplexy; the age was 52 in the one, and 55 in the other.

Certain of the suggestions made in former reports, such as the provision of arm-chairs, etc., have been adopted; but the greater number are still to be carried out, and to them the attention of the Parochial Board is again directed.

To these may be added, the recommendation of still greater exertions to afford such individuals as are capable of walking more frequent opportunities of taking exercise beyond the precincts.

The male attendant alluded to in a former report still continues to discharge his duties satisfactorily, but repeated changes have taken place in the department for females. The present nurse acted at one time as an attendant in Morningside.

Great quiet and propriety were observed, and the wards were clean and comfortable.

The books and register kept were seen, and the orders for E. B., as well as for J. F. and J. A., which were not accessible when the house was examined on the 22d August 1861.

South Leith Poorhouse, 28*th October* 1862.

The changes among the patients since the report of 21st March consist of 5 admissions, 2 discharges, and 1 death; of the admissions, 3 were from Morningside Asylum, 1 from the parish, and 1 from Chatham. The discharge was that of a patient to whom funds had been left, and who was consequently removed from the poor-roll. The death was that of a female at the age of 64, and was due to epilepsy.

The present numbers comprise 9 males and 10 females. The establishment was found in a very creditable state. The patients were well clothed, clean in person, and orderly in dress, and several expressed themselves grateful for the consideration with which they were treated. The apartments were clean,

well ventilated, and, on the female side, comfortably furnished, but on the male side there is still a want of furniture suitable for the infirm ; such, for instance, as a close-stool and easy-chair. On both sides, too, there is a want of proper means of bathing, and the want of gas in the lavatories is found to be an inconvenience. All the patients appeared suitable cases for the wards, and were entirely free from excitement. Exercise beyond the premises is freely taken, and it is contemplated to permit some of the more trustworthy patients to go out on parole. The manner of serving the meals has been improved, and the physical appearance of the inmates indicates an adequate diet. It is proposed to increase the means of recreation for the males by making a bowling-green ; ninepins are suggested as more easily carried out. Another change has taken place in the female attendant, caused by the removal of the former one to other duties in the house. The present attendant had several years' experience in Morningside, and receives £12 per annum of wages.

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It is recommended that a serious attempt should be made to cure the dirty habits of one of the male patients by careful timeing. The register was examined and found properly kept. The number of visitors to the male patients is very limited, but no record is kept of those to the females.

Linlithgow Poorhouse, *7th June* 1862.

Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse.

The changes among the inmates of the lunatic wards, since last statutory visit on 26th July, consist of 2 admissions, 1 discharge, and 2 deaths. One of the patients admitted is from Shetland, the other is a transfer from Morningside. The causes of death in the two fatal cases are registered as apoplexy and heart disease, at the ages of 63 and 57. The wards at present contain 15 male and 16 female patients, for whose care efficient attendants have now been provided. In both the male and female departments great tranquillity and order prevailed. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and well ventilated, and the bedding was in good condition, and sufficient for the season of the year. Straw mattresses still continue in use. On the male side, 2 patients of wet habits sleep on stretchers with nothing intervening. This practice should be discontinued, and they should be furnished with quilted blankets, or thin straw mattresses, to protect them from cold. The male patients are at present all in good health, but two of the females are confined to bed from sickness. In the absence of sick-rooms, the Commissioner would recommend that screens should be used to isolate the beds of those who are suffering from severe illness ; and he would likewise suggest that curtains should be hung on the windows of the female dormitory to exclude the sun, which, during the summer months, must occasionally be oppressive.

A large proportion of the patients of both sexes are industrially employed, and nearly the whole of them now walk beyond the premises without any complaints being made by the neighbours.

Seclusion does not appear to have been resorted to at all since last inspection, and the general management of the establishment is satisfactory.

It is understood that the urinal, which is not of the best construction, will be improved.

Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse, 11*th December* 1862.

These wards contain to-day 16 males and 15 females. Two of the number are affected with epilepsy, and 2 are of dirty habits ; 19 are industrially employed ; the same number take exercise in the general grounds, as well as beyond the walls, and upon Sunday all the inmates walk in the adjoining country with great enjoyment to themselves, and without any objections or comment from the inhabitants.

Two individuals have been admitted since 7th June—1 chargeable to the parish of Bathgate, 1 to that of Clackmannan ; 1 of these, however, was transferred from Hallcross Asylum ; and 1 was removed from the ordinary to the lunatic wards of this establishment. There have been no discharges, but 2 deaths have occurred in the same period. Death is ascribed in one case, aged 71, to chronic bronchitis, and in the other, aged 61, to paralysis.

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All the inmates were clean, and appear, so far as quiet and docility are concerned, to belong to the class for which such wards are specially designed, but J. T., an epileptic boy, and A. M., are both of dirty habits, which, it appears, cannot be eradicated. They sleep in one of the dormitories with four or five other patients, to whom their infirmities must prove both detrimental and disagreeable. Even considered in reference to their own interest, removal might prove beneficial.

The expediency of testing M.'s self-control under the Probation Clause of the recent Act is worthy of consideration.

Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse.

The dress of the patients was clean, substantial, and satisfactory in all respects. All the females, however, should wear caps. The bedding was generally clean and tidy, and especially so upon the female side ; but although fires are used, in some cases daily, and in others occasionally, to secure sufficient warmth, it is recommended that three pairs of blankets should be supplied to each bed. The beds, which are hard and narrow, and the pillows, which are flat and of too small a size on the male side, should be refilled. The general amenity and cheerfulness of the house would be greatly increased by papering the walls of the day-rooms, and by the addition of a few chairs and other articles of furniture.

These recommendations are made with greater confidence, that the suggestions made in last report have been carried out to the following extent :—

1. Curtains have been hung on the windows of the female dormitory.
2. Screens have been procured, and are used in the case of sickness.
3. Wherever stretchers are employed, a straw mattress is added.

The experienced attendants alluded to by the Commissioner unfortunately both perished in the catastrophe on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway in October last, but their places have been supplied by persons formerly on the staff in Morningside. The male receives £30, the female £15 per annum. The dietary recommended by the Board of Lunacy is now acted upon. The dinner meal served in the Reporter's presence was good and ample.

The books, registers, and orders were seen. Seclusion has been used upon 26 occasions, in consequence of the noise and destructive tendencies of a patient who did not seem suited for such an establishment, and for whose removal arrangements were in progress, when she was attacked with apoplexy and died.

Old Machar Poorhouse, 14*th February* 1862.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

Since the 25th July 1861, the following changes have taken place among the inhabitants of the lunatic wards. Four patients have been admitted, all of these being cases of transfer from asylums, and 3 have died, 1 from disease of the knee-joint, and 2 from debility. The average age at the time of death appears to have been 69 years. Two persons were found in bed, who may be regarded as feeble from illness or old age, or both. One individual labours under epilepsy, and 1 under paralysis, but these affections are not of a formidable character. Twelve of the cases are described as chronic, 6 as congenital ; and the general aspect and deportment of the patients appear to indicate that they have been judiciously selected, as belonging to the class of lunatics for whose reception such establishments have been sanctioned. Five of the females were observed to be occupied in sewing, and 3 males and 7 females are recorded as industrious. Six of each sex are allowed to take exercise occasionally beyond the walls ; skittles are played by the men in the court, and the attendant plays the violin to them in the evening, but there does not appear to be any provision for the amusement of the females.

In terms of the recommendation in last entry, a rude covered seat has been placed in each court. Basins have not yet been substituted for the trough used in ablution, but this change is understood to be merely postponed in contemplation of still more extended arrangements. This explanation must be received as satisfactory, and as rendering unnecessary other suggestions which have occurred to the Reporter. The state of the airing-yard on the male side,

however, requires immediate attention. It is broken up by ruts, either made to carry away water, or caused by melted snow or heavy rain. Considering its small size, and the limited means of taking exercise elsewhere, the court should be relaid so as to render walking safe and comfortable, independently of the weather. The privy is still in the same state.

The day-room of the males was in a state of preparation for oil-painting.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

The rooms, bedding, and body-clothes were clean and tidy.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE, *4th August* 1862.

Since the visit of 14th February, 2 patients have been admitted, 1 from St. Nicholas Poorhouse, and the other from his home ; 2 have been discharged, the one having been sent to the asylum and the other to the country ; and 3 have died. The cause of death is ascribed in two cases to debility, at the respective ages of 72 and 55, and in one case to dyspepsia, at the age of 66. One of the patients who died was admitted in 1860, another in 1859, and the third in 1857.

The present number of insane inmates is 17, comprising 9 males and 8 females, all of whom appear suitable cases for the wards. Their bodily health appears satisfactory, nobody being in bed except one patient, from the consequences of an epileptic attack. The clothing and bedding were in all instances satisfactory ; and the day-rooms and dormitories present an aspect of considerable comfort. It would, however, be very desirable to extend the sources of occupation and recreation by enlarging the airing-courts, and carrying out the various suggestions that have been made in previous entries. It appears from the daily register, that 3 males and 6 females are industrially employed, and that 4 males and 7 females take exercise beyond the premises. The lower portions of the walls of the day-rooms and dormitories are now painted in oil, but, in other respects, the condition of the house remains unaltered, which, however, so far as the extent of the accommodation will permit, is very creditable to the governor and matron. In serving the meals, considerable improvement might be made. Larger tables, capable of accommodating all the patients, should be supplied, table-cloths used, and plates or bowls substituted for the tin dishes at present in use. The register of visitors records only 12 entries since last inspection.

Rhins of Galloway Combination Poorhouse.

RHINS OF GALLOWAY POORHOUSE, *23d June* 1862.

One patient has been added to those seen at last statutory visit. No other change has taken place. These six persons were seen, and appear to belong to the chronic class of lunatics, for the reception of whom such wards are licensed. It is not so clear that they receive all the benefit which such wards, if properly conducted, might afford. Three were found in the dormitory ; one of the number had joined the ordinary paupers in the adjoining airing-yard, and the open door, the entrance of a sane pauper, etc., suggested that there is little practical separation of these classes.

An aged and ailing woman is of dirty habits, and the floor beneath her bed was saturated with urine ; the beds were unmade (at noon) ; from several the sheets had been removed in order to be washed ; and, although the attendant is described as tidy in her habits, the apartments, etc., were not in a satisfactory state. This person is an ordinary inmate, but not the same that is alluded to in last report ; in fact, frequent changes in this department are unavoidable, and militate against the interests of the lunatics. The airing-yard is uncut and untrimmed, and uninviting ; and it appears that the inmates have been permitted to take exercise beyond the walls, upon one occasion only, during the present season. The dress of the patients was, upon the whole, sufficient ; they were calm in their deportment, and two were employed. J. D. has apparently improved since last statutory visit, but it could not be ascertained, with any degree of certainty, whether she had been restrained or not during that period. The register of restraint, etc., contains

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no entry in reference to this case or to any other; and it is necessary to advert to the very imperfect manner in which the books, etc., are kept.

The order and sanction for the admission of M. F., was produced.

The Commissioner is necessitated to refer to the preceding reports, as affording ample information as to the spirit and manner in which such an establishment should be managed, and to express his regret that as yet so little has been done or attempted of the very unambitious and practical arrangements so repeatedly recommended.

Rhins of Galloway Combination Poorhouse.

RHINS OF GALLOWAY POORHOUSE,
21*st November* 1862.

Since the visit of 23d June, 1 patient has been removed to her parish, with the sanction of the Board of Lunacy, leaving 5 in the wards.

In essential respects, the house remains as described in former reports, but a tendency to improvement is shown by shrubs having been introduced into the airing-court. The rooms were found in good order, and the bedding clean, and as yet sufficient; but with colder weather, additional blankets will be required, or fires in the dormitories. All the patients were quiet and free from excitement; and the report as to J. D. shows a great improvement in her condition. Two were industrially occupied with the needle. One patient is of confirmed dirty habits, but was, nevertheless, found clean in person, dress, and bedding. The attendant is still the same as at last visit. She is an ordinary inmate, and unpaid. The new diet tables of the Board of Lunacy are in operation, and no difficulty appears to have been experienced in varying the food.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

ST. CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE, 31*st March* 1862.

Since the visit of 26th September, 18 patients have been admitted, of whom 15 were transferred from Morningside Asylum, 2 have been discharged, and 7 have died. Of the two discharged, one was removed from the poor-roll and taken home; the other was transferred to the ordinary wards as recovered. This patient was admitted on the 8th March on the following certificates:—I. Facts observed by granter, "Filthy habits, disgusting state of his rooms, appearance, and manner. He answers questions coherently, but his mode of life clearly indicates imbecility. Makes water on the floor," etc. II. Facts observed by granter, "Filthy habits. Found him lying on the floor of his own room naked, with all his water and excrement about, and his house one mass of filth, and his body, even to his face, covered with filth. His appearance and incoherent way of answering questions show him to be an imbecile." On 10th March he was certified sane, and discharged.

The causes of death in the fatal cases are registered as disease of stomach, general paralysis, marasmus, softening of brain, disease of brain, in one instance each, and in two instances as consumption. The average age at death was 48 years.

The present numbers are 23 males and 40 females. Most of the patients are affected with dementia and other chronic forms of insanity, and are easily managed; but among the recent admissions from Morningside are one or two troublesome patients, who can scarcely be regarded as proper inmates of an establishment which possesses such limited means of classification. As belonging to this category may be mentioned, I. G. or C., and H. U. The presence of said patients is objectionable on their own account, but more so, perhaps, on account of the tranquil patients, whose comfort it in a great degree tends to destroy.

The Commissioner would further direct attention to I. C. or M'A., A. H., and E. W., as patients concerning whose insanity reasonable doubts might be entertained, and into whose cases it might be desirable to institute an inquiry.

The physical condition of the patients generally is not altogether satisfactory. In many, the circulation is feeble, with a pervading lethargy and want

of vigour. This is more particularly the case with the males. No doubt the broken constitutions of the patients may in a considerable degree be answerable for this result; but it seems to the Commissioner that an improved dietary would have a material influence in imparting a greater amount of vital energy.

The existing dietary fails both in quantity and variety, and this defect is only very partially remedied by the extras ordered by the medical attendant, which at present embraces 3 steaks and 1 egg among the males; and 14 rations of beef-tea and steak, and 7 eggs among the females. All the males, and several of the females likewise, receive at present an extraordinary allowance of ale, and a few are allowed wine or whisky. The regular dietary is according to the Tables of the Board of Supervision, but with an increased quantity of meat at dinner.

The house was found clean and in good order. A considerable portion is at present undergoing oil painting. As on various previous occasions, articles of dress, etc., were found under the mattresses of the beds. The bedding was clean, sufficient, and in good condition, but the cork-shavings which are used in a few of the mattresses are much too coarse, and not proper for the purpose. There continues to be a great want of comfortable furniture, more especially for the sick and infirm; and there is a general bareness of appearance in the wards, which would be greatly relieved by blinds and valances to the windows.

The dress of the patients was in all cases sufficient and in good order.

The occupations, recreations, and amusements remain as formerly recorded. The register of visitors contains 94 entries since last visit. This number is small, but the Commissioner was informed that 10 or 12 patients occasionally spend a day with their friends. In fine weather, 15 males and 21 females take exercise beyond the premises. Since last inspection, 11 entries of seclusion have been made, of which 7, on as many successive days, refer to A. T. The other entries are for a few hours only.

The registers were found carefully kept, and the necessary warrants from the Sheriff were produced. On two occasions, one of the medical certificates is granted by the surgeon of the establishment.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, 25*th November* 1862.

The inmates consist at present of 25 males and 29 females. All of these are free from serious disease, and only one is under medical treatment of any kind. There are still, however, observable, marked pallidity of surface, lethargy, and other indications of a low vitality; upon the present occasion this observation is chiefly applicable to the females. Since last statutory visit 7 deaths have occurred, and consumption, gastric fever, diabetes, disease of ankle joint, disease of brain, cancer, and ileus, are assigned as the causes of death. All the deceased, with one exception, had been long ailing, and two only had been admitted to the wards during the current year. The average age at death appears to have been 53 years 5 months.

Six individuals have been admitted and 8 discharged since the former report. Seven are entered as recovered. The existing population is classed as containing 42 chronic and 12 congenital cases. There are, however, several individuals who can scarcely be placed under either of these categories. I. G., alluded to in the preceding report, is apparently a violent maniac, of dirty habits, and requiring management of a different kind from what can be offered here. She was found in seclusion, and the register shows that this mode of repression has been several times resorted to. It is recommended that steps should be taken for her removal. W. M., who appealed to the Commissioner on the ground that he was perfectly restored to reason, appears at least to have advanced so far in convalescence as to justify his liberation on probation. The wards were, upon the whole, clean, but the temperature was low, and during the night, and the present inclement weather, must be, at certain points, especially and injuriously so. The upper dormi-

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Commissioners' Entries.

Poorhouses.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

tory for males, where no fire has hitherto been lighted, may be regarded as one of these points. In connexion with this subject, it is suggested that wood should be substituted for the pavement in the water-closets and lavatories adjoining the dormitories, or that the stones should be covered with matting or carpet, as the patients, when requiring to visit these places during the night, must do so without shoes or stockings. The bedding was satisfactory. The mattresses of cork have been disused, upon the ground that when wet it was found difficult to dry them. The body-clothes of the males seemed sufficient; but, in the cases of the females, the cotton gowns worn by several were old and thin, and unsuited to the season, while ten were without caps or covering for the head of any kind. Dinner was served during the inspection, and consisted of pea-soup, animal food, and bread. The soup and bread were excellent. The dietary recommended by the Board of Lunacy has not yet been adopted; and the unsatisfactory expedient of supplementing the rations of a number of the patients by extras is persevered in. Those issued at present consist of 10 steaks, 8 eggs, 20 pints of ale, and 1 glass of whisky. Twenty-six inmates are reported to be employed industrially; groups of 16 and 17 males take exercise beyond the walls; and, upon three occasions, 14 females have been so indulged. It would be beneficial could this privilege be extended. The annual excursion to Bonally comprised 20 males and 24 females.

There is still a weekly reunion for dancing and singing, to which the friends of officers and patients are, upon an order from the governor, admitted. Fourteen imbeciles, resident in the ordinary wards, were seen upon the suggestion of the governor. The books and orders were examined, and found to be correctly kept. Seclusion has been had recourse to 8 times. 205 visits have been paid by the relatives of patients. Lunatics from a distance are rarely, if ever, visited.

Stirling Poorhouse.

STIRLING POORHOUSE, 17*th March* 1862.

This community consists of 2 males and 5 females, there having been 2 deaths and 1 admission in the interval since last statutory inspection. The person admitted, M. C., was transferred from Montrose Asylum, and has deported herself so quietly and usefully, as to appear a suitable case for such an establishment.

The diseases to which death is attributed are affections of the kidneys and heart. The average age of the deceased was 66 years. One female was found in bed, but she is not regarded as indisposed, although it has been found impossible to induce her to leave it for about six weeks. Renewed exertions should be made to bring about this result.

The register shows that 4 individuals engage in occupation. Arrangements should forthwith be made to induce all the inmates to take exercise beyond the walls. When it is recollected that there exists no reasonable hope that any of the number can be restored to reason or liberty, it becomes imperative to render the close of life somewhat less gloomy and prisonlike than it now is. The capacity to enjoy does not necessarily cease with the power to act reasonably and independently, and this should be kept in mind in providing for the chronic and incurable insane.

The parlours have been papered, but no other change has taken place since last inspection.

Attention is directed to the damp state of several of the walls in the male division of the house.

The books, registers, and Sheriffs' orders were seen.

STIRLING POORHOUSE, 13*th November* 1862.

The only change among the patients since the visit of 17th March, consists of one admission from Gartnavel. The present inmates comprise 2 males and 6 females. Of the former, both appear to be suitable cases for the establishment, but there are two of the latter, namely, J. C. and C. C., who ought to be re-

moved to asylums. J. C. is blind, occasionally excited, and of very dirty habits, and must prove an annoyance to the other patients, both from being noisy and dirty. The floor under her bed was wet with urine, and the mattress was wet and dirty. C. C. is destructive of her clothing, and on this account her hands are habitually fastened together with a strap.

With the exception stated, the sheets, blankets, and mattresses were found clean and in good order, but it would be advisable during the winter to supply an additional pair of blankets. The day-clothing appeared sufficient and was in good condition. The visit being made after dark, the day-rooms were found very imperfectly lighted, from the gas-burners being placed in lanterns above the doors. The light thus given was insufficient for reading or sewing, and should be supplemented by brackets placed in convenient situations in the body of the room.

Exercise beyond the premises should be greatly increased.

Two new attendants came a few weeks ago, and it is hoped that they may prove sufficiently trustworthy to walk with the patients, which, it appears, was not the case with their predecessors.

The various registers were examined, and found carefully kept, but there is no special record of the restraint to which C. C. is subjected. The register of visitors has been discontinued, and contains no entry since April 1861.

PERTH PRISON, 24*th March* 1862.

General Prison, Perth.

The lunatic wards of the General Prison were visited this day. They contained 18 men and 11 women. Since 12th July 1861, when the last inspection was made, 1 inmate has died, 1 has left the Prison recovered, and 1 has been admitted from the ordinary wards, having become insane while under punishment. The lunatics were seen when at dinner, which consisted of bread, potatoes, and a portion of animal food, and seemed sufficient in quantity. They were clean and tidy in person and dress; calm and orderly in deportment; and, with the exception of S., whose hand is still confined, free from all personal restraint.

Fourteen prisoners labouring under epilepsy, 5 males and 9 females, and 20 regarded by the medical officers as presenting some mental defect or feebleness, 10 of each sex, were likewise seen. They occupy apartments or portions of the building apart from the other prisoners, are specially supervised, and appear to be most humanely cared for.

No changes of any kind, either in the structure or in the management of the wards, have been made. This apparently depends upon an anticipation that the department for juvenile delinquents will very speedily be altered and prepared for the accommodation of the criminal lunatics. The plans for these alterations are now before the Secretary of State.

The building which it is proposed to appropriate as an asylum was examined, but former reports may be referred to for a description of its condition and capabilities. The large inclosure in front has been laid out as exercise ground for the inmates, is to be accessible to the different sexes by separate entrances, and at different times of the day. It is further intended to reserve the gravelled spaces before and behind the house as courts.

A. M. was seen and specially examined, according to the instructions of the Board. His name is on the list of criminal lunatics, but he now occupies, and has for a year occupied, a cell in the ordinary wards of the Prison. There was a slight nervousness in his manner during the interview, but his conversation was perfectly rational, his wishes and demands natural. He is described as calm, good-tempered, and industrious, and appears to the Reporter a suitable case for transference to an asylum.

PERTH PRISON, 12*th November* 1862.

When visited this day, the lunatic wards attached to the Central Prison contained 32 patients, 21 males and 11 females, of whom 2 males and 2 females do not at present manifest any symptoms of insanity. These patients are

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Commissioners' Entries.

General Prison.

A. M., who continues to be employed in the general wards, G. P., E. P., and M. M. A more doubtful case is that of A. M'P.

All the patients were well clothed, clean and orderly in person and dress, and their physical condition gave indication of an adequate and appropriate diet. The meals, however, are served in a very rude and rough manner, and there is room for very great improvement in this respect. In well-organized asylums plates and dishes of earthenware are provided, and knives and forks supplied; and there is here nothing so peculiar in the character of the patients as to prevent the adoption of a similar course. The object is not merely one of show, but to keep up the mental tone of the patients by influences which experience shows exercise a very beneficial effect. It is on the same principle that the introduction of comfortable furniture and of objects of decoration is advocated. The wards still present the same bare and prison-like aspect which has been commented on in former reports, but the opportunity will probably be taken to furnish and fit up the new premises in accordance with modern views of the management and treatment of the insane.

One patient, H. S., is still habitually restrained in the use of one arm. In both the male and female department the greatest tranquillity prevailed. Habitual exercise continues to be taken in the new airing-ground.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, well ventilated, and free from offensive smells. Some of the sleeping-rooms, however, felt rather cold, and it might be well to furnish the whole of the beds, during the winter, with 3 pairs of blankets. At present, 5 males and 2 females are reported to be, more or less, of dirty habits, but their bedding was found in equally good condition with that of the others. A commencement has been made to substitute mattresses of hair or cocoa-nut fibre for those of straw now in use.

No complaints were made, except by 2 patients about the extinguishing of the gas in their rooms at 7 o'clock. The Commissioner understands that this is in accordance with prison regulations, but it is suggested that, in the arrangements of the new premises, enclosed gas-lights might be introduced so as to obviate the necessity of this rule being acted on in the lunatic department.

APPENDIX F.

I.—RULES AND CONDITIONS, APPROVED BY ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE, ON WHICH THE BOARD WILL GRANT THEIR LICENSE FOR THE RECEPTION OF PAUPER LUNATICS INTO THE LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

1. The consent of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor to the appropriation for separate accommodation for Pauper Lunatics, of those portions or wards of the Poorhouse for which the license of the Board of Lunacy is required, must be obtained before such license can be granted.

2. With every original application for license there shall be laid before the Board a plan, upon such scale as the Board shall direct, of those portions or wards of the Poorhouse for which their license is desired, showing accurately the number and dimensions of the apartments, offices, and airing-places, with a statement as to the supply of water, and all further particulars which the Board may require to be communicated; and the application for license shall state the greatest number of Lunatics of each sex proposed to be received.

3. The apartments for the Lunatics shall be separate and distinct from those occupied by the ordinary paupers, and furnished in such a manner as the Board shall direct; and separate airing-places shall also be provided.

4. Whenever the number of Pauper Lunatics to be accommodated shall exceed fifty, and the premises have not been already licensed, separate buildings, entirely apart from those occupied by the ordinary paupers, shall be provided.

5. No alterations in the Structure or Arrangements of the wards or portions of a Poorhouse which have been licensed by the Board for the reception and detention of Lunatics shall be made without the consent in writing of the Board.

6. The license of the Board shall be granted in the name of the Governor of the Poorhouse, and a new license shall be obtained on the dismissal, resignation, or death of the Governor, in whose name the former license was granted.

7. The license of the Board shall not be granted unless responsible paid attendants be provided in such numbers as shall from time to time be approved of by the Board.

8. The Board may, at any time, require the removal of any patient for whose proper care the accommodation or attendance is, in their opinion, insufficient; and they may also, at any time, recall their license, should any circumstances occur, rendering, in their opinion, such a course expedient.

9. The reception of patients into the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses shall take place, either on the Order of the Sheriff, or on the Sanction of the Board; and the Board shall determine, when granting their license, and from time to time on its renewal, on which of these forms the patients shall be admitted. Where the Board have determined that the Sheriff's Order shall be used, the directions of the fourteenth section of the 25th and 26th Vict. cap. 54, so far as these are applicable to Poorhouses, shall be followed; and where it has been determined that the admission of patients shall take place on the Sanction of the Board, the Schedules in the Appendix to the present Rules shall be used.

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10. For every license granted by the Board, and for a number of Patients not exceeding one hundred and twenty, there shall be paid to the Secretary the sum of Fifteen Pounds for a period of twelve months, exclusive of the sum of ten shillings to be paid for the stamp, and proportionally for any shorter period; and for every Patient exceeding one hundred and twenty, there shall be paid in addition the sum of two shillings and sixpence.

11. The diet shall be regulated by the Tables appended to the present Rules, or by Tables specially sanctioned by the Board for individual Poorhouses; but all such special Tables shall show a daily minimum average quantity of twenty ounces of dry nutriment for each male, and of eighteen ounces of dry nutriment for each female, of which at least five ounces shall in each case be nitrogenous.

12. The Clothing and Bedding of the Patients, when reported by the Visiting Commissioners to be deficient or inappropriate, shall, on the requisition of the Board, be at once increased or improved.

13. Every Poorhouse, of which wards or portions have been licensed for the reception of one hundred Lunatics or more, shall have a medical person resident in the House, who shall be medical attendant of the Lunatics therein. The wards or portions of a Poorhouse licensed for more than fifty and less than one hundred Lunatics, shall be visited daily by a medical man; and the wards or portions of a poorhouse licensed for fifty or less than fifty lunatics, shall be visited at least twice a week by a medical man.

14. The Medical Officer shall, under the immediate control of the Parochial Board, or of the House Committee appointed by the Parochial Board, direct the mental and bodily treatment of the Patients; regulate their occupations, amusements, and exercise; and, when resident, shall be entrusted with the appointment and dismissal of the attendants of the said patients.

15. The resident Medical Officer having charge of the Lunatics in a Poorhouse, shall not be dismissed by the Parochial Board without the concurrence of the Board; and no non-resident Medical Officer shall be dismissed, or removed from the charge of the Lunatics, without immediate intimation being given to the Board. No Medical Officer shall be appointed to the charge of the Lunatic Wards of a Poorhouse on a system of rotation necessitating changes of medical attendance within periods of less than three years.

16. Every non-resident Medical Officer shall enter, in a book kept for the purpose, a notice of every visit made by him to the Lunatic Department of the Poorhouse, with any remarks on the condition of the Patients or House which he may consider necessary to bring under the notice of the Visiting Commissioners.

17. On at least one day of every week, which day shall be named on a board placed in a conspicuous position outside the entrance to the Poorhouse, the friends or relatives of the Patients shall be admitted to visit them during a period of at least two hours, unless special reasons exist for refusing them admission. In every case of such refusal, the name of the Applicant shall be entered in a Book kept for the purpose, together with the name of the patient he desired to see, and the reasons for refusal; and such entry shall be made in the presence of the Applicant.

18. All Registers and Books required by the Board to be kept in Private Asylums, shall be kept in Poorhouses licensed to receive Lunatics; and all Notices required to be given to the Board by Proprietors of Private Asylums, shall be given by Governors of Poorhouses receiving Lunatics.

19. All letters addressed by Patients to the Board of Lunacy, and all letters from the Board to Patients, shall pass without examination by any official of the Poorhouse, except in those cases which, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, or on the requisition of the Medical Attendant, the Board have agreed to suspend the operation of this rule.

Appendix F.

1. *Form of Application for the License of the Board.*

I, the undersigned Q R, Chairman of the Parochial Board of S, hereby make application to the General Board of Lunacy for their sanction to receive (or to continue to receive) (1) pauper lunatics, of whom (1) shall be males and (1) females, into the Lunatic Wards attached to the Poorhouse of D ; subject to the Rules and Conditions issued by the Board for regulating the reception of Pauper Lunatics into the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. (Signed) Q R, *Chairman of Parochial Board of*

Dated at this day of One thousand eight hundred and

[1] State the numbers.

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2. *Forms for sanctioning the Reception of a Patient.*

FORM OF APPLICATION TO THE BOARD OF LUNACY TO SANCTION THE RECEPTION OF A PAUPER LUNATIC INTO THE LUNATIC WARDS OF A POORHOUSE.

As it appears from the subjoined Statement and accompanying Medical Certificate, that A B, a Pauper Lunatic of the Parish of C, is of unsound mind, and apparently not dangerous, nor requiring curative treatment, and therefore a proper Person for care and treatment in the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouse of D ; May it therefore please your Honourable Board to sanction admission into the Lunatic Wards of the said Poorhouse.

(Signed) E F, *Inspector.*

Dated at this day of One thousand eight hundred and

STATEMENT.

If any of the particulars in this Statement be not known, the fact to be so stated.

1. Christian Name and Surname of Patient at length.
2. Date of becoming Chargeable.
3. Sex and Age.
4. Married, Single, or Widowed.
5. Condition of Life, and previous Occupation (if any).
6. Religious Persuasion, so far as known.
7. Previous Place of Abode.
8. Place where found and examined.
9. Length of Time Insane.
10. Whether first Attack.
11. Age (if known) on first Attack.
12. When and where previously under Examination and Treatment.
13. Duration of existing Attack.
14. Supposed Cause.
15. Whether Deformed or affected with Bodily Disease.
16. Whether able to Speak and Walk, Dress and Feed himself.
17. Whether capable of Employment.
18. Whether subject to Epilepsy.
19. Whether Paralytic or of Dirty Habits.
20. Whether Violent or Noisy.
21. Whether refusing Food.
22. Whether of Obscene Conduct, or offensive to Public Decency.
23. Whether Suicidal.
24. Whether Dangerous to others.
25. Whether any Relative known to be or to have been Insane.

Appendix F.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the above particulars are correctly stated. (Signed) E. F.[1]

Dated this day of One thousand eight hundred and

[1] To be signed by the Party applying.

Form of Medical Certificate.

I, the undersigned G H, do hereby certify, on soul and conscience, that I have this day at , in the county of , personally examined A B, and believe him to be of unsound mind, not dangerous, and incapable of deriving benefit from treatment in an Asylum; and I further certify that I consider the said a proper person to be placed in the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouse of D; and that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds, viz. :—

The facts to be stated under their respective heads.

1. Facts indicating insanity or idiocy observed by myself:
2. Facts indicating insanity or idiocy communicated to me by others:
3. Facts indicating that the Patient is not dangerous, not amenable to curative treatment, and a proper person to be detained in the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouse.

*Name,*_____

*Medical Qualification,*_____

*Place of Abode,*_____

Dated this day of One thousand eight hundred and

Certificate for Interim Detention.

[This Certificate authorizes the detention of a Patient in the Lunatic wards of a Poorhouse for seven days, without the sanction of the Board.]

I, G H, having already granted the certificate of insanity hereto annexed, hereby further certify that in my opinion the said A B may properly be received into the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouse of D, for interim detention, pending the decision of the Board of Lunacy.

*Signature,*_____

Dated this day of One thousand eight hundred and

Form of Sanction by the General Board of Lunacy.

By authority of the Board, I hereby sanction the admission of A B into the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouse of D.

(Signed) M N, *Commissioner.*

Dated this day of One thousand eight hundred and

The foregoing Rules and Conditions having been submitted to me, I hereby certify my approval thereof. (Signed) G. Grey.

Whitehall, 30*th September* 1862.

DIET TABLES FOR LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Appendix F.

BREAKFAST.		DINNER.	SUPPER.	
MALES.	FEMALES.		MALES.	FEMALES.
6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint butter milk or skimmed milk, or ½ pint new milk.	5 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint butter milk or skimmed milk, or ½ pint new milk. Or 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter, with tea or coffee.	On three days in the week— 1½ pint barley broth. 4 oz. of cooked meat, exclusive of the meat in the broth. 8 oz. bread, or 1 lb. potatoes. The potatoes and meat shall occasionally be served as Irish stew, with the proper quantity of onions; or as meat and potato pudding.	6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint butter milk or skimmed milk, or ½ pint new milk. Or 8 oz. bread, with tea or coffee.	5 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint butter milk or skimmed milk, or ½ pint new milk. Or 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter, with tea or coffee.
		On one day in the week— The preceding dinner, with pea-soup instead of broth.		
		On one day in the week— 1½ pint pea-soup or broth. 12 oz. meal pudding or suet dumpling for males, 10 oz. for females.		
		On one day in the week— 1 lb. potatoes or 4 oz. rice. 8 oz. sweet milk. 2 oz. cheese. 6 oz. bread.		
		On one day in the week— 6 oz. cooked meat. ½ lb. vegetables. ½ lb. potatoes. 6 oz. bread.		

Broth shall be made with 2 oz. of meat, exclusive of bone, 2 oz. of barley, ½ oz. of peas, 1½ of carrots, turnips, or other vegetables, for each ration of 1½ pint.

Pea-soup shall be made from 2 oz. of meat, exclusive of bone, and shall contain in each ration of 1½ pint, 2 oz. of whole or split peas, 1½ oz. pease flour, 1 oz. vegetables and seasoning.

12 oz. of meal pudding shall contain 6 oz. oatmeal, 2½ oz. suet, ¾ oz. onions.

12 oz. of suet dumpling shall contain 6 oz. flour, and 2½ oz. suet.

The ration of coffee shall contain a ¼ oz. coffee, ½ oz. sugar, 1 oz. new milk.

The ration of tea shall contain ⅛ oz. tea, ½ oz sugar, 1 oz. new milk.

On one day in the week, 8 oz. of fish may replace 4 oz. of meat; but fish shall be served at least once a month.

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Out-door workers shall receive an extra allowance of 2 oz. of cheese, or 3 oz. of meat, with 3 oz. of bread, and half a pint of beer.

The medical officer shall prescribe whatever other extra diet appears to him to be necessary.

Should the scarcity of any articles of diet render it advisable to depart temporarily from the scale laid down in the Table, the Medical Officer shall take care that substances of equally nutritive value are supplied in their stead.

The above Table has been submitted to Dr. Christison, *Professor of Dietetics and Materia Medica, Edinburgh, and approved of by him.*

II.—RULES AND CONDITIONS, APPROVED BY ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE, ON WHICH THE BOARD WILL GRANT SPECIAL LICENSES TO OCCUPIERS OF HOUSES FOR THE RECEPTION AND DETENTION THEREIN OF LUNATICS NOT EXCEEDING FOUR IN NUMBER.

1. If the Patients are in receipt of parochial relief, application for the license shall be made by the Inspector of Poor of the parish in which the house is situated, according to the Form hereunto annexed.

If the Patients are maintained from private funds, application shall be made by the occupier of the house, also according to the Form hereunto annexed.

2. Every application shall be accompanied by a statement describing the precise locality of the house; and setting forth by whom it is occupied, the number and size of the rooms, the number of Sane Inmates, the number of Patients for whom it is calculated there is accommodation, and, if the Patients are Paupers, its distance from the house of the Inspector of Poor and of the Parochial Surgeon.

3. Every Patient shall have a separate bed, and no Patient above 12 years of age shall occupy a bedroom with an adult of the opposite sex.

4. Every house so licensed shall be visited at least once every three months by a medical man.

5. The Board may at any time require the removal of any Patient for whom they do not consider the accommodation or treatment appropriate. And they may also at any time cancel their license.

6. In every special licensed house a Book shall be kept, in which shall be entered the dates of admission, discharge, removal, escape, and death of Patients, and also the dates of the visits of the Medical Attendant; and the Medical Attendant shall record, at every quarterly visit, whether, in his opinion, the condition of the Patients is satisfactory.

7. Notices of the admission, discharge, removal, escape, and death of Patients shall be given within seven days after their occurrence by the Inspector of the parish within which the house is situated, if the Patients are in receipt of parochial relief, and by the occupier of the House if they are maintained from private funds.

8. Special licensed houses shall be visited at least once in every year by one of the Medical Commissioners or Deputy-Commissioners, unless such house be situated in Orkney or Shetland, or in the Western Islands, when a visit shall be paid according to special instructions from Board.

Form of Application for License for Houses for Pauper Lunatics.

I, the undersigned, Inspector of Poor of the Parish of in the County of , hereby make application to the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland for a Special License for the house occupied by at , in the parish of , for the reception and detention of not more than four Lunatics, all of whom shall be Paupers; and I subjoin a Statement of Particulars, and a Certificate by a Medical Practitioner, as to the capabilities of the said house; and I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said is of good moral character, and a proper person to be entrusted with the care of patients.

(*Signature of Inspector*)_____

STATEMENT.

1. Locality of House.
2. Name and Occupation of Occupier.
3. Number and size of rooms.
4. Number of Sane Inmates, distinguishing Children.
5. Number of Patients whom it is proposed to receive.
6. Distance from house of Parochial Surgeon.
7. Distance from house of Inspector of Poor.

(*Signature of Inspector*) _____

Dated at the day of One thousand eight hundred and

Certificate by a Medical Man.

I, the undersigned, (1) hereby certify, on soul and conscience, that I have within the last fourteen days carefully examined the house occupied by at ; that it stands in a healthy situation, is in good repair, and will afford comfortable and appropriate accommodation for Pauper Lunatics, who are not dangerous, and do not require Asylum treatment. And I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a proper person to be entrusted with the care of such Patients.

(*Signature*)_____

Dated at the day of One thousand eight hundred and

(1) State Medical Qualification.

Form of Application for License for Houses for Patients not in Receipt of Parochial Relief.

I, the undersigned, occupier of the house situated at , in the parish of , and county of , hereby make application to the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for a Special License for the reception and detention, within the said house, of not more than four Lunatics, all of whom shall be maintained from private funds; and I subjoin a Statement of Particulars, and a Certificate by a Medical Practitioner, as to the capabilities of the said house.

(*Signature*)_____

Appendix F.

STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS.

1. Locality of House.
2. Name and Occupation of Occupier.
3. Number and size of rooms.
4. Number of Sane Inmates, distinguishing Children.
5. Number of Patients whom it is proposed to receive.

(*Signature*)_____

Dated at this day of One thousand eight hundred and

Certificate by a Medical Man.

I, the undersigned, [1] , hereby certify, on soul and conscience, that I have within the last fourteen days carefully examined the house occupied by at ; that it stands in a healthy situation, is in good repair, and will afford comfortable and appropriate accommodation for Lunatics, not Paupers, who are not dangerous, and do not require Asylum treatment. And I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a proper person to be entrusted with the care of such Patients.

(*Signature*,_____

Dated at this day of One thousand eight hundred and

[1] State Medical Qualification.

Form of License by the General Board of Lunacy.

I, one of the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, do hereby certify that the Board, having considered and approved of the Application of , for a Special License to receive patients, all of whom are in receipt of parochial relief (or are supported from private funds), do now authorize and empower the said to use and employ the said house and premises for the reception of male (or female, or male and female) Lunatics, until this License be renounced or recalled.

_____ *Commissioner.*

Dated at Edinburgh, this day of One thousand eight hundred and

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Form of Application to the General Board of Lunacy to sanction the Reception of a Lunatic into a Special Licensed House.

As it appears from the subjoined Statement, and accompanying Medical Certificate, that a [1] Lunatic, is at present a proper Person for being placed in a Special Licensed House, May it please your Honourable Board to sanction being placed under the care of at in the parish of

(*Signature*)[2]_____

(*Designation*)[3]_____

Dated at this day of One thousand eight hundred and

[1] Private *or* Pauper.

[2] To be signed by Inspector of Poor if Patient is a Pauper, or by a Relative or Guardian if Patient is not a Pauper.

[3] State in what degree of relationship, or other capacity Petitioner stands to Patient.

STATEMENT.

If any of the Particulars in this Statement are not known, the fact to be so stated.

1. Christian Name and Surname of Patient at length.
2. Sex and Age.
3. Married, Single, or Widowed.
4. Condition of Life, and Previous Occupation (if any).
5. Religious Persuasion, so far as known.
6. Previous Place of Abode.
7. Length of time Insane.
8. Whether first Attack.
9. Age (if known) on first Attack.
10. Whether ever under Treatment in an Asylum, and where.
11. Duration of existing Attack.
12. Supposed Cause.
13. Whether Paralytic.
14. Whether Epileptic.
15. Whether Suicidal.
16. Whether Dangerous to others.
17. Whether of Dirty Habits.
18. Whether Violent or Noisy.
19. Whether Refusing Food.
20. Whether offensive to Decency.
21. Whether known to be a Parent.
22. Christian Name and Surname, and Place of Abode of nearest known Relative of the Patient, and Degree of Relationship (if known), and whether any Member of his Family known to be or to have been Insane.
23. Degree of Relationship (if any) to the Person with whom it is proposed to place the Patient.
24. Parish to which chargeable (if a Pauper.)
25. Nature and Amount of proposed Parochial Relief, if a Pauper.
26. Date of becoming chargeable, if a Pauper.
27. Whether able to contribute to own subsistence, and in what manner and to what extent.

(*Signature*)[1]_____

Dated this day of One thousand eight hundred and

(1) To be signed by the party applying.

Medical Certificate.

I, the undersigned, being a (1) and being in actual practice as a (2) do hereby certify, on soul and conscience, that I have this day at (3) in the County of visited and personally examined (4) and that the said is a (5) and a proper Person to be detained in a Special Licensed House under Care and Treatment, and that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds, viz. :—

1. Facts indicating Insanity observed by myself :
2. Other facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others :

(1) *Here set forth the qualification entitling the person certifying to grant the certificate; e.g.*, Member of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.
(2) Physician or Surgeon, *as the case may be.*
(3) *Here insert the street, and number of the house (if any), or other like particulars.*
(4) *Here insert Designation and Residence, and if a Pauper state so.*
(5) Lunatic, *or* an insane person, *or* an idiot, *or* a person of unsound mind.

Appendix F.

3. Facts indicating that the Patient may properly be placed in a Special Licensed House :

And I further certify that, in my opinion, the circumstances in which the Patient will be placed, are suitable for his proper care and treatment.

Name and Medical Designation, _____

Place of Abode, _____

Dated this day of One thousand eight hundred and

Any further particulars which the Medical Man may consider it proper to bring under the notice of the Board may be here stated.

Form of Sanction by the General Board of Lunacy.

By authority of the Board, I hereby sanction the admission of into the Special Licensed House of at

_____ *Commissioner.*

Dated at Edinburgh, this day of One thousand eight hundred and

The foregoing Rules and Conditions having been submitted to me, I hereby certify my approval thereof. (Signed) G. Grey.

Whitehall, 30*th September* 1862.

III.—FORM OF APPLICATION TO THE BOARD OF LUNACY FOR THE TRANSFER OF A PATIENT FROM ONE ASYLUM TO ANOTHER WITHOUT THE SHERIFF'S ORDER.

I, the undersigned being desirous to transfer , at present a Patient in , and (1) from the said Asylum to the hereby request the authority of the Board to such transfer ; and I subjoin a Statement of Particulars regarding the said and a Medical Certificate with respect to mental and bodily condition.

_____

(2) _____

Dated at this day of One thousand eight hundred and

(1) *If Lunatic is not a Pauper :* detained at my instance, *or* whose nearest known relative I am. *If Lunatic is a Pauper :* a Pauper Lunatic of the Parish of which I am Inspector of Poor.

(2) State degree of Relationship, or other capacity in which Applicant stands to Patient.

STATEMENT.

1. Christian Name and Surname of Patient at length.
2. Sex and Age.
3. Married, Single, or Widowed.

4. Condition of Life, and Previous Occupation (if any).
5. Religious Persuasion, so far as known.
6. Date of Admission into Asylum.
7. Length of time Insane.
8. Whether first Attack.
9. Age (if known) on first Attack.
10. Duration of existing Attack.
11. Supposed Cause.
12. Whether subject to Epilepsy.
13. Whether Suicidal.
14. Whether Dangerous to others.
15. Parish to which the Lunatic (if a pauper) is chargeable.
16. Christian Name and Surname, and Place of Abode of nearest known Relative of the Patient, and degree of relationship (if known), and whether any Member of Family known to be, or to have been Insane.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the above particulars are correctly stated.

(*To be signed by the Applicant*)_ _ ____ ____ _____

Dated this day of One thousand eight hundred and

N.B.—The foregoing particulars are required for the information of the authorities to whose care the Patient is to be transferred.

Medical Certificate.

I, the undersigned being (1) hereby certify that I have this day at (2) personally examined at present a Patient in said Asylum, and with respect to his Mental State that ; and with respect to his Bodily Health and Condition that ; and I further certify that, in my opinion, there is nothing in the Mental or Bodily Condition of the Patient to contra-indicate removal to the Asylum of

Dated this day of One thousand eight hundred and

(1) State Medical Qualification. (2) Name Asylum.

SANCTION BY THE BOARD OF LUNACY.

(*Under this Sanction a Patient may be transferred without an Order of the Sheriff.*

Application having been made to the Board by (1) to authorize the transfer of from to , and the Board having considered such application and the accompanying Medical Certificate, do hereby authorize the transfer of the said as requested.

_____ *Commissioner.*

Dated at Edinburgh, this day of One thousand eight hundred and

(1) Insert at whose instance the Lunatic is detained, *or* the nearest known Relative of the Lunatic, *or* the Inspector of the Parish by which the expense of the maintenance of the Lunatic is defrayed.

Appendix F.

IV.—FORM OF APPLICATION TO THE BOARD OF LUNACY FOR THE LIBERATION ON TRIAL OR PROBATION OF A LUNATIC.

I, the undersigned hereby request the Sanction of the General Board of Lunacy for the Liberation on Trial of at present a Patient in Asylum, and (1) for a period not exceeding (2) ; and I subjoin a Statement of Particulars regarding the circumstances in which it is proposed to place the said and a Medical Certificate with respect to mental and bodily condition ; and I undertake, before the expiry of the said period, to replace the Lunatic in the Asylum, or to transmit to the Board a Medical Certificate as to his state of mind, certifying that his detention in an Asylum is no longer necessary.

Signature,_____

(3)_____

(1) *If Lunatic is not a Pauper:* insert "detained at my instance, *or* whose nearest and known Relative I am." *If Lunatic is a Pauper:* insert "a Pauper Lunatic of the Parish of which I am Inspector."

(2) State period, which must not exceed six months.

(3) State degree of Relationship, or other capacity in which Applicant stands to Patient.

STATEMENT.

1. Christian Name and Surname of Patient.
2. Sex and Age.
3. Date of Admission into Asylum.
4. Manner in which it is proposed to dispose of Patient.
5. Amount of Alimentary Allowance, if Patient is a Pauper.

Signature,(4)_____

(4) To be signed by the Party applying.

Medical Certificate.

I, the undersigned being the Medical Superintendent of the (1) have this day seen and personally examined the Patient named in the above Application, and hereby report and certify, with respect to mental state, that (2) and with respect to bodily health and condition, that (3)

And I further certify that I consider the said Lunatic to be a proper Patient to be liberated on trial.

Signature,_____

Dated this day of One thousand eight hundred and

(1) Name Asylum. (2) Insert Particulars. (3) Insert Particulars.